exemptions granted by Collectors who gave defaulters every facility to pay up their arrears before the sale days, indicate that the sale law was worked

Settlements.

101. The following table shows the settlements effected in each district :-

2230 A 15		912	IAMI HTLE- LITH,		RESERVE	PHRHI			SUTTLE	ART MARTS		_ IFO	PERSONAL OBAL.
Division, District.		Number.	Net profit.	Wumber.	Net revenue,	Increme.	Detreme,	Wamber.	Net retenue.	Derems,	Decrease.	Number.	Entimated re-
1	3		- 4	5	0	7	9	9	20	11	19	18	14
Prenidency	St. Parganas Nasja Hurshidabad Jessore Khulma Sunderbaus	8 2 1 40	Re, 1,015 91 900 4,033	3 11 7 4	Re. 1,076 1,019 3,580 299	199 405	93 114 164 31	# 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1	Rs. 614 20 758	178	951 896 981 251	1 38 8 8 8	Re. 360 19.034 6,375 51 163
	Total -	40	5,871.	48	11.315	1,860	408	70	1,418	178	100.7		28,721
and Pil	Total for 1898-06	7	4,681	86	0,018	1,751	1,344	17	3,270		***	204	39,977

It will be observed that in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore, the net results show a slight decrease in the revenue. The rates adopted in the

present settlements were generally those fixed in previous settlements.

102. Indications of strained relations between landlords and tenants have manifested themselves here and there, and bloodshed and murder have resulted. This has been reported in more detail under head XXXVI, "Conduct of Zamindars." Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Collector of Nadia, makes the following observations on this head:-"I fear that landlords still oppress their tenants to a far greater extent than would be apparent to a casual observer. The raiyats, owing to their improvidence and carelessness, are in a chronic state of indebtedness either to the landlord or the mahajan, and to openly oppose the former is, as a rule, quite beyond their means. The Tenancy Act, if properly understood and taken full advantage of, would of course enable the raiyats to withstand successfully a great deal of what they at present submit to without a word; but owing to their apathy and utter lack of independence they are to a great extent ignorant of their power and incapable of using it." I have no doubt that some zamindars are guilty of illegality in the matter of distraint, but the raiyats rarely complain.

103. The following tuble shows the amount of landlords' fees received and paid away during the year under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

Decesor.	Balance of 1888-96.	Amount received in 1894-95.	Total.	Aniouni paid out to landlords.	Amount deposited in the Treasury,	Amount rentited to other districts.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of,	Balance.	Remarks.
1	3			a		7	8	- P	10	n
Nedla Number of the second sec	He, 596 31 11 85 109	Rn. 3,899 1,295 485 8,004 1,698	R4. 6,414 1,896 946 9,009 2,401	R., 1,828 418 78 410 884	84. 9,831 896 371 1,460 1,602	Ra. 37 60	B4, 5,896 1,514 464 1,890 1,208	Pa 60°	Ba. 528 12 183 75 183	* Railway feir

It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the amount had to be deposited in the treasury, the landlords having refused to accept the amounts tendered, under the impression that acceptance would imply consent on their part and establish a right of transfer in their raiyats which they may not possess. The Collector of the 24 Parganas says that another reason for the deposit is that petty zamindars have no authorized agents to receive payments on their behalf, and that their personal appearance entails an expense far in excess of the amount they are to receive. The Collector of Jessore writes

that landlords are generally unwilling to accept fees from the Collector, as they get more when the transferees go personally to their sharists to have mutations effected. Probably all these causes are in operation. The Collector of Khulna reports that the mode of treatment of landlords' fees received by money-orders, prescribed by the Accountant-General, Bengal, had led to inconvenience and increase of work in the account department of the Collectorate. I have recommended to the Board of Revenue a modification of some of the Government rules under the Tenancy Act which govern the payment of such fees. If my suggestion be accepted, I hope that there will be no practical inconvenience in dealing with such fees. An important fact as regards land has come to my notice, but I do not know at present its extent, or how far it may be due to enhanced value given to raiyats' holdings by the Bengal Tenancy Act. I am endeavouring to obtain more information about it. I find that many so-called raiyats belong to the non-cultivating classes who have obtained possession of raiyati holdings and enjoy all the privileges conferred on raiyats by the Tenancy Act, while the actual cultivators of the soil who pay rent to them are entirely at their mercy and obtain no protection from the law whatsoever. The Babus, who are called raiyats, successfully oppose all attempts to enhance their rents on the ground that they are raiyati rents, while the unfortunate cultivators pay them at rates which are sometimes ten or twelve times higher. The raiyat has been artificially protected to such an extent that his holding is too valueble for the actual cultivator to retain, and it has become an object of the cupidity of the Babu. Such purchases are also often made by neighbouring zamindars with the intention of harassing a neighbour.

Road and Public Works Cesses,

104. The following table shows the demands, collections, balances and remissions of cesses in the several districts of the Division for the past two years:—

1.082		DREAMOS	0 - 011	18 N	Contino	PIONS.	O'E (4)	What.	BALLWOR				F-8
DISTRICT AND YEARS.	Ourrent.	Atreur.	Total	Ourrent, including previously paid in advance.	Array.	Advance for future Jours.	Total,	Current.	Arron:	Total.	Desired Renaming.	Not access.	Persontage of balance on green
1	3		4.5	4		7	8	9	10	- 11	19	18	14
1808-04 1808-04 1808-05 1808-05 1808-05 1808-05 1808-06 1808	Bas, 2,37,880 2,37,725 1,67,435 1,46,101 1,46,101 1,85,942 1,45,320 1,67,604	Re, 97,588 55,959 8,594 15,639 51,110 23,283 65,375 65,371 19,463 15,947	Re. \$,75,468 2,71,684 1,65,343 1,77,482 1,77,811 1,79,370 2,84,319 2,81,188 1,61,773 1,78,571	Ra. 3,96,840 2,90,662 1,41,970 1,45,935 1,29,805 1,27,984 1,63,530 1,53,951 1,20,156 1,44,119	84,860 31,095 7,559 16,180 16,785 19,386 45,063 45,063 45,063 14,408	84. 4,849 5,165 4,300 6,184 5,1921 5,802 6,242 6,946 2,000 3,171	24. 2,49,271 2,80,973 1,55,890 1,55,891 1,45,591 1,50,672 1,44,585 2,07,288 1,48,394 1,41,601	Re. 81,646 57,063 16,175 9,708 90,726 18,107 46,411 37,721 13,164 13,492	B4, 8,189 2,864 674 469 14,918 13,938 5,318 3,000 2,815 1,556	Ra. 34,839 36,927 75,849 10,947 85,041 23,040 45,796 86,856 15,879 16,051	Re. 785 70 220 230 1,018 5,828 636 643 1 273	Re. 34,054 39,857 15,920 19,354 54,025 26,718 46,278 56,283 15,678 14,778	Re. 1848 1648 649 1841 1649 1948 1841 846
Total {1893-94 1894-95	8,89,887 6,82,105	1,44,788	30,14,130 30,26,240	7,48,100 7,75,854	1,18,414 1,99,275	95,795 25,769	8,85,980 9,81,897	1,21,116 1,06,251	28,318 31,870	1,97,484	2,480 6,247	1,44,953	14.3

105. The above figures show that there has been a considerable increase in the annual cess demand as compared with the preceding year, but the increase has been in Khulna only, and is due to valuations and revaluations. The decrease in Nadia is due to cesses assessed on subordinate julkars paying rent to superior landlords having been remitted during the year under report, under the Board's Circular No. 13 of March 1894. The proportion of collections to demand has improved in all the districts except the 24-Parganas as regards current demand, but as to arrears, it has fallen off in all the districts except Nadia and Murshidabad. The total collections, however, improved as compared with the preceding year, being 87.9 and 84.8 per cent. against 86 and 81.8 respectively. A large portion of the arrears is due in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Murshidabad. In the 24-Parganas, valuation and revaluation of certain estates and tenures was undertaken during the year, one

Government estate, Gar Hajipur, being included, but the work has not as yet been completed. The valuation of hats and fairs was also revised during the year, but the result cannot be ascertained until the time allowed for objections expires. In Nadia the valuations of one temporarily-settled estate, four petty private estates, and 53 rent-free tenures were completed during the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 173 in the annual cess demand. In Murshidabad, no valuation or revaluation was undertaken during the year. The general revaluation of the district of Jessore sanctioned in 1893-94 is in progress. In Khulna the valuation of five estates has also been taken in hand since September last, and the work is in progress. I have endeavoured to ascertain why the progress of realising arrears under the certificate procedure is so slow and unsatisfactory as it is, and among other things I have noticed that the road cess departments make requisitions for certificates without due care, and that certificates not unfrequently fail from being faulty. The Deputy Collectors leave the preparation of certificates far too much to subordinate clerks, without giving personal attention to them. Out of a current demand of Rs. 8,82,105, only Rs. 7,75,854 were collected, and out of Rs. 1,44,145 arrears only Rs. 1,22,275, while Rs. 6,247 were remitted. I cannot consider this satisfactory.

AVIII .- ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

108. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was the same as in the previous year. They are thus distributed—

District.		Wards' Estate.			Trust Estate.
0.4.70	1	Bhawanipur	***	*** }	
24-Parganas	***	Baranagore	9.62	***	Nil.
	1	Jainagar	551		
Murshidabad	***	Kasimbasar	***	9.04	Nil.
Khulm	4.7 5	Satkhira	***	***	Syedpur_

Besides the above, a small portion of Miss Courjon's estate in the 24-Parganas, consisting only of a house in Calcutta, and the Chanchra road estate in Jessore, held by Government for the maintenance of a bridge over the river Bhairab, continue to be managed by the Collectors of those districts. Of the three estates in the district of the 24-Parganas, Bhawanipur is comparatively large, comprising 20 entire revenue-paying estates, 17 portions of estates, 4 patnis and 38 tenures, and having a rental of Rs. 1,64,605. The total demand of this estate was Rs. 3,73,061, including arrears amounting to Rs. 2,08,456. Rupees 1,83,899, or 111.7 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 32,956 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,206 still uncollected at its close. Out of the balance outstanding, a sum of Rs. 2,057 has since the close of the year been written off as irrecoverable, and correspondence is going on for the remission of Rs. 8,864. Rupees 20,656 were spent during the year on reclamation of land, construction and repairs of embankments and khals, excavation and re-excavation of tanks, construction and repairs of village roads, and repairs of a bridge. Rupees 380 were spent on schools and Rs. 948 on dispensaries. Out of the lands reclaimed during the last two years, the settlement of 1,557 bighas has produced an income of Rs. 1,957. After defraying all ordinary and recurring charges, Rs. 20,000 on account of the marriage of the ward and Rs. 6,600 on the Adya Shradh ceremony of his grandmother, Rs. 7,947 were invested in Government securities and Rs. 3,232 in the purchase of land. The death of the grandmother has relieved the estate of an annuity of Rs. 4,200. The general conduct of the ward was good; and the progress made in his studies is said to have been fair, notwithstanding repeated interruptions caused by the illness of his mother, his own marriage, and the Shradh ceremony of his grandmother, involving several journeys between Bhawanipur and Bankipore, where the family are at present residing. The condition of the tenantry is said to be fair. For a long time there appears to have been no revision of rent-rolls, and numerous corrections have been made during the year. I cannot say how far this work is still from completion. The other two estates in the district deserve no special notice, except

that the conduct of the younger Baranagar ward has not given satisfaction. He persistently disobeyed orders to attend school at Hooghly, where he has been placed for his education, and presented several petitions to the authorities, making groundless allegations against the manager. It was considered useless to make any further attempt to educate him, and he has been ordered to learn zamindari business in the office of the manager of the Bhawanipur estate. Kassimbazar, the estate of the minor A. N. Roy, in the district of Murshidabad, is the most important charge in the Division. The total demand of this estate was Rs. 5,12,849, including arrears amounting to Rs. 4,40,298. Rupees 2,86,954, or 77.02 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 6,791 were remitted, leaving a balance, after certain petry adjustments, of Rs. 5,19,032 uncollected at its close. The unsatisfactory collections have been principally in the Tippera estates, and are due partly to the effect still felt of the flood which occurred in 1893, but principally to the attitude assumed by a large number of the tenants towards the new rent-roll recently framed under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In these Tippera properties, the uncollected balances were, on the 1st April 1893, Rs. 2,01,036; on 1st April 1894, Rs. 3,58,955; and on 1st April 1895, Rs. 4,59,483,—an increasing accumulation of arrears which is most unsatisfactory, and as the estates are not in my Division, neither I nor the Collector of Murshidabad, nor the manager who lives in the latter district, exercise any proper supervision or control over the actual work. During the year Rs. 3,106 were spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 4,448 on takavi loans in the Tippera properties. The revision of the new rent-roll, which appears to have been full of errors, commenced in February 1894, and is still going on under the supervision of the former Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sankar Sen. The revision of 35,324 holdings out of 61,308 has been completed, but has not yet been commenced in villages where the raiyats are giving most trouble. During the year there was an epidemic of cholera in the Tippera estates. The estate made arrangements for supplying medical aid. Tippera estates. The estate made arrangements for supplying medical aid-through the local authorities. A sum of Rs. 17,408 was spent during the year on works of improvement in different parts of the estate, and especially on the supply of drinking water, viz., Rs. 14,515 for the excavation of 19 tanks, of which 9 were completed during the year, Rs. 969 for the construction of three wells, Rs. 316 for the construction of two roads, of which one was finished and the other in progress. Rs. 1069 for the construction of 18 authorities. finished and the other in progress, Rs. 1,069 for the construction of 18 culverts. and Rs. 589 for the improvement of gardens and construction of bunds, &c.: Rs. 51,757 were spent on survey operations, Rs. 5,389 on schools, and Rs. 7,597 on hospitals and dispensaries. A bull was brought from Burma by the Director of Land Records, and placed in Sarail for the improvement of the breed of cattle. The minor, who is now eighteen years of age and is under the tuition of a European and a native tutor, has besides received some practical training in zamindari management in the office of the manager, for which he shows particular aptitude and intelligence. He has also, under my orders, been taken to some tabsil cutcherries to examine the accounts and learn the system. It is much to be regretted that this boy's education was not energetically taken in hand several years sooner than it was. He is very backward for his age, and it is difficult now to fit him for his future position. Mr. Turton, his European tutor, appears to be doing the best he can with him, but it is late in the day. Of the two estates in the district of Khulna, Syedpur is a trust estate managed by the Collector of the district. The total demand of the estate, including cesses, interest and arrears, was Rs. 3,15,820, of which nearly Rs. 2,28,000 were due from putnies, about Rs. 82,000 from khas mahals, and the balance, about Rs. 6,000, on account of cesses on rent-free holdings. Rupees 2,07,664 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,691 were remitted, leaving a balance, excluding adjustment of Rs. 49, of Rs. 1,06,416, of which about Rs. 64,400 have been realized since the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 65.7 and on current demand 107.4. The estate provides Rs. 60,000 annually for the Moshin Endowment Fund, and paid Rs. 75,000 on that account during the year, including Rs. 15,000 arrears of the previous year. The establishment was reorganized in June 1894, and the collections have since improved as was expected. Tenures falling into arrears have been bought up free of encumbrances, and engagements made with the actual cultivators, and if this policy is followed, I hope that satisfactory

relations will be established between the Collector and the tenants. There is, however, difficulty in identifying defaulting tenures and holdings, showing how faulty the management of the estate has been. There have been no survey or settlement operations on a large scale during the year. The last extensive settlement was made in 1828, and the rents have not been enhanced since, and there is some reason to suspect that the extent of lands held rent-free has fraudulently increased. The constant petty money which is essential to good management appears to have been entirely neglected. The parts of the estate which are not let in pathi now require proper survey and settlement. Enquiries have been made during the year into the existing arrangements, and the matter is under consideration. There has been some improvement in collections in the Satkhira ward's estate, but much still remains to be done. The total nominal demand of this estate was Rs. 4,57,449, including arrears which amounted to Rs. 3,10,245. Rupees 1,71,837, or 116.7 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 16,502 were remitted, leaving u balance of Rs. 2,69,110 outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 37.5 against 31.1 of the preceding year. The administration of this estate suffers from many disadvantages, viz. (1) it is a small fractional share only; (2) it is too widely scattered to be properly supervised; (3) there is a heavy debt on which the interest amounts to more than half the net income of the estate; (4) the accounts are in a state of very great confusion. Since the appointment of a new manager, about the beginning of the year, there has been decided improvement, the former man being utterly incompetent. Some progress has been made in adjusting the accounts of former years and in introducing a sound system for the future. The debt has been diminished by Rs. 27,835 during the year, and with a view to further reduction, an offer of Rs. 50,000, or nearly 20 years' purchase, has been accepted from a co-sharer for some property lying in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore. Further negotiations are going on for the sale of other property. Friendly relations have been maintained with those co-sharers who are members of the family and who have new lent the title deeds to the Collector to be copied. The want of these was embarrassing the management very much. The wards live in Calcutta with their mother. They are approaching the age at which their education and training should be taken in hand. The estate can never be a satisfactory one, consisting of nothing but small shares, while other shares in much of it have already passed out of the family, and I have never been able to understand why it was thought advisable that the Court of Wards should undertake the management of it. It absorbs much of the time of the officers of the State, and I do not see what public object is attained in maintaining an estate consisting only of fractional shares.

XIX.-EXCISE.

107. The following statement shows the total excise revenue realised in each district of the Division during the past two years:—

IC. or who	Dinater.		NUMBER OF SICRESS.			Decrease.	Reverus.		Increases.	Decrease.	
Dist	MICT.		1693-94,	171804-06,	Inoretae.	2 903-86.		1804-05,	Allerenses -	Decross.	
AREA I	1		3	8	4-	- 6	8	7		Ð	
A-Parganas Dalcutta Nadia Hurshidabad Josepo	24. 474 64. 444 66. 957 76. 201 77. 200 660 248	\$40 564 564 664	1,139 990 508 484 308 143	1,193 984 256 414 - 251 143	81 *** *** ***	10 67	R4, 4,29,263 25,72,405 1,39,339 1,35,400 88,170 95,377	Ba. 4,50,610 27,19,639 1,57,980 88,918 78,040	R4. 27,847 1,47,184 1,054 8,580	Ba.	
1000	Total	445	3,968	3,343	61,	80	34,60,854	36,15,280	1,78,876	4,23	
-1	N.	e de	CP0400	16	-	Not:	DOTO NO.	1,74,406			

108. It will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of licenses in all districts except one, and as regards revenue there was an increase in all districts except one. The net result in the Division is a decrease of 25 licenses with an increase in the revenue amounting to Rs. 1,74,426. The statement

below shows the revenue derived from each exciseable article during 1893-94 and 1894-95-

EXCIDENTEL ANTICENS.	NUMBER OF LICENSES		Increase.		Egy	BUUL.	Transpage.	1
	1805-04.	1604-95.	AMERICA	Decrease.	1093-94.		Increase.	Decrease
1	8	25/8/12	. 56		6	7	6	9
Canniny apirita Rom Lupported liquor Tari Puchwai Charnas Siddhi Majam Madak Chandu Soirits used for aris Ganja Opium Mincellaneons	\$65 10 865 866 361 24 29 3 101 19	274 111 429 916 877 18 60 3 97 18 80 00 00	1 86 19 36 19	4 	Re. 14,40,564 4,34,478 1,56,486 1,77,785 24,568 1,937 27,913 4,61,465 11,771 4,61,465 6,53,282 1,536	Ra . 18,35,289 4.81,035 1.67,839 1.76,888 25,814 1.4,102 24,225 25,251 16,677 7,33,761 1.4,771	Ba. 65,614 6,353 	Re. 5,486 677
Total	8,268	8,243	77	102	34,40,854	88,15,280	1,80,269	8,978

Country Spirits. - There was an increase in the revenue in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas and a decrease in Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna, the net result being an increase of Rs. 85,814 in the Division, to which Calcutta contributed Rs. 73,844. The trade in country spirits in Calcutta appears to continue to be fairly profitable. There was a decrease in the local consumption of rum in the town, which accounts to some extent for the increase in the consumption The increase in the 24-Parganas is reported to be due of country liquor. of country liquor. The increase in the 24-Parganas is reported to be due to increased consumption of country spirits owing to good harvests. Diminished sale of the liquor in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore accounts for the loss of revenue. It is reported that enhanced retail prices of the liquor affected the consumption. Mr. Kennedy, the Collector of Murshidabad, says that the poor men of the lower classes are unable to pay the high price, and are compelled to take to tari and pachwai, and that others smuggle the liquor from the neighbouring districts where it is sold cheaper. The Collector of Jessore explains that the reduced circumstances of the people, owing to successive had harvests. that the reduced circumstances of the people, owing to successive bad harvests and to the high price of food-grains prevailing for a part of the year under review, also led to diminished consumption. I consider that the taxation of country spirits is absurdly high in this division, except Calcutta and the Suburbs, and that it drives people to illicit practices and also to the use of other stimulants. I think it fully accounts for the falling off in revenue under this head. Rum.—The decrease of Rs. 3,436 in Calcutta, the only place into which rum was imported, is said to be due to the fact that the average strength of the liquor imported was lower than in the previous year. Imported liquors. The increase is attributed to the settlement of these licenses separately having previously been combined with those for the sale of country spirits. Ganja.—
The sale of the drug varied in different districts. Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna show an increase in the revenue, while Nadia and Jessore show a decrease. Opium.—Next to country spirits, this article yielded the largest revenue, the increase amounting to Rs. 69,479. The results varied in different districts. The consumption in Calcutta increased from 424 maunds 21 seers in 1893-94 to 515 maunds 5 seers in 1894-95, with corresponding increase in the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 78,663. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue attributes the increase to some extent to the suppression of smuggling of contraband opium into Calcutta. He is, however, inclined to suspect that large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to have been consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, Arracan and other places where the price of the drug is very high, and where opium is largely exported from Bengal by illicit means. I think he is probably right. The increase in the 24-Parganas is attributable to the good harvests of the year. There is no special reason for the decrease in Jessore. Mr. Kennedy suspects that a good deal of smuggling in small quantities goes on in Murshidabad. Tari and Siddhi, The revenue from these articles shows a falling off, but the actual decrease is smaller than the figures indicate. A part of the current year's fees in Calcutta was paid in advance in March of the previous year, which accounts for the apparent falling off.

The table below shows the number of persons arrested and convicted for offences against the excise laws during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Dr	STRICT.	Ann	BOTED.	CONVICTED.		
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95	
	1	2	8	4	5	
Calcutta 24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	101 000 101 000 101 000 112 000 114 111	280 265 109 187 64 52	325 256 52 140 44 37	194 228 94 176 54 47	285 217 88 126 38	
No. of the last	Total	907	854	798	737	

Compared with the preceding year, the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review shows a decrease in all the districts except Calcutta, which appears to indicate a relaxation of detective action, which I cannot regard as satisfactory. The result of the year's administration of excise in the Division is an increase of Rs. 1,74,426 over the revenue of the preceding year. The bulk of this was contributed by country spirits and opium in Calcutta. The expansion of revenue in this district in recent years is noteworthy, it having risen within the last five years from twenty to twenty-seven lakhs. I do not attribute this to increased consumption, but to some success in the suppression of illicit practices, and to better organized taxation.

109. Sait.—There has been no change in the protected area in the only two saliferous districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna in this Division, nor was there any incident of importance requiring special notice. The table below compares the consumption of salt in the two districts during the past two years:—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas Khulna	Mds. 1,67,789 1,18,671	Mds. 1,80,198 1,21,534	Mds. 12,404 2,863	\$16 Abb	
Total	2,86,460	3,01,727	15,267		

The increase in the consumption of salt is ascribed by the Collectors of both the districts to the prosperous condition of the people, consequent on the excellent harvest of the year under report. In the 24-Parganas the influx of labourers to undertake repairs to embankments and for cultivation in the Sunderbuns also contributed to the result to some extent. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below:—

	9,314	1893-94.	1894-95.	Decrease.
24-Parganas	***	412	196	216
Khulna	111	42	23	19

It will be observed that there was a decrease in the number of cases instituted in both the districts. It is reported that the prosecutions of the previous year in the 24-Parganas checked illicit manufacture. The falling off is also said to be partly due to the omission to prosecute petty cases; dealers are seldom prosecuted for technical offences, except when warnings do not produce

any effect. In Khulns the police did not detect so many cases as in the preceding year. The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realised and rewards paid in each district:—

THE PARTY OF	The state of the s	OF SALT COX- ATED,		ND FOR- REALISED.	REWAR	DS PAID.	REMARKS	
District.	1898-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94,	1894-95.		
Action 2 Con-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
24-Parganas Khulna	Mos. s. 39 27 18 15	Mps. s. 30 15 5 20	Rs. 1,740 207	Rs. 973 636	Rs. 877 156	Rs. 1,397 110		
Total	58 2	85 85	1,947	1,609	1,033	1,507	bi della	

There was a sensible decrease in the quantity of salt confiscated in both the districts, due to a fall in the number of cases instituted. Rupees 973 represent the fines and forfeitures realised in the 24-Parganas, the amount disbursed to informers and apprehenders as reward being Rs. 1,397. The excess was paid on account of rewards due in cases disposed of in the preceding year. The entire fines and forfeitures realised in each case in this district were distributed as rewards to the police and informers. The Collector of Khulna reports that rewards were paid in all cases tried under sections 16 to 19 of the Salt Act, and that in cases in which there is no provision in the rules as to payment of rewards nothing was distributed out of the fines realised. As I believe that the report submitted by Mr. Ashton after a detailed inquiry is under consideration, I will say little now on the subject of salt, except that I believe that there is much illicit manufacture, on a large scale, along the edge of the Sunderbuns forest, distribution of illicit salt being rendered easy by the labyrinths of water channels along the whole tract. The police do not appear capable of dealing with it, and I do not see that the rawanna system has any practical preventive virtue.

XX.-STAMPS.

110. The following table shows the result of the administration of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

		RECEIPT	lk.	1133	- 11	CEARGES.			
Than.	Sale of court- fee stampe and stamps for copies,	Sale of non- judicial stamps.	Miscella- neous receipts.	Total,	Refunda.	Other oharges.	Total,	Reseases	
1	1			1	6	7		- D	
1868-94	38, 50, 507 28, 50, 508	Ra. 16,77,464 16,20,651	R4. 5,288 52,311	Re. \$6,09,884 47,68,120	Re. 74,007 95,459	Ra. 66,007 48,790	Ra. 1,23,614 1,61,185		
Decrease	3,66,711	49,187	43,638	2,56,726	16,372	100	16,871	ST - OH 65	

There was an increase in the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The sales in each district are shown below:—

Calcutta 24-Parganas Nadia Murchidabad Jessore Khulna	0.00 1.00 2.00 000 003	1898-94. Rs. 23,85,704 6,71,647 8,34,232 2,66,264 4,26,724 3,16,490	1894-95. Rs. 26,55,911 7,07,288 8,29,463 2,72,439 4,89,820 3,11,088
Total	111	44,01,061	47,15,959

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Compared with the preceding year, the sale of judicial stamps increased in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore, and decreased in Nadia and Khulna. Calcutta, as usual, has contributed most to the increase, of rupes, in respect of certain large estates. The increase in the other districts is due to the institution of a larger number of civil suits. In Jessore it was also due to the extensive sale of four-anna adhesive court-fee stamps for revaluation work in the Road Cess Department. The decrease in Nadia is slight. The Collector of Khulna reports that the circumstances of the people improved only during the latter part of the year under report, owing to a good harvest, but that they suffered from high prices of food-grains during the greater portion of the year. This, in his opinion, must have affected the institution of civil suits which led to a decline in the sale of stamps. Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad, show an increase in the sales of non-judicial stamps, the other three districts showing a decrease. The improvement in Calcutta is due to the fact of certain mortgage deeds relating to properties situated in the mufassal having been executed in the vernacular. In the 24-Parganas the increase is attributed to the purchase by the proprietor of a newspaper of a large number of non-judicial stamps for binding himself to his subscribers to refund certain advances. In Murshidabad the execution of a large number of deeds, specially interchange of pottahs and kabuliyats between some zamindars and their raiyats, led to the increase. The falling off in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna is attributed by the Collectors to the fact that the cultivating classes were not obliged to borrow money, having reaped very good harvests during the year under report. There was a rise in the sale of receipt stamps in every district except the 24-Parganas. Everywhere the rule requiring receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20 to be stamped with one anna receipt stamps is observed with far greater strictness than before.

Tran.	CIVIL COU STAMPED O	TAKEN BY TRIS OF UN- OR INSUPPL- STAMFED MENTS.	COLLEGE STAMPED CIENTLY	DAMES BY ORE ON US- OR INSUSSI- UTAMPED MASTE.	PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED FOR INSERINGENESS OF THE STAMP LAWS.							
	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied,	Number of cases,	Duty and penalty loyled.	Number of onces.	Persons brought to treal.	Con-	Fines Imposed.	Bowards paid.	Brack age		
1	100	8	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11		
100	GTI, C	Ro.	100 EV	Ra,		47	-	Pa.	Ba	6		
1808-64	178	1,539	674	0,534	73	78	00	755	965			
160-6-65 , +++	1.06	8,010	467	8,810	387	197	235	1,685	961	15		
- Encrease		479		2,370	314	918	178	980	71.6			
Decrease	We I	lug I	7 7	h h		10.00	-	-		11		

There was an increase in the number of cases dealt with by Civil Courts, and a decrease in the number of cases in which action was taken by Collectors. In Calcutta there was a decrease of 41 cases, and the Collector explains that the number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents produced before him during the year was smaller than in the preceding year. Compared with the preceding year, the number of prosecutions increased everywhere except in Calcutta, where there were only 18 cases against 40 during the year. This is attributed by the Collector to less evasion of the law. In the other districts a large number of unstamped receipts, khata books, and hatchittas were impounded and the parties concerned were prosecuted. Many of these cases were pending when the year closed. The orders of Government as to liberal rewards in stamp cases have been borne in mind and are carried out by Collectors.

XXI .-- INCOME TAX.

111. The table below shows the gross demand, remission, net demand, collection, and balance of income tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1894-95:—

	1997			COL.		Charles and	Dippe	uninen Um up.	S AND	7.	Marchines Marchines
District.	Gross demand,	Revalenton.	Not demand.	Collection,	Halence.	Collection in the year 1893-94,	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of deorress.	BREARRY
1	8		4			1, 1	•		10	11	3
d-Parganas Salentus Sadia Surphidabad Sasora	20. 78,658 20,15,129 81,426 43,887 45,083 84,688	Re. 9,308 83,548 308 3,111 1,340 500	26,480 19,61,973 61,063 60,746 41,718 88,940	Ra, 70,866 16,99,075 20,767 80,177 41,945 33,567	Re. 5,654 99,197 994 669 667 303	Re. 00,750 17,70,468 48,775 04,465 61,108 31,070	Ro, 2,110 1,28,613 1,000 3,604 2,517	He.	P.a. \$'98 7'8 4'09 6'5	Ha,	
Total	38,98,664	01,471	19,15,163	21,65,617	69,666	20,16,646	1,88,972	431	8.8		100

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 22,86,654 against Rs. 22,36,600 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 50,054, or 2.2 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except the 24-Parganas and Jessore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 3,033 and Rs. 1,080, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. In the remaining districts there was an increase of Rs. 54,167, as shown below:—

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Bullion School		Rs.
Calcutta	1 1 Live	***	46,307
Nadia	414	***	1,420
Murshidabad	1414	915	6,137
Khulna		***	308
	Total	414	54,167

The percentage of remission on the gross demand was 2.7 against 4 in the preceding year. The figures for each district as compared with the previous year are shown below:—

			1894-95.	1893-94
24-Parganas	- 111	171	2.8	69
Calcutta	***	3.331	2.7	8.9
Nadia	111	***	-7	2.1
Murshidabad	144	104	4.9	1.8
Jessore	***	150	8.1	5.1
Khulns	- 100		1.7	5.8

The percentage was below five in every district. As compared with the previous year, the result shows some improvement in all the districts except Murshidabad. The increase in the percentage of exemption in Murshidabad was due to heavy remissions allowed on objection to three bankers, and to fluctuation in trade, especially in silk. The total number of objections filed during the year was 2,957 against 4,332 in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage of objections to assessments in the several districts of this Division, compared with the previous year:—

	The state of		1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	164	***	7.6	17.4
Calcutta	Til king The		8-	11.3
Nadia	444	Chees.	8-9	10.3
Murshidahad	189	144	7.6	9.1
Jessore	***		14.5	14.7
Khulna	***		11.4	15.9

The percentage of objections to assessments was below 15 in every district. The percentage was highest in Jessore and lowest in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The 24-Parganas shows considerable improvement in this respect, the percentage being 7.6 against 17.4 in the preceding year. The net demand on account of the tax stood at Rs. 22,25,183 against Rs. 21,47,183, showing an increase of Rs. 78,000, or 3.6 per cent. The increase occurred in all the

districts except Jessore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 152 as compared with the preceding year, but it occurred principally in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 69,938. The increase was mainly due to the careful revisions of assessment in towns, municipalities and principal centres of trade. In Jessore the decrease in the final demand is said to be mainly under parts I and II. There was, however, in this district an increase in the final demand under part IV as compared with the preceding year. The Collector writes that a larger increase under this part could have been obtained, had it not been for depression in the sugar trade during the year under report. The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax only was 96.9 against 93.9 in the preceding year. The percentage in each district was as follows:—

0.4 70			1894-95.	1893-94,
24-Parganas Caloutta	114	114	92.7	90.5
Nadia	4 + 8	***	86.8	93.6
Murshidabad	* * *	944	99-4	99.6
Jessore	***	4+4	99-06 98-4	99.6
Khulna	***	***	99.0	98·1 95·8

The percentage was more than 95 in every district except the 24-Parganas, which also failed to come up to the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in the two preceding years. The Collector of the 24-Parganas has furnished no explanation of the low percentage of collections in his district, but it is partly owing to heavy arrears under Part I, chiefly due from European employes of the local mills. The average incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 29 persons against 30 persons in the preceding year. In Calcutta the incidence was Re. 1 to every four persons, as in the previous year. During the year no special complaints were received regarding the working of the Act in this Division. As last year, I do not find that full and intelligent reports are given as to incomes upon reference from other districts, and Deputy Collectors are satisfied with very bald and insufficient information. It often happens that a firm makes its purchases in one district and sells in another, and yet Deputy Collectors are satisfied with a bald statement that the income of the branch firm is so and so, although the income cannot possibly be ascertained without a comparison of the transactions of both firms.

XXII.-MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

112. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the sub-divisional treasuries during the past two years:—

Dis	rier.		Rec	ELPTO.	DISBURS	EMENTS.
A.F.LD	. Autor.		1893-94.	1894-95,	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1		2	3	4	5
24-Parganes Nadia Murshidabad Joseoro Khuina	144	4 # c q q q q q q q q q q q q q q q q q q	Rs. 7,48,739 8,60,220 7,60,754 6,23,897 8,80,722	Rs. 7,85,516 10,02,066 4,63,716 7,03,902 9,42,659	R _B . 7,44,801 8,70,988 8,26,678 6,29,685 8,28,224	Rs. 8,04,726 10,06,480 4,65,669 6,95,383 8,98,866
Т	otal	711	38,74,332	88,87,859	38,99,766	38,71,074

The above shows that there was increase both in receipts and disbursements in all the districts except Murshidabad. The increase in the receipts in the 24-Parganas occurred at Baraset, where it was due to the transfer of the business of the two abolished sub-treasuries at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and in Diamond Harbour, where it was due to better realizations of khas mabal rents. The apparent increase in disbursements was only owing to the remittance of money to the district treasury. In Nadia the increase in receipts is due to increased remittances from other districts, and that in disbursements is said

to be owing to increased payments to the Postal Department. In Jessore the increase took place in receipts from Civil Courts and post-offices, and is said to be due to the prosperous condition of the people during the year. The increase in disbursements is also attributed to the same cause. In Khulna the increase in the receipts is said to be due to increase in postal remittances, sale-proceeds of stamps, and receipts on account of the Wards' estate in the Satkhira-suddivision. The apparent increase in disbursements is due to remittances to the Sadar treasury. As stated above, there was, on the other hand, a large falling off both in the receipts and disbursements in Murshidabad. The decrease is said to be due to smaller payments at Jungipur of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payments issued by the Accountant-General, in consequence of the principal trading firm there having ceased to draw money by these means during the year. The table below shows the working of the post-office savings banks in the districts of this Division as compared with

Savings Banks. the year preceding:-

		AMOUNT D	BPOSITED.	ANOUNT WETHURAWI			
District.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1898-94.	1894-95.		
1		2	8	4	5		
24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	100	Ra, 6,13,323 3,45,300 1,86,310 2,01,670 1,22,450	Rs 6,18,776 4,92,301 1,49,781 2,20,138 97,608	Ra. 6,57,955 2,60,514 1,40,653 1,67,595 98,016	Ra 5,79,850 3,74,450 1,53,776 1,92,726 1,04,861		

It appears that in Nadia and Jessore there was an increase both in the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn. This is attributed to the fact that the people are becoming more and more familiar with the advantage and security afforded by the system. The 24-Parganas show an increase in the amount deposited and a decrease in the amount withdrawn. The increase is said to be due to the growing popularity of the system, and the decrease is attributed to the improved prosperity of the people during the year. In Murshidabad and Khulna the amount deposited shows a decrease, while there was an increase in the amount withdrawn. These fluctuations are said to be due to the reduction in the rate of interest introduced during the year, but it does not appear why these districts should have been specially affected by it. The following statement shows the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of this Division during the past

Postal money-orders. two years :-

	ORDERS 1	SSUED.	ORDERS	PAID.
DISTRICT.	1898-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	Rs. 31,92,744 8,63,131 8,50,605 7,78,924 8,62,196	R ₈ , 82,55,272 8 59,595 8,68,603 7,87,189 9,09,585	Rs. 25,92,296 15,00,960 Not furnished Depart: 9,38,463 5,02,506	
Total	65,47,500	67,15,244		. 57,92,514

The above shows that there was an increase both in the amount of moneyorders issued and paid in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna. The increase is attributed to better appreciation of the system by the public. The increase in the value of orders paid in Jessore is said to be also due to the increase in exports owing to good crops. In Nadia there was a decrease in the amount of orders issued, while the amount of orders paid shows an increase. The fluctuations are, however, slight, and do not call for any special remarks. In Murshidabad the amount for which orders were issued shows a slight increase, which the Collector of the district has not explained.

The receipts and issues of currency notes in the districts of this Divi-

Currency notes.

sion during the past two years are shown in the table below: -

	1893-	-94.	1894-	96.
District.	Received.	Issued,	Received.	facued.
1		3	4	5
94-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	Rs. 29,20,280 8,40,180 12,30,305 6,17,450 3,57,990	Rs. 28,11,400 8,90,755 12,88,990 7,32,070 4,08,025	Rs. 26,27,785 7,57,845 12,24,480 4,82,250 3,89,345	Rs. 26,64,275 7,34,445 10,89,000 4,48,305 8,42,175
Total	59,66,275	61,26,240	54,81,745	52,78,200

There was a decrease both in the receipts and issues of currency notes during the year in all the districts except Khulna. The Collector of the 24-Parganas has not been able to assign any satisfactory reason for the decrease in his district. Out of the currency notes issued from the treasury in this district, Rs. 5,00,000 worth of notes were remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Rs. 6,41,950 to the Bank of Bengal, and Rs. 15,22,325 paid to the public. The decrease in Nadia is not explained. Of the total value of currency notes issued from this district, Rs. 2,23,015 was remitted to the Reserve Treasury, and the balance, Rs. 5,11,430, was paid to the public. The decrease in receipts in Murshidabad is said to be too small to require any explanation. The decrease in the issues is attributed to the fact that under special instructions from the Accountant General. Repeat the requirement of samples and sat the Accountant-General, Bengal, no remittance of surplus notes was made at the latter part of March 1895. The prohibition of the Accountant-General of the encashment of notes for facilitating the payment of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payment, was also in force in this district throughout the year. The decrease in the district of Jessore is said to be chiefly due to the popularity of the postal money-order system. In Khulna there was an increase in the receipts of currency notes during the year, chiefly from private parties in lieu of coin. The issues, on the other hand, show - decrease which is attributed

to the popularity of the postal money-order system.

Copper coins were freely supplied to the public throughout the year in all the districts of this Division.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

113. Railways.-In the 24-Parganas there are 1242 miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, including branches to Budge-Budge, Canning and Diamond Harbour. A proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under consideration of the District Board. In Nadia a scheme for the construction of a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar vid Santipur was sanctioned by Government in March 1894. The terms of the

agreement between the District Board and the Company who have undertaken the work have been practically settled, and it is hoped that the work will have made some progress before the close of the current year. It is not proposed to bridge the river Churni at first, but if the line pays the contractors say they will probably do so. Even without the bridge, the line will be convenient for Krishnagar, the head-quarters station of the district, and for Santipur, which is a place of pilgrimage, and the District Board will be saved a considerable a place of pilgrimage, and the District Board will be saved a considerable proportion of its very heavy annual outlay on the Krishnagar-Bagula and Krishnagar-Santipur-Ranaghat roads. In Murshidabad the only railway runs from Azinganj to Nathati. There are four stations of the line in this district, viz., Azinganj, Barola, Sagardighi and Bokhara. The line is now on the broad gauge, and is worked by the East Indian Railway Company. Land has been acquired for au extension of river-side sidings of the Azinganj station, and for staff quarters at Raipur. There are two other stations on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, both just outside the border, but which serve this district, viz., one at Muraroi, about 16 miles west of Jangipur, and another at Synthia, about 24 miles from Kandi. No new railways were constructed in Jessore or Khulna during the year. The portions of the Bengal Central Railway which pass through these districts were maintained.

Central Railway which pass through these districts were maintained.

114. Embankments, Drainage, Sluices, &c.—In the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 25,291 was spent in maintaining 2164 miles of schedule D and 2 miles Rs. 25,291 was spent in maintaining 2162 miles of schedule D and 2 miles 1,320 feet of takavi embankments, against Rs. 35,615 in the previous year. These are reported to be efficiently maintained. Rs. 4,959 was spent for construction of retired lines of embankments. There are 65 irrigation and drainage sluices, against 68 of last year. Of these 47 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 14 by the zamindars and raiyats concerned. All the sluices are reported to be in good working order. The Churial khal drainage works, as reported last year, effected the drainage of 134 villages, covering an area of nearly 31 square miles. It has been of 134 villages, covering an area of nearly 31 square miles. It has been proposed during the year to construct sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, Bindol, Tellary, Tongrabichi and Allumpur, for improving drainage. During the year 19 cuts were allowed in different places in the embaukments, of which 18 were for drainage and one for irrigation purposes. Besides, four surreptitious cuts were made in the embankments, but the offenders were not detected. I have suggested to the Magistrate the appointment of special constables to guard against a repetition of this. Rupces 938 were spent in clearing and removing the silt and other obstructions from the Soonti nadi from Jagatighata to Digra in the Barasat subdivision. In Murshidabad every effort was made by the Public Works Department to keep the Bhagirathi embankment in proper order when threatened at Lalitakuri during the high floods this year. Protective spurs were also erected to preserve the channel of the Bhagirathi. Rupees 49 were spent in improving the Kaliganj cut, which flushes and drains the Kasimbazar bhil, and Its. 578 in maintaining two drainage channels or cuts 81 miles in longth. In Jessore a channel was cut in the bed of the Alumkhali khal at a cost of Rs. 105. The Muchikhali khal has been deepened at its mouth at a cost of Rs. 200. A protective bund has been constructed at Magura along the right bank of the Navagangu at a cost of Rs. 103. No irrigation or drainage works were constructed in Nadia or Khulna during the year.

115. Buildings.—In the 24-Parganas no building of any importance was

constructed by Government or the District Board during the year. In Nadia Rs. 2,521 were spent by the District Board on the construction and improvement of inspection bungalows and Rs. 1,121 in repairing dak and inspection bungalows and Local Boards' office buildings. In Murshidabad, Rs. 600 were spent in erecting a staging bungalow. In Jessore, Rs. 697 were spent on the reconstruction of an inspection bungalow at Kaliganj, Rs. 3,327 on the construction of a roof for the Jessore dâk-bungalow, Rs. 353 on the construction of a verandah with corrugated iron roof to the Judge's court-room, and Rs. 318 in creeting a building for in-door female patients at the Magura charitable dispensary. The Imperial and Provincial buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,610, and the District Board inspection bungalow, Local Roard's office for at Rs. 2,082. In Kludge a residence for the Correspondence Board's office, &c., at Its. 2,083. In Khulua a residence for the Commissioner of the Sundarbans was completed during the year by the Public Works Department, but is not required. The District Board spent Rs. 298 for the

construction of a rest-house at Kooliaghat, and Rs. 210 for a latrine at

116. Sanitation and Water Supply.—In the 24-Parganas sanitary arrangements during the mélas at Saugor and Harwa were carried out under the supervision of the District Engineer. The cost of the former was defrayed by the local zamindars, and that of the latter partly by the District Board and partly by the proprietors of the land. Rupees 1,673 were spent in the reexcavation of two tanks. In Nadia Rs. 3,831 were spent by the Board on the construction of 11 masonry wells. In Murshidabad Rs. 2,620 were spent in constructing eight masonry wells and five wells with baked earthen rings and Rs. 90 in repairing eight wells. The District Board of Jessore completed the excavation of four tanks at a cost of Rs. 3,359. In Kluda Rs. 2,004 were spent by the District Board in the excavation of a tank at Senhati, and Rs. 397 in the re-excavation of a tank at Kesra. The District Boards and Municipalities are now paying some attention to the improvement of the supply of drinking water. The villagers, however, have shown no readiness to co-operate in the work. If they would supply a certain amount of labour, the Boards might greatly extend their operations by a system of grants-in-aid, but at present enormous rates are paid for de-watering and excavation, and the profits go to contractors and paid labourers, which is disheartening. It might have been hoped that native members of district and Local Boards could have effected some improvement in this, but they appear to do nothing.

XXIV .- COMMUNICATIONS (LAND).

at a cost of Rs. 67,764. The average expenditure per mile was Rs. 798, against Rs. 774 in the previous year. With the exception of some portion of the Calcutta-Jessore road, the roads are reported to be in very fair order. The maintenance of 141½ miles of district metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs. 68,540 or Rs. 484 per mile, against Rs. 472 in the previous year. The average expenditure per mile is considered very low, but the roads have been kept in fair order throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 14,670 was spent in maintaining 254½ miles of unmetalled and bridged roads and 59 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, showing an average expenditure of Rs. 47 per mile, against Rs. 50 in the previous year. These roads being under the direct management of the Local Boards are not maintained in a satisfactory condition, although the expenditure per mile is high. There are 992½ miles of village roads under the Local Boards, and a sum of Rs. 14,150 was spent for their repairs, against Rs. 15,959 in the previous year, at an average cost of Rs. 14 per mile. Rupees 18,049 were spent by the District Board in the construction of roads, bridges and culverts, and in metalling the road from Barasat to Barrackpore, which cost Rs. 9,830. An expenditure of Rs. 671 was incurred in repairing the platforms of ferry ghâts. In Nadia there were 119-71 miles of metalled roads and 493 miles of unmetalled roads. The total expenditure on the district roads amounted to Rs. 52,677, against Rs. 2,259 in the previous year. There were 526 miles of village roads under the Local Boards. The expenditure on these roads amounted to Rs. 4,292 against Rs. 2,259 in the previous year. Mr. Garrett writes:—"The flood was severe and exceptional, and it did damage to many of the roads of the Sadar and Kushtia subdivisions. The absence of rain in the latter half of the year increased the wear and tear of metalled roads very considerably, and interfered also with the repairs of the unmetalled roads very considerably, and interfered also wit

two girder bridges on the cart road alongside the Nalhati State Railway, and manufacturing bricks for bridging the Patkabari road. Rupees 710 were also spent in building a pair of mar boats for a ferry, and Rs. 1,121 on village roads. In Jessore there were altogether 41 miles of Provincial roads, 488 miles of district roads, and 438 miles of village roads. Of these, the Jessore-Calcutta Provincial road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,558. Rupees 27,178 were Provincial road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,558. spent in the maintenance and repairs of 104 miles of district, metalled and bridged roads, Rs. 7,705 on 267 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads, Rs. 1,350 on 74 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, and Rs. 4,464 on 180 miles of village roads. Rupees 11,076 were spent in the construction of district roads, bridges and culverts, Rs. 1,360 in the construction of 4½ miles of village roads, &c., and Rs. 282 in that of tow-paths. In Khulna there were 410 miles of district and 562 miles of village roads, maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,667 and Rs. 9,597 respectively. Rupees 2,597 were spent in constructing new roads, Rs. 2,074 in metalling, and Rs. 15,815 in bridging, principally with

Mr. A. Hayes, the Inspector of Works, who has made extensive and valuable inspections during the year, remarks that the Provincial and district roads both in the 24-Parganas and Jessore are generally in good order, and that the allotments made for their maintenance appear to have been judiciously expended, and that the roads in Murshidabad are also in fair order. With regard to the roads in Nadia, he observes that they are generally neglected for want of funds, and that until the District Board can make some financial arrangements to maintain them in decent order, it is a wrong policy to extend their mileage by construction of new roads. From what Mr. Hayes saw of the district roads in Khulua, they seemed to him to have received the District Engineer's full attention. Road work is now conducted much more expensively than when it was under the direct management of the Magistrates, and I think less efficiently. Far more is spent on establishments, and far higher rates are paid for labour and material, but the roads are not in such good condition as they used to be. These in Jessore and the 24-Parganas are the best, the District Engineers in those two districts being men of great personal energy. The work in Nadia is very poor, and the Board might have a better engineer than they have. The funds at the disposal of the Boards for the maintenance of metalled roads, especially feeders to railways, are inadequate at the present greatly enhanced rates of expenditure, and are more and more contracted as demands are made on the Boards for water-supply, drainage and medical relief. Most of the Boards, in addition to what they rightly spend on primary education, spend money on higher education, which they cannot afford, and which is for the benefit of a class which can very well afford to pay for it. I hope such expenditure will be materially decreased in future. I cannot advocate the raising of loans for maintenance of roads, but I think there are permanent improvements, among which may porhaps be reckoned the substitution of stone for brick metal, where the wear and tear is very great, for which the Boards would be justified in borrowing money. The cry everywhere is for more money, but I cannot but observe that if the Magistrates of a quarter of a century ago had had such funds at their disposal as the District Boards have at present, there would be much more to show for them than there is now.

118. In the 24-Parganas 965 trees were planted during the year, and existing trees were preserved. There were about 16,400 trees along the Provincial and district roads. In Nadia, Rs. 878 were spent on arboriculture, against Rs. 860 of the previous year. Altogether 884 young indigenous fruit-bearing trees were planted out on the roads. Of these trees, 112 died, and out of 2,247 seedlings in the nurseries, 89 died from heat and 340 were destroyed by the last flood. Most of the young trees which were planted out in foregoing years are doing well. In Murshidabad Rs. 203 were spent in planting and rearing mango trees. One thousand five hundred guango trees were planted out on the roads in Jessore, at a total cost of Rs. 1,332, including maintenance of existing trees. In Khulna nothing was spent during the year on trees.

119. In the 24-Parganas the circular canals (ten miles in length) and Tolly's Nulla including Kawrapuker Khal (37 miles) were maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,872 Communication (water).

against Rs. 42,838 in 1893-94, while the gress revenue from tolls on these two canals was Rs. 4,28,772 against Rs. 4,07,471. The Sunderbun channels yielded a gross income of Rs. 6,925 from tolls against Rs. 5,495 in the previous year. There are also two khals (17 miles) in this district. That between Magra hat railway station and Joynagar is navigable all the year round, and is in fair condition. No expenditure was incurred on it during the year. The Sorisa khal is navigable only in the rains, and Rs. 238 only were spent on it. In Murshidabad Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company ran a steamer twice daily for nearly the whole of the year between Berhampore and Azimganj. The East Indian Railway steamer which plied between Azimganj and Berhampore, and also between Azimganj and Dhulian, ceased coming to Berhampore during the dry season. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company also ran a steamer between Calcutta and Jeaganj during the whole of the year. In Jessore a steamer belonging to the Bengal Flotilla Company runs between Nawapara and Benodepur, reaching as far as Magura during the rains. Another belonging to Rai Dhunput Singh, plies between Jhinkergachi and Kapilmani. The steamer which used to run between Chandpur and Jhinkergachi has ceased to work for hire, and only carries goods from Tarpur factory to Jhinkergachi and back. In Khulna there is a steamer service for a distance of 35 miles between Khulna and Bangaon, and between Jhinkergachi and Kapilmani along the Kabadak, passing through a portion of this district.

XXV .- WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

120. As reported in the previous year, the Lodging-House Act is in force only in the town of Navadwipa in the district of Nadia, and its provisions were not extended to any other town during the year under review. At the introduction of the Act, on the 1st November 1891, the working of it was placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners of the town. But the present Municipal Board, which came into existence in the beginning of 1894, proved obstructive, and it was found necessary to transfer the working of the Act from their hands to those of a Committee, presided over by the District Magistrate, with effect from 1st April 1894. It has since worked more smoothly, though some of the Municipal Commissioners still throw difficulties in the way of the Committee. The annexed statement shows the working of the Act during the year.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-House Act during 1894-95 in the town of Nadia.

force.	Lon	guebo GING- USBA.			DERÇ	UTIO	26.					In	0030		1	90							XPEN'	DITTER:	E.			_	_	-
Act to to		for whom provided.	oned of.	county.	convicted,	chalited	Ame			and regula-	Benith			other funds		openin	opening be	offe bas		168 H1 II.		Local o	tperd:	ltuns.		her fands.			. ,	1
Name of place where	Yumber.	Number of lodgers is accommodation is pr	Number of case dispo	Number of persons ac	Number of persons or	Number of persons to	Impord.	Beslied.	Opening balance.	Fees for Licensing and the the locality for the locality brosset.	Pres for Mans of Officer's certificate.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from 6	Miscellancons.	Total (excluding balance).	Total (including of	Realth Officer's pay	Britabilishment,	Omtingender.	Hatabilishment, &c.	Dispensation, &c.	Сорабетинаеў.	Countraction.	Repairs	Contribution to oth	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grend tofal.	4.6.
1 9	8	1		6	7	е	8	10	11	13	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	29	25	28	117	38	20	30	81.	1
4	25	1,007	12	-			400	190 8 0		Ba. 4. P.	Ha 4. 2.		BA. A. P.			Re. A. F.	14 40 14 0	R. P. P.		847	101		Re. A. P. 160 15 B				RE 4. T.	40	Ro. 4. P.	

It will be seen that the number of licenses and that of lodgers under the Act are steadily increasing year after year. The rate of fee levied on every lodger for whom accommodation is provided was at first fixed at 8 annas, which, as I remarked in my General Administration Report for 1892-93, was too high to suit the circumstances of the place. During the following year the fee was reduced to 4 annas, and was levied during the year under review at this reduced rate. The total amount collected from this source was Rs. 739 against Rs. 706 in 1893-94, Rs. 660-8 in 1892-93, and Rs. 238 in 1891-92. The income during the year from fees for the issue of the Health Officer's

certificate was Rs. 132 against Rs. 50 in 1893-94. The income continues to increase satisfactorily. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 332 against Rs. 1,231 in 1893-94, Rs. 723 in 1892-93, and Rs. 140 in 1891-92. There was a cash balance of Rs. 632 on 31st March 1895, against a deficit of Rs. 406 on 31st March 1894, which was met from the municipal fund. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that the expenditure of Rs. 1,231 in 1893-94 includes items which should have been more properly credited to municipal accounts than to lodging-house funds. For want of funds no properly qualified Health Officer has yet been appointed, a Civil Hospital Assistant, on a pay of Rs. 15, at present doing the work. The opposition with which the introduction of the Act was met by the principal molunts was partially removed by the successful prosecution of one of them under the Act, the conviction being fortunately upheld by the High Court. During the year under review this man took out license, and it is expected that others will follow his example. These mohunts are really the lodging-house keepers, and if they had succeeded in evading the tax, the law would have been mode doad letter. There were 12 prosecutions under the Act, involving 13 persons, during the year under report, against one in 1893-94 and none in 1892-93. Of these, four were convicted and nine acquitted. The amount of fine realised during the year was Rs. 125-8. The Lodging-house Committee would have been more successful in their work had they been supported by the Municipal Commissioners, some of whom at least are said to be decidedly opposed to it. Under the orders of the Accountant-General, Bengal, a new fund has been created, and accounts opened with the local treasury direct.

XXVI.—EDUCATION—GENERAL.

121. The following table summarises the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTARCEDORS.		1'81	98-94,	1894	-96.
Public Instruction—		Schools.	Pupile.	Schools.	Papila.
Secondary High Buglish Midle vermacular Primary Upper Lower Special, including madrasas Female	**** *** *** ***	77 161 228 514 4,089 75 296	12,654 11,708 12,870 19,855 117,467 609 10,089	77 165 229 515 4,406 69 448	12,792 12,388 13,402 20,930 127,070 620 10,981
Total Public Institutions	***	6,586	185,252	5,897	198.819
Private Institutions-			4		
1. Advanced teaching-					
(a) Arabic of Persian (b) Sanskrit		89	26 700	1 76	26 797
2. Elementary teaching-				- 20	
Vernacular only or mainly	***	17	155	4	-
9. Teaching the Koran only	111	2	31 '	2	24
Total Private Institutions		90	912	89	679
GRAND TOTAL	141	6,625	186,164	5,979	199,192

The total number of institutions, public and private, has increased by 354, and the pupils by 13,028. All classes of schools have increased in number except high English, middle vernacular, and special schools, but in all classes the number of pupils has increased. The number of female schools increased by 47 and their pupils by 842. Tols for teaching Sanskrit increased by six and their pupils by 97. The Division comprises an area of 12,052 square miles, with a population of 7,853,566 according to the census of 1891, of whom 3,956,405 are males and 3,897,161 females. The number of schools returned being 5,979, there was on the average one school for every 2.01 square miles. Estimated at

the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the population, the number of male children of school-going age would be 593,460 and of female children 584,574. The number of pupils actually at school was 184,129 boys and 15,083 girls, or 30.9 and 2.4 per cent., respectively, of all boys and girls of a school-going age. The following table compares the expenditure on education during the past two years:—

			1803-94,					1804-05.		
BEADS OF CHARGES.	Govern- ment.	District fund.	Municl- pal fund.	pal Private		Govern- ment,	District	Munici- pul fund.	Private sources.	Total.
1	1	* 8	4	ő	đ		В	9	10	11
Becondary education Primary difto Primary difto Mperial ditto Recipional disparation Resentance disparation Re	13,668 11,882 23,456 9,481 2,641 272 10,645	Rm. 64,581 81,508 6,581 31,898 797 085 8,870 80,434	Ra. 8.402 9,971 1,965 800 210 120 710	34. 5,00,250 2,18,438 51,344 17,184 264 784 05 0,900	Ra. 4,78,419 5,01,778 66,504 41,004 12,303 6,438 1,143 27,917 64,486	R4, 73,741 13,034 12,310 34,110 0,092 3,121 3,978 36,958	H4, 629 68, 506 5, 667 5, 667 2, 694 1, 17× 4×5 8, 119 80, 485	R 0. 8,637 31,389 2,276 ,387 140 788	Ra. 2,01,029 2,81,040 27,698 17,080 202 4,946 10,502	Re. 4,93,95 3,78,76 57,75 41,99 11,98 7,17 28,61 05,77
Total	1,77,431	1,50,742	15,068	0,40,440	0,83,661	1,80,065	1,61,516	19,668	8,68,106	10.18.3

The figures show increased expenditure under all heads. Expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 2,634, from District Funds by Rs. 10,774, from Municipal Funds by Rs. 3,597, and from private sources by Rs. 22,666, the total increase aggregating Rs. 39,671. The Government expenditure has slightly increased under the heads of secondary, female and special education and superintendence, but has decreased under those of primary education, scholarships and buildings. The decrease of Government expenditure on primary education is due to an increased share of financial responsibilities having been thrown upon District and Municipal Boards in respect of such education. The increase in the expenditure of public money on higher education, accompanied by a falling off in fees, is unsatisfactory, but I am glad to observe increased expenditure on primary education accompanied by an increase in the amount of fees. The following table compares the different classes of schools under the control of each District Board for the past two years:—

									00 I.H.						······································
1893-14.							J894-P5,								
		Aided.		Middle rernstvier.		Aided primary.			Aided.	Middle veruscular.		Aided primary.			
Detruct.		Middle Buglish	afferred by Dis-	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.	Aided girls".	Total.	Middle Esgisth	Managed by Dis- trict Board.	Aided by District Hound.	Upper.	Lower.	Alded girli".	Total.
1		3	3	4	5	6	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	24	25
96-Pargames Nedia Murshidabad Jenetie Khulos	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	16 36 10 21 15	3 3 3 2	82 19 13 28 31	05 59 47 105 62 358	R89 874 671 645 767	14 89 9 64 18	1,010 555 555 762 028	16 33 14 20 20	3 9	30 12 34 29 28	78 84 40 100 76	071 613 500 603 902	18 74 11 11e 34	1,110 d98 684 884 1,069 4,816

The schools under the control of District Boards have increased in all districts, viz., in the 24-Parganas by 91, in Nadia by 164, in Murshidabad by 29, in Jessore by 82, and in Khulna by 134. It is satisfactory to see that the increase has for the most part taken place in primary schools for boys and in girls' schools. The number of lower primary schools increased by 435, viz. by 82 in the 24-Parganas, by 137 in Nadia, by 29 in Murshidabad, by 52 in

Jessore, and by 185 in Khulns. The number of female schools has risen in all districts, the total increase in the Division being 63. The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department continued satisfactory during the year. The 24-Parganas and Khulna District Boards have not vested their Local Boards with any educational functions. The Nadia, Jessore, and Marshidden Local Boards have powers which do not so haven in the land of vested their Local Boards with any educational runeages. The Madia, Jessere, and Murshidabad Local Boards have powers which do not go beyond issuing cheques on bills for primary schools presented by Sub-Inspectors, but are dilatory even in this, the result being that charges due to one year fall into the next year's account. The Local Boards appear to be as useless in this as in everything else. Since the close of the year 25 Government Sub-Inspectors for the non-board areas in this Division have been placed under the content of District Boards. There are three colleges sending up pupils for

supervision of District Boards. There are three colleges sending up pupils for Examination in arts in this Division—the Krishnagar College in Nadia, the Berhampore College in Murshidabad, and the Narail Victoria College in Jessore. The Krishnagar College is still maintained from provincial revenues, although Government has certified its intention of withdrawing from its management altogether. Funds are being raised privately for its maintenance. A sum of Rs. 20,283 was spent in maintaining the College during the year. The Berhamporo College is under private management and is maintained by Maharani Sarnamoyee. A sum of Rs. 15,005 was spent during the year in its maintenance against Rs. 14,945 in 1893-94. An expenditure of Rs. 4,469 was incurred in maintaining the Narail Victoria College, of which Rs. 1,200 were paid from provincial funds, and the rest was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The following table shows: the comparative statistics of higher English, middle

Secondary education.

English and middle vernacular schools for the past

two years :---

				160	8-94.	1894	-95.
High English-				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupile
Aided by Go	District or	nt Municipal Be District, or M	pard	7	1,680 93 6	7	1,719 800
Board	894	141	***	48	7,685	68	8.443
Unaided	1+1	791	4 1-14	17	3,954	14	2,613
		Total	His	77	12,654	77	18,079
Middle English	_						
Managed by	Gove rn men District or	Municipal Be	pard	98 h	#14 #44	- # *	P4 8
Board Unsided	174	100 ,	124	124 87	9,259 2,450	126 89	9,689 2,799
		Total	493	161	11,708	165	12,888
Middle Vernago	lar—						
Managed by (Do. by I Aided by Gove	District or	Municipal Bo	ard	1 12	97 651	11 13	9 5 710
Board Unsided	***	1+1	140	169	10,7 73 1,860	189. 21	11,188
		Total	111	223	12,870	222	18,402

Primary education.

The following statement shows the statistics of primary schools for Native boys for the last two Years :--

				Upper	primar			Lower primary.			
			1893-94.		1894-95.		1898-94.			94-96.	
Managed by	Government	, Dia-	Schools	, Papile.	School	ls. Pupils.	School	la. Pupila.	School	s. Papils.	
Aided by G	Lunicipal Boar lovernment, D	de	10.	101		*14	Pally	***	801	***	
or Munici Unsided	pal Boards	844 144	493 91	19,081 774	497 18	20,280 660	8,407 683	100,685 16,892	9,877 629	114,640	
	Total	441	614	19,856	51.5	20,930	4,089	117,467	4,408	127,070	

The increase in the number of boys has been shared by all the districts. The decrease in the number of unaided schools with their pupils is due to some of them having received aid from District or Municipal Boards during the year.

In the 24-Parganas the stipendiary system has been abolished by the District Board, and all schools, whether upper or lower primary, have been brought under the system of payment-by-results. The upper primary schools in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna are still mostly stipendiary, while the lower primary schools are paid by results. In Murshidabad the combined system of payment obtains in both classes of schools, small stipends being supplemented by rewards on the results of annual examinations. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper and lower primary schools for the past two years. The average daily attendance has increased, the expenditure from District and Municipal Funds has increased, and it is satisfactory to see that the income from fees has increased at the same time:—

		Upper	Primary.		Primary.
(3) Number of pupils on Sist March (3) Average number of the rolls monthly (4) Average daily attendance	616 104 78 0	1893-94. 514 19.855 19.846 14,895	1894-95. 615 20,980 19,704 14,987	1893-94, 4,089 117,467 108,588 86,387	1894-95, 4,406 127,070 115,638 92,037
		Ra.	Rs.	Ro.	Ba.
(6) Expenditure by District Boards (7) Ditto by municipalities (8) Ditto from fees, &c. (9) Ditto	***	8,307 16,687 2,319 28,742 9,867	7,427 15,808 2,917 29,878 9,668	5,855 45,619 6,023 1,69,774 20,655	5,607 62,501 8,471 1,64,731 26,792

The following table gives the different classes of special schools in the last two years. Although the number of special schools is smaller, the number of pupils in them has increased. There are two technical schools under the management of District Boards, one in the 24-Parganas and the other in Murshidabad:—

			189	9-94.	1694-95.		
			Schoole.	Pupile.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Training schools	141	114	5	167	5	187	
Guru-training classes	***	141	66	805	60	806	
Industrial schools	101	146	2	78	3	66	
Other schools	444	1111	1	4	1	. 8	
			_	_	_		
Total		49.5	74	654	68	565	

The following comparative table shows the total number of girls' schools and pupils, as well as the expenditure incurred for the past two years. The increase in the number of girls is satisfactory:—

	,	1893	.94.		1894-95,		
	Schools.	Pupila.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Papile.	Expenditure.	
Managed by District or	++1	***	1++	1	20	160	
Municipal Boards. Alded by Government or District or Municipal	221	8,670	60,199	398	9,904	58,826	
Boards. Unsided Girls in boys' schools	76	1,619 4,061	6,005	49	999 4,416	4,264	
TOTAL	396	14,150	56,804	448	15,347	67,750	

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils and their percentage to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of 4,337 Muhammadan pupils during the year under review. The increase took place in secondary, lower primary, female and Koran schools, the greatest increase being in Jessore:—

		1	893-94.		1	894-95.	PE:
Class of Schools.		Total number of pupils.	Number of Muham- meden pupils,	Percentage of Muham- madan pupils to total	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muham- maden pupils.	Percentage of Muham- madan pupils to total number of pupils.
I		2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions.							
High English schools		12,654	956	7.6	12,792	987	. 7:6
Middle "		11,708	1,590	13.5	12,388	1,772	14.3
, vernacular		12,997	1,655	12.7	13,402	1,779	13.2
Upper primary		19,855	4,484	22.5	20,930	4,493	21.4
Lower ,,		117,467	40,464	34.4	127,070	44,540	35
Training schools		164	2.4.0	her	187	844	
Guru-training classes		305	87	28.5	806	79	25.8
Industrial schools		78	30	38.4	64	24	37.5
Female schools		9,962	886	3.8	10,931	40 0	8.7
Madrasas	***	58	58	100	55	õõ	100
Other schools	***	4	444	***	8	4 * *	***
Total		185,252	49,710	26 ·8	198,319	54,129	27.8
Private Institutions.							
Advanced		725	25	8.4	822	25	3
Elementary		166	87	52.4	88	2	ಕ
Koran	147	21	21	100	24	24	100
Total		912	133	14.5	879	51	5.8
GRAND TOTAL		186,164	49,843	26.7	199,192	54,180	27.3

The following table shows some improvement in the number of Muhammadan candidates at the various departmental examinations for the past two years:—

				1893-94.			1894- 95.		
Districts.			Middle scholarship ex-	Upper primary scholar-ship examination.	Lower primary scholar- ship exemination.	Middle scholarship ex-	Upper primery scholar- ship examination.	Lower primary scholar- ship examination.	
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
24-Parganas Nadia Marshidabad Jessore Khulna	9 1 D 4 1 I 4 * E 5 2 F	4 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	12 8 8 11 5	15 7 19 14 13	61 60 68 38 15	10 11 17 16 7	5 8 21 11 12	138 77 88 74 29	
	Total	441	39	68	242	61	57	406	

At the last University Entrance Examination, nine Muhammadans were successful, viz. one from the 24-Parganas, two from Nadia, two from Murshidabad, one from Jessore, and three from Khulna.

There are no aboriginal races in this Division.

The statistics of indigenous schools of all classes are compared in the Indigenous education. following table, district by district:—

Die	TAN	0.00				Centr.		OR PR	OR PRESIAN. SANSERIT.		BERKE	NTART.	E o.	BAF.	
17/1	14.16.11	er.		ĺ	,	em.J.		Schools.	Pupila.	Schools.	Papile.	Schools.	Pupils.	Bakople.	Papila
	1					4		8	4	5	В	T	a	р	16
24-Parganas	- 4-	100	141	1	1896-96 1896-96	4 **		ï	75	91. 34	220 275	7 2	48 16	1	7
Nedia			r+8	5	1896-94 1896-95	444		***	114	88 83	202 309	ï	₩,₽	177	***
fundidabad	-41	441	101	8	1899-94 1894-95	434		958 +1.7	1-1	8 -	67 12	6 rd - 58	884 245	hIII hh-	MI
essore	,	477		{	1895-04 1894-85			8	1B	1)- 1:0	19 19	10	118	1 1	16 16
Ehulne	-14				1893-94 1894-95		***		*** ***	8	80 51				4+h
	2	ota.]			1893-94 1894-95	117	4++	8	\$5 \$5	69 7.6	700	17	166	9	21

At the Bidagdhajanani Sabha examination held in 1894, 75 candidates appeared from the local tols, of whom 21 passed.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES.

122. The number of dispensaries in the Division was 52, against 49 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of dispensaries at Kulpi in the 24-Parganas and at Bangaon and Nowhatta in Jessore. In the 24-Parganas there were 22 dispensaries against 21 in 1893, of which seven received both in-door and out-door patients, and others out-door patients only. The important hospital and dispensary at Kamarhati, supported by the estate of the late Babu Sagor Dutt, has been doing good work during the year, and the female ward continues to be well managed and successful. Next

in importance are the Cossipur and Russa dispensaries, which are well provided with funds. The South Suburban Hospital and the Barasat and Diamond Harbour dispensaries are also reported to be doing well. A proposal has been set on foot to open a separate female ward at the North Suburban Hospital. The best among the out-door dispensaries are those at Chetla, Naihati and Halisahar. These are all located in good buildings, and are well provided with the necessary equipments. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in the district during the year was 2,098 and 111,404 respectively, against 2,018 and 98,695 in 1893, the daily average number of patients being 89.41 and 878.54, against 88.85 and 857.93 in the previous year. The dispensaries received Rs. 13,354 from municipalities, Rs. 3,127 from the District Beard, Rs. 4,047 from Government, and Rs. 22,574 from private subscriptions, endowments, &c. The total expenditure was Rs. 41,355. The following table shows the working of the lunatic asylums at Dullanda and Bhawanipur, the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, and the Police Case Hospital at Alipore:—

Names of Institutions.		Average number of patients daily treated in— Cost incur by Government in—					
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		
1		2	3	4	5		
Bhawanipore Lunatic Asylum Dullanda ditto Campbell Hospital Alipore Police Hospital	104	87 247 685 86:07	40 223·05 662·59 32·04	Re. 20,474 26,770 53,402 1,700	Rs. 21,567 31,112 77,806 1,739		

The Calcutta Municipality continues to subscribe Rs. 30,000 a year towards the expenses of the Campbell Hospital. In Nadia there were nine dispensaries under Government supervision during the year, of which those at Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Mehorpur and Kushtea treated both in-door and out-door patients, the others affording out-door relief only. Accommodation for in-door patients will shortly be provided at Chagdah. The total number of in-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 699, and that of out-door patients 45,071, against 508 and 38,998 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 3,230 from Municipalities, Rs. 640 from the District Board, Rs. 573 from Government, and Rs. 1,039 from private subscriptions. Rupees 10,462 were expended during the year. There are five disponsaries in the district under private management. Dispensaries at Krishnagar and Sikarpur are supported by missionaries, one at Natudah by Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhury, one at Meherpur by the Mullick family, and the dispensary at Ranaghat by Mr. J. Monro, c.E. The last mentioned dispensary has already done, and is doing, an incalculable amount of good. Patients flock to it from all round, and the daily average attendance is now about 600, or ten times that of an ordinary mufassal dispensary under native management. I find it difficult to account for this. There must be something radically wrong in the administration of the latter which I cannot at present explain. It may possibly be due to the private practice of the native doctors. In Murshidabad, thore were eight dispensaries, six of which received both in-door and out-door patients only. The most important of them is the Kandi Grish Chandra Hospital. In the Female Hospital established by Srimati Arna Kall Debi at Berhampore, the number of patients treated in 1803 was one (in-door) and 2,698 (out-door), and 15 (in-door) and 2,291 (out-door) in the year under report. The result is not very encouraging. The total number of in-door and out-door patients t

income of the dispensaries was Rs. 21,092, viz. Rs. 8,704 from Municipalities, Rs. 992 from the District Board, Rs. 112 from Government, and Rs. 11,284 from private subscriptions and endowments. The whole of the amount was expended during the year. In Jessore there were eight dispensaries against six in the previous year. Those at Jessore, Magura, and Narail received both in-door and out-door patients, and the rest out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 310 and 29,659 respectively, against 242 and 28,315 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries in the district was Rs. 8,644, of which Rs. 7,767 were expended during the year. The dispensaries at Jessore and Kotechandpur received grants from the local municipalities amounting to Rs. 1,567 and Rs. 933 respectively. The District Board grant to all the dispensaries was Rs. 3,017, the Governmant grant Rs. 487, and receipts from private subscriptions, &c., were Rs 2,640. Mr. MacLeod, Chairman of the Kotechandpur Municipality, has added two rooms to the dispensary building at his own expense for the accommodation of in-door patients. In the Jessore dispensary a separate female ward is at last under construction. Besides the above, there is a dispensary for out-door patients only at Bunagati, maintained at the expense of the Dighapatia Rsj. In Khulna there are five dispensaries under Government supervision, of which those at Khulna and Satkhira receive both in-door and out-door patients, and the rest out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients was Rs. 4,562 only during the year, viz., Rs. 2,299 from Municipal grant, Rs. 955 from District Board grant, Rs. 713 from Government, and Rs. 590 from private subscriptions. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 5,321. There are also three dispensaries under private management, one at Sripur maintained by the local Hitasadhini Sabha, one at Nakipur by Babu Hari Ch

DESTRICTS.		Grant made in 1893.	Grant made in 1894.
24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessors Khuina	**************************************	469 765 1,661 1,967 1,431	519 640 992 5,017

It is satisfactory to see that the 24-Parganas and Jessore are increasing their expenditure on medical relief, and a matter of regret that it is falling off in the other three districts. Such expenditure is of far more benefit to the people generally than money spent on higher education. When, however, I compare the scanty attendance at these dispensaries with the manner in which I see patients crowding to that of Mr. Monro at Ranaghat, the conclusion forces itself upon me that there must be something radically defective in the administration of the former.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

123. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in this Division is very limited. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order. In Nadia the catalogues of all the office libraries were revised during the year under report, and useless and obsolete books were disposed of. In Ranaghat the "Rivers Thompson Library" has now only a nominal existence, and the other library is mostly used, as before, by the students of the local school. In Murshidabad, the Berhampore Public Library has long been only a book club. There has not been any improvement in the status of the Jessore Public Library during the year under report. There was an income of Rs. 231-12-6, which was raised chiefly from subscriptions. The cash balance on 31st March 1895. No books were purwas Rs. 42-15 against Rs. 50-10-6 on 31st March 1895. No books were purchased during the year, and only a few newspapers. By far the larger part

of the income is spent in paying a clerk and another servant, for whose benefit the institution may be said to be maintained. There are public libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Tengra, Bhowanipur, Senhati and Mulghar.

XXIX.-MUSEUMS.

124. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.-LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District and Local Boards.

125. The Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has been

in operation in this Division for nine years.
126. In the 24 Parganas, the District Board held 13 meetings during the year, including two special meetings, against the same number in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance at each meeting was 51.3 against 46.8 in the previous year. Besides the general meetings of the Board, the Finance and Education Sub-Committees each met 11 times during the year. The number of Local Boards in the district was four, as in the previous year, all presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards, and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

NAME OF LO	AL BOARD			Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Diamond	Harbour	111	***	10 16	7·8 5·8
Barasat Basirbot	144	***	***	8 18	6

Taking all the Boards together, there was an increase in the number of meetings held, but the average attendance at each meeting was worse than in the previous year. The Local Boards continued to be in charge of the village and district unmetalled roads and cattle-pounds. In Nadia the District Board held 12 meetings during the year, against 14 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being 13.5 against 12.07 in the previous year. There are four Local Boards in the district, three of them presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting :-

NAME OF LOCAL I	BOARD.		Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at
Badar			STOREST HELD	each meeting.
	444	+ 1- 1	11	8-6
Kushtea	1+4	114	11	8.4
Meherpur	14+	***	17	8.8
Ranaghat	***	441	9	4

The number of meetings held by each Local Board has increased, but the attendance has fallen off even as compared with 1893-94, when it was bad. The District Board of Murshidabad held 14 meetings against 12 in the previous year. It is most unsatisfactory to observe that four meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum, against 2 in 1893-94, and the difficulty of getting work done by the Board has been the subject of complaint. The average attendance of members at each meeting was only 7.63 against 8.41 of the preceding year. The Deputy Magistrates in charge of subdivisions did not come in for meetings as they ought, and the Chairman himself unfortunately did not come in when he was out in camp. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the three Local Boards in the district during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting, which has

NAME OF LOC	AL BOARD.			Number of	Average attendance at
Sadar				meetings held,	each meeting.
Kandi	41-1	401	414	10	5.71
Jangipur	***	471	4+4	11	8.09
o orner but	*1*	*1*	4++	14	5.38

In Jessore the District Board held 17 meetings against 21 in the previous year, the average attendance at each being 10.7 against 12.2 in the previous

year. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the five Local Boards in the district during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

## 0000 C				a count d
NAME OF LOCAL BOX	tb.		Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Joseph		44.4	30	6 A.TI
Narail	u tie	***	18 11	4.8
Jhenids	140	1+1	12	4.9
Bonraon	141		11	ār6

The average attendance of members is not satisfactory, though it has slightly improved in Narail and Magura. In Khulna the District Board held 11 meetings during the year against 14 in 1893-94, the average attendance at each meeting being 12-2 against 11-4 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of meetings held by the three Local Boards in the district, and the average attendance of members at each meeting:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	14		Number of meetings hold.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Khulus	(fi)		10	5 6 6 4
Bagirhat	103	7.5-9	T and the second	8.2
Snikhirm		222	· 8	0.2

The subjoined statement shows the expenditure incurred by each District Board on sanitation and water-supply, medical relief, and primary education, for the past three years:—

District.		Year.	Sanitation and water-supply.	Medical relief.	Primary Education.
24.Parganas	{	1892-99 1493-94 1894-95	2,141 2,168 4,591	1,914 1,094 1,277	91,5°7 29,225 29,120 17,507
Nudia	{	1893-98 1893-94 1894-95	8,006 1,044 8,846	1,108 1,856	16,837 21,906 16,067
Murchidabed	{	1893-93 1893-94 18 94-9 5	1,856 3,540	1,899 1,165	16,0 35 17,020
Jamesore	{	1892-93 1893-94 1891-95	5,248 1,002 2,703	2,238 2,676 8,708 515	22,253 21,067 22,76 6 16,964
Khulaa	{	189 8-93 189 8-94 1894-95	264 1,952 2,569	1,964 1,026 4,067	17,127 16,713 104,298
Total		1892-93 1893-94 1894-95	10,649 7,422 17,249	8,136 8,526	99,792 107,525

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure under head "Sanitation and Water-supply" has increased in each district. The 24-Perganas, Nadia, and Jessore District Boards have also increased their expenditure on medical relief, while it has fallen off in Murshidabad and Khulha. The expenditure on primary education has increased in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore, the increase being marked in Nadia, while it has fallen off slightly in the 24-Parganas and Khulha.

127. The following is a summary of the views of the District Officers on the working of the District and Local Boards. 24-Parganas.—The District Board worked smoothly and harmoniously. Most of the members continued to take considerable interest in the questions which came before them for consideration. The members of the Local Boards are also generally reported to have taken interest in their work. Nadia.—The Local Boards take little or no interest in their work. The excuse offered is that they have not enough to do, but, as Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Magistrate, observes, they cannot be entrusted with more until they show themselves fit for it by the efficient performance of their present duties. Murchidabad.—The District Board are reported to be useful as a consultative bedy, and many of them are said to pay attention to the out-door work of the Board. I am unable to enderse these remarks. It appears very difficult to get enough of members to form a quorum at a meeting or to get any work done. It is reported that very few of the members of the Local Boards take any interest in their work. So far as I have been able to form an opinion, it is only European planters who do anything, and Mr. Elliot Hills complains that he has to ride a long distance for meetings, only to find that there is no quorum, Jessore.—The work of the District

Board went on smoothly. No special interest was taken in the work by nonofficial members, but they were, on the whole, loyal in their advice and willingness to adopt measures proposed by the executive, so that the Chairman was able to keep the work going. The Local Boards are said to have performed their duties fairly, but I find their administration of pounds a failure, and do not see what good work they have done. Khulna.—The District Board has worked harmoniously. The management of pounds by the Local Boards has been a failure, but I am glad to find it reported that there has been improvement in this respect during the year. The incompetent management of the Satkhira Local Board wave opportunity for considerable ambazzlement. of the Satkhira Local Board gave opportunity for considerable embezzlement on the part of the clerk, but the Subdivisional Officer has since been appointed Chairman, and matters have improved. Mr. Brown writes:—"The Boards can "hardly be called representative institutions, as most of the leading members "are Hindus and reside in or near the small sadar and sub-divisional towns, "while the great mass of people are cultivators, and mostly Muhammadans: "nor can the system, as it works at present, be called Local Self-Government." It may be said generally that the District Boards are of some use as consultative bodies, but the work is really done by the Magistrate of the district as Chairman, and the quality of the executive work depends upon the character of the District Engineer and his loyalty to the Magistrate. The office work is supposed to be supervised by the Vice-Chairmen, some of whom look after it and some do not. The executive work is done very much more expensively than it used to be when the ferry fund was administered by the Magistrate, and not more efficiently. The contractors and subordinate officials must be making large fortunes. I cannot but think that native members of the Board, who know what work ought to cost, could effect large reductions of expenditure if they tried. Although I observe that the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas speaks fairly well of the Local Boards in his district, I have received a most unfavourable impression of the work of these bodies in the Division generally. Their management of pounds and of petty roads has been feeble and incompetent in the extreme, and I consider myself justified in pronouncing that these bodies are of no use whatsoever. It is true that they have not been asked to do much, but what little has been entrusted to them has been so very badly done that it would be absurd to extend their functions. Union Committees are in course of formation, but were not in existence during the year.

Municipalitics.

128. The total number of municipalities in the Division at the close of the year was 37, as in the previous year. The Municipality of Titaghar has been separated from that of South Barrackpore since the close of the year. No general election was held in any of the municipalities. Bye-elections were held in some of them, which, except at Gobardanga and Barasat, were successful. The following statement shows a large increase in both income and expenditure during the year under report, compared with that of the previous year:—

Ť	DISTRICT.		Ino	ome.	Exper	diture.	
	1	i	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	REMARKS
	1		2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	Total	684 191 444 414	Rs. 4,76,278 94,190 96,617 29,034 46,403	Ra. 5,11,559 97,861 1,05,434 31,980 59,003	Rs. 3,48,270 85,678 85,185 26,174 22,478	Rs. 4,55,284 93,570 90,965 29,023 36,664	
Increase Degresse	TOTAL	44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44	7,42,522	63,315	5,67,785	1,17,721	

The following table shows the number of meetings held during the last two years in each municipality, and the average percentage of attendance of Municipal Commissioners at each meeting:—

Name	OP MUNICIP.	alfry,	Number hel	of meetings d in—	attendar	percentage of nce at each eting.	REMARK
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	1		2	8	4	5	6
Cossipore-C Maniktala Baranagore South Subu Rajpur Baruipur Joynagar South Dum- North dit South Barrat North dit South Barrat North dit South Barrat North dit South Barrat North dit Rasasat Naihati Gobardanga Basirhat Baduria Taki Krishnagar Santipur Ranaghat Nadia Kushtes Kumarkhali Meherpur Birnagar Chakdah Berhampore Lalbagh ungipur Kandi 'essore Cotechandpur Chulna atkhira Jebhatta Jebhatta Jehanduria	Dum tto ckpore to	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #### ####	36 : 17	19 18 19 25 20 15 18 12 12 28 12 12 23 12 27 24 15 9 25 81 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 14 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	70·2 54·9 52·7 56·3 60·0 42·3 57·6 53·9 56·4 44·4 55·5 56·4 46·3 58·0 68·4 16·3 58·0 56·2 40·2 54·8 40·3 56·4 56·5 50·5 63·5 45·8 47·0 63·4 56·4 56·5 52·08	70. 50.5 67.7 56.2 88.8 70. 58.3 53.3 77.6 62.5 51.9 56.9 48.8 51.6 45.8 50.2 55.5 49.5 39.0 59.5 49.2 68.8 70.7 46.4 41.2 45.4 46.1 66.5 52.5 53.3 49.1 66.6 63.6	

129. The average attendance at each meeting has improved, only 10 municipalities showing an average attendance of less than 50 per cent., against 13 in the preceding year. Mr. Kennedy, the Magistrate of Murshidabad, remarks that a great deal of interest is shown in municipal business transacted within the four walls of the office, but that far too little is taken in out-door work, which is too completely abandoned to the municipal servants. The following is a summary of some of the principal improvements effected or proposed in municipalities during the year under report:—In the Cossipore-Chitpere Municipality filtered water was introduced at a cost of about Rs. 90,000 and an out-door dispensary was opened. In the Maniktala Municipality pipes and hydrants were laid for extending the supply of filtered water. In the district of Nadia the drainage of the Krishnagar Municipality, by excavating the channel of the Anjona, has not yet been undertaken, but as the Municipal Commissioners have at last agreed to increase the rate of house-tax; there is now some prospect of funds being provided. A separate) ward for females is

being added to the Krishnagar dispensary, Babu Nafar Chundra Pal Chowdhury having contributed Rs. 2,500 for the purpose. In most of the municipalities the Municipal Commissioners decline to take steps for the suppression of well-privios, even in the most crowded parts of the town, and I cannot say that sanitation is making much progress. In the district of Murshidabad, Maharani Summervey of Kasimbergan has with her usual public privited liberality offered Surnomoyi of Kasimbazar has, with her usual public-spirited liberality, offered to pay for the construction of water-works in the Berhampore Municipality. It is unsatisfactory to notice that in the Lalbagh Municipality the system of trenching night-soil, which was carried out during 1893-94, was stopped altogether last year. In Jessore nothing particular has been done, but the affairs of the Municipalities of Jessore and Kotechandpur continue to be fairly administered, while that of Moheshpur is in very bad order owing to local squabbles. In Khulna the Municipal Commissioners of Debhatta have taken the first stop towards improvement by facing the unperplarity of raising the the first step towards improvement, by facing the unpopularity of raising the assessment. It has been reported that they go in fear of their lives in consequence, and they want to rebuild their offices lest the present thatched buildings should be burnt down by their enemies. They have made an exceptional display of courage, for very few Municipal Commissioners dare to increase taxation. The Municipal Commissioners of Chanduria find their income reduced taxation. The summerphi Commissioners of Chandular into their factors reduced to about Rs. 800, the courts having very properly put a stop to their taxing carts which only come occasionally within their borders. More than half of this was spent on their establishment of servants and the rost on their dispensary. Most of the inhabitants are eager to have the Municipality abolished, and I have recently recommended its abolition. Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of have recently recommended its abolition. Nadia, makes the following remarks with regard to Municipal administration:

"Party spirit rules high in most municipalities. The great object of the
"Commissioners is not to better the condition of their towns by working " harmoniously, but to defeat the members of the opposite party in the discussions "at the municipal meetings. Each party when in power tries to harass those who belong to the opposite party. Respectable men of a quiet disposition generally keep themselves aloof from the politics and party warfare of municipalities "which are administered by men who are more desirous of improving their own "position than of improving the state of their town by doing their duty fear-"lessly and conscientiously." As I was in charge of the Division for less than "lessly and conscientiously." As I was in charge of the Division for less than half of the year. I had not the same opportunities of closely examining the working of the different municipalities as I had in 1893-94, when I visited 22 of them. During the year under review, I visited only half that number. In the examination, however, of the budget estimates of all of them, I have seen something of their working. I find little improvement in the quality of municipal administration in the Division, of which I pointed out the principal defects in my report for the year ending March 1893, and such improvement in working as there has been, has generally been due to pressure and supervision by controlling authorities, which for the present it would be impossible to relax. by controlling authorities, which for the present it would be impossible to relax.

XXXI.-EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

districts of this Division appears to be generally fair in consideration of the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus among the educated classes. It is satisfactory to find that during the year under review there was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan employes under heads "ministerial officers" and "menials" in every district except Khulna, where the numbers fell from 19 and 147 to 15 and 122 respectively. Mr. Collier, Officiating Collector of the 24-Parganas, observes that although Muhammadans as a class are backward in point of educational qualifications, it is probable that more might be done to give them appointments in Government service. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, says that the claims of educated Muhammadans when they stand candidates are duly considered along with those of Hindu candidates wherever vacancies occur. Mr. Konnedy, Collector of Murshidabad, observes that in his district the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in Government employ is lower than that of Muhammadans to Hindus among the educated classes. But as none except those who have passed the entrance examination are provided with any appointment in the superior grade, and as such men are very few among the

Muhammadans, any chance of the proportion becoming higher within any specified time is very small. Mr. Roe, Officiating Collector of Jessore, observes that the Muhammadans of his district are mostly agriculturists and are very backward in education. I think that all European officers are fully desirous of giving Muhammadans a fair share of employment, but they cannot be expected to take an inefficient Muhammadan instead of an efficient Hindu, and the number of efficient Muhammadans is very small. Muhammadans are also prone to lose heart and resign their service under any discouragement, and I think it is probable that in most offices the overwhelming majority of Hindu Babus make a solitary Muhammadan clerk feel uncomfortable in a manner of which the head of the office cannot take cognizance.

XXXII.-POST OFFICES AND TRLEGRAPHS.

131. The following table shows the number of post offices in this Division and the number and mileage of the mail lines during the year under review:—

		Nu	CPFICES.				MAIL	LINES.			
Distrator.			6		Im	porial.	Zam	indary.	Total.		
		Imperial.	Zemindary	Total	Number.	Ayerage mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	A verage	
1		2	8 3 4		5		7	8	9	10	
24-Parganas .	4.01	71	8	79			104		47	336	
Nadia				88	42	8021	12	140	54	442	
Murshidabed	414	35		40	8	128	18	207	26	830	
Jensore	***	57	6	68	26	241	17	228	48	469	
Khulns		40	5	45	13	126	17	278	80	899	

132. The number of post offices, both imperial and zamindary, in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, remained the same as in the previous year. In Nadia the number of Imperial post-offices decreased by three, while in Murshidabad and Khulna it increased by one and six respectively. The number of zamindary post offices in these districts remained stationary. The number of mail lines increased in Jessore only by one, decreased in the 24-Parganas and Nadia by two in each, and remained the same in Murshidabad and Khulna as in the previous year. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is due to the abolition of the mail lines from Debipur to Fulta and from Budge-Budge to Raipur. The decrease in Nadia has not been explained. But in this district the decrease in the aggregate mileage of imperial lines, which fell during the year under report from 4284 to 302½, appears to be disproportionately large. Mr. Garrett observes that the figures have been supplied by the Postmaster-General, Bengal, and that he is not in a position to check their correctness. The number of letters, &c., received for despatch and issued for delivery in the districts during the year was as follows:—

DISTRICT.		Number of letters, &c., in 1894-95.	Number of letters, do., in 1893-94.
24-Parganas	***	10,059,106	9,658,186
Nadia	***	5,082,884	*****
Murshidabad Jessore	101	Q 409 65A	8,130,528
Khulna	A 100	Was misses	*****

133. The following table shows the working of the general telegraph offices during the past two years:—

* a 5	Ippat	-		1	i	Nu			abined Port	and	1	Îko	1	n minuts	Meanger	received.
		-			r v		Tole	gra)	pla Officehi	7		1894	96.	1899-04.	1894.95	1898-04.
	1	-	1		ri		Ü , *		1	•		3			8	6
-Parganae	.,.	· med	p-	446	17	обрен	ingedean)	la	in 3890-06	Bri		10,0		10,609	11,077	0.2180
nellyn og	nois.		1981	991	4	do.	against	8	ditto	491		5.4	00 ·	3,971	0,054	2,104
urshidabad	ы	414	***	-1-	-6	do,	do.	4	ditto	401	.,	į.	77 -	19,760	1,761	2,007
M0000	400	177	199	,	ŝ	de.	do.	1	ditto	141	191	1,4	ing (1,567	1,000	0)3
hulna	114	10+		613	, II.,	,d0,,	, do.	9.	ditto	4		1,2	56	1989	1,800	1,389

There has been an increase both in the number of messages sent and received during the year in all the districts of this Division. The increase is said to be due to the growing appreciation by the public of the advantages offered by the system. The number of combined post and telegraph offices increased from 25 in 1893-94 to 90 during the year, viz., one in the 24-Parganas, three in Nadia, and one at Narail in Jessore. There is no telegraph office attached to the Meherpur post-office in the district of Nadia, but as it is the head-quarters of a subdivision, it would be convenient if one were opened. Besides, there are telegraph offices at all railway stations, which take away a certain amount of business from the post-office telegraphs.

XXXIII.-(a) ZAMINDARY DAK.

134. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements on account of the zamindari dák service in this Division during the past two years:—

ID.	PER IL	de.			Bate	pener e	rees l	out wi	uch l	evie	4		- ini	O LUG T	levied,				Mapeni	Store,	
					28	1005-04.			1404-0	15.		1800-6	346,		1594-95.			1683-	N.	1604	93.
	1					1			8		Ī	- 4	Ī		8			6		7	
					18a	- A.	w.		Re.	A. I		Ba	Δ,	P.	Be.	ā.	P.	Ba.	A. P.	Be	A. 1
6-Parpuna	#*1	B+8	164	044		0 3	0	1	0	7 (D.	10,074	ko	0	8,805	.5			0 4	7,910	
fadia	149	Bez	717	411		0 19,	0		D	13 (0	9,938	14	3	6,891	2	7		5 10	6,147	
furskidabad	Hipo	9-4	844	H h		Q. Q	- 0		0	P (١	0,266	1	В	6,766	7	4	6,275		6,000	
0050FB, 111	400	46	100	P41	J	1 20	-0		-0	14 -0		7,210	0	8	7,974	0	0.	6,288		8,519	
Chulma	414	* ***	114	***		l D			1	0 0		4,878	0	0	4,847		0	7,688	5 1	7,808	-
		e.			-	-	-1	-	-		- -			_						4,000	U
		D	otal	984	144		-1		dnying			40,354	ю	8	85,871	4	1	85,948	6 11	88,761	,

135. In the 24-Parganes the number of post offices was the same as in the year preceding. There were, however, some changes in the lines and in the establishment, the total length of lines being reduced from 198 miles to 171 miles on account of closing some police outposts. The Mothurapur post-office was placed in charge of a clerk of the Local Sub-Registrar's office, and by this change a saving was effected. In Murshidabad the line from Lalgola to Dewanserai was abolished. In Jessore a new line, Chowgateha to Mohospur, 12 miles in length, was opened during the year. In none of the other two districts was there any change in the dák lines during the year. The total collections during the year show a decrease in all the districts. In explanation of the decrease in Nadia, the Collector of that district observes that on account of change of kist days under the orders of the Board of Revenue, three instalments fell within the year 1892-93; that the last kist was fixed on the 28th March, and advantage of the 30 days' grace allowed under the law being

taken by the zamindars, heavy arrears were outstanding at the commencement of 1893-94. A large portion of these arrears being collected in that year, and the date of the last kist having been altered again to 12th January, there was a considerable increase in the collections in 1893-94. There was also a large amount of fines and advance payments collected during that year. None of the other District Officers have furnished any explanation regarding the decrease in their districts. The total expenditure shows an increase in the districts of Nadia, Jessore and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. The increase in Nadia is attributed to increased expenditure under the head of petty construction and repairs of dak sheds. The increase in Jessore is said to be due partly to increased expenditure on account of repairs, partly to the appointment of two additional runners, and partly to increase in the District Officer's touring expenses owing to high floods. The increase in Khulna has not been explained. The decrease in Murshidabad is ascribed to savings effected by the abolition of some police outposts. Regarding the decrease in the 24-Parganas no explanation has been furnished by the Collector. There was no complaint reported during the year, and the management of the lines is reported to have been satisfactory. I think there is something anomalous in the present administration of this fund. The police communications, for the maintenance of which it was originally established, have to me great extent been taken over as imperial postal lines, and those which are left are managed by the imperial postal authorities. It does not appear necessary that the Magistrate and Commissioner should decide as to the number of runners, inspectors, dák huts, &c., on each line; and if the contribution of the Zamindari Dák Fund were strictly limited to what has been found necessary in the past, and if the efficient maintenance of all police lines were stipulated, I think all details of management might be made over to the Postal Department, with the exception of the communications between the Magistrate's moving camp and his head-quarters, which the Magistrate must keep in his own hands.

Faira.

Saheb's méla, (2) Pir Gora Chand's méla, (3) Gazi Saheb's méla, (2) Pir Gora Chand's méla, (3) Gazi Saheb's méla, The Ganga Sagor is a Hindu bathing festival in the Sagor Island at the mouth of the Gangos, held this year in January. The total number of pilgrims who attended the place was estimated at 35,000. The police, conservancy, and sanitary arrangements were made by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 2,754, which had been deposited by the proprietor. No epidemic disease broke out amongst the pilgrims, and there were only a few cases of cholera. Three pilgrims are said to have been killed by tigers. The other two fairs are held in honour of Muhammadan pirs or saints. Fir Gora Chand's fair in the Basirhat subdivision was attended by about 10,000 pilgrims. The expenditure on account of police, conservancy, and sanitary arrangements amounted to Rs. 134. The Ghazi Saheb's fair in the Sadar subdivision was attended by about 30,000 pilgrims. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease in this méla. In Nadia the principal fairs held during the year were the Rash Jatra at Santipar, the Dole Jatra at Chosepara, and the Choitanna méla at Kuba. Each of these was attended by from 30,000 to 50,000 people. The mélas at Navadwipa were not very largely attended during the year. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made either by the local municipalities or by the owners of the lands on which the fairs were held. In Navadwipa the cost of sanitary arrangements was defrayed from the fees levied under the Lodging-house Act. There was no scrone outbreak of any epidemic at any of the fairs, nor any disturbances. The provincial fairs is Munchidabad are (1) Tulsi Bihar méla, (2) Kapileskur méla, (3) Chattra méla, (4) Palkabara méla, (5) Gowas méla. Of these, the Tulsi Bihar méla is of sume importance, and lasts nearly a month. The other fairs are of short duration and are gradually losing their importance and utility, No epidemic disease is reported to have broken out in any of these. The only fairs in Jessore deservi

religious gatherings. There was no outbreak of any disease at any of the mélas. In Khulna no fair of any importance was held during the year. An agricultural exhibition was held in the latter part of February, and lasted for 15 days. Agricultural products, articles of manufacture and cattle were exhibited. Certain machines were also sent by the Agricultural Department under the supervision of an assistant of that department. The expenditure of the exhibition was partly borne by the District Board and partly by Govornment. The success was doubtful.

POUNDS.

137. The following table gives the statistics of the pounds under the District Boards in this Division during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Describe.		2	а	4	Б	6	7		0	10	31	12
		Year.	Number of pounds.	Agrees depasted.	Current demand.	Total demand.	Collection, In- chaling irrears.	Balance.	Renthinon	Net balance.	Expenditure.	Managa play in.'
		1		Re.	Ra.	Ba.	Ra.	Ba.	Bal	Re.	Ra.	
\$4-Раграмов	-	1905-94	101	461	5,990	6,841	820,0	718	90	683	-80	"Last year
	{}	3894.05	109	623	8,180	6,769	4,409	1,366	110	1,344		shown. The in-
Nedia	d	1893-94	178	4,010	PR,189	80,871	20,250	6,07\$	81	3,001	594	is due to the arrear demands of some pounds
	''E	1994-03	1,76	5,99L	20,017	20,000	27,800	4,978	111	4,876	809	being added dur-
Mussiridabad ,	- 6	1508-94	70	BEL	15,000	17,607	34,499	2,366	194	3,389	801	ing the year
	" [1804-96	74	3,368	10,897	19,365	15,467	8,778	644	5,798	446	
Jesers at	(1868-0-6	360	7,826	21,807	20,094	91,000	1,006	453	7,105	386	
	"i	1694-05	244	9,0400	19,178	28,297	10,010	7,811	2,001	4,680	SOT .	;
Khulop in	(1803-04	66	2,80%	5,016	8,817	4,188	2,025	P4+	9,685	100	
		1294-95	es.	2,616	8,688	6,312	4,985	2,028		2,015	10	
e Total	,	1883-94	868	14,911	75,400	90,801	79,01Y	18,874	804	17,770	1,680	
	{	1894-96	683	19,000	72,810	91,486	78,007	10,459	1,663	18,777	2,187	

Taking the Division as a whole, the number of pounds increased by 8, but the current demand fell off by Rs. 2,670. The collections, including arrears, however, improved, being 100°2 per cent. on the current demand against 95°4 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure in connection with the pounds increased by Rs. 557. In the 24-Parganas, although the number of pounds increased by one, the current demand and the collections fell by Rs. 790 and Rs. 1,219, respectively. This falling off is ascribed partly to bad seasons and floods, and partly to the introduction of the new forms and registers. The Basirhat Local Board explains that the decrease is due to some extent to the reduction in the rates for feeding and watering cattle. This explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The increase in the outstanding balance at the close of the year is chiefly due to the Diamond Harbour and the Alipore Local Boards having failed to realize the entire amount of rents recoverable during the year. Rupees 862 were realized during the year as sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., making up the total pound collections to Rs. 6,271 against Rs. 6,576 in the previous year. In Nadia the number of pounds increased by three. They were farmed out for Rs. 28,917, of which Rs. 27,103 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,814. Rs. 827 were also realized during the year on account of arrears of previous years, aggregating Rs. 3,991. The total balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was therefore Rs. 4,978, which is in course of realization under the certificate procedure and by kistibundis. Mr. Garrett writes on the subject as follows:—"The

"administration of pounds by the Local Boards has, as usual, been slack in "the extreme. The persistent way in which the clear rules laid down by "the District Board have been disrogarded is most disheartening. As noticed in previous years, the complaints of malpractices against farmers who engage emissaries to seize and impound cattle illegally for their interest are not rare. "That most pernicious habit of paying persons who impound cattle half of the "fines which will subsequently be realized from the owners is universally beserved in this district. I am afraid though that nothing can be done to put a stop to it. Several pound-keepers have been prosecuted for malpractices throughout the year, but it is as a rule extremely difficult to get evidence against them. There can be no doubt that pounds are not as regularly the manufactor of Level. "inspected as they should be. This is one way in which the members of Local "Boards could do a great deal of good, but there is not a single member who "takes sufficient interest in his work to do so." In Murshidabad there was an increase of one pound during the year under report. The collections also increased by Rs. 1,028, although the demand of the year fell off by Rs. 1,069. A large part of the outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 3,798, is said to have become irrecoverable. The increase of expenditure, Rs. 251, is attributed to the fact that one new pound had to be constructed and some old ones reconstructed during the year. In Jessore five new pounds were established during the year to suit the convenience of the people. The current demand fell by Rs. 2,219. The decrease is ascribed to greater discretion exercised by the Local Boards in the selection of pound farmers, and also to loss of cattle by disease. The decrease in the demand accounts for the decrease in the collections. The outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 7,311, of which Rs. 2,682 have been already remitted as irrecoverable, and a great part of the remainder also is said to be irrecoverable. This is due to feeble administration, and shows how indifferently the pounds are managed. The receipts from the sale proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,046 during the year against Rs. 760 in 1893-94. In Khulna the number of pounds decreased by two and the current demand by Rs. 1,326. The falling off in the demand is said to be due to the want of competition at the sales. The auction system is always a failure without a system of upset prices carefully calculated and strictly adhered to. The collections during the year, however, improved. The new pound forms are not in use in this district, although they were prescribed as long ago as June 1893. It is said that steps are now being taken to introduce them. Mr. W. B. Brown, the Officiating Magistrate, recorded the following remarks on the subject:—"I consider the management of pounds by farmers in this district to "be infamously bad. The pounds are most wretched structures, the cattle are "never fed, and the accounts are badly and, I fear, dishonestly kept. The "farming system is said to bring in more income than the khas system, but if "this is so I think it can only be because the farmers misappropriate the feeding "charges. The farming system compares very badly with the khas system of "which I have hitherto had experience. I would recommend that the khas "system be introduced at thanas where the pounds can be looked after by the "writer constables." Mr. Brown has lost sight of the fact that the number of pounds has greatly multiplied since there was one at each police-station only, and also of the fact that the police are not under the orders of the District Boards, to whom the management of the pounds has been transferred from the Magistrates. Elsewhere than at police-stations khas management is always a failure. The farming system, of which I admit the faults, at least produces revenue, which the other does not. In the 24-Pargunas there were 52 municipal pounds during the year under report, against the same number in 1893-94. The income from these pounds amounted to Rs. 5,545 against Rs. 5,346 in the The income from these pounds amounted to Rs. 5,345 against Rs. 5,346 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 700 against Rs. 905. In Nadia the number of pounds within municipal limits was 24 against 25 in 1893-94. The total receipts were Rs. 3,830 against Rs. 3,733 in the year before, and the expenditure Rs. 57 against Rs. 81; all of these pounds were farmed out. In Jessore there were 7 municipal pounds during the year, against 6 in 1893-94, with an income of Rs. 1,227 against Rs. 1,260. The expenditure on the pounds amounted to Rs. 230 during the year, against Rs. 399 in 1893-94. No information has been given by the Magistrates of Murshidabad or Khulna regarding municipal pounds in their districts.

PERRIES.

138. The following statement shows the income from ferries under Government and the District and Municipal Boards for the past two years:—

District.		Year.	Income from Government ferrics.	Jacome from District Board ferries.	Income from Municipal ferrics.	Rиманке.	
1		9	8	4	В	6	
	{	1695-94	Rs. 4,485	Rs. 16,997	Ra. Nil		
84-Pargeons	··· {	1894-95	4,697	16,228	Nil		
Nadia	5	1893-94	24,650	8,069	Nil		
	{	1894-95	24,193	3,071	Nil	*	
Murshidabad	ſ	1893-94	6,960	9,864	9,003		
DI UFBEI CARDACI	{	1894-95	4,722	9,047	9, 141		
Jessore	{	1898-94	Nil	7,675	69	Moheshpur Municipa-	
		1894-95	Nit	7,407	δι	lity.	
Khulna	{	1898-94	930	5,916	13	7 Dallace Man 1	
		1894-95	980	4,828	1.8	Debhata Municipality.	

administration of District and Local Boards. The income is falling off, and although the actual rents decrease, the uncollected balances grow larger and larger until great portions of them are written off as irrecoverable. I have no hositation in preferring the farming system to one of direct management, considering the quality of the servants who would be employed for the latter and the very small amount of supervision which the Boards would bestow upon them. The Excise Department has shown how successfully a system similar to that of pound rents can be worked; but though I have again and again pointed this out to the local authorities, they do not appear to take advantage of the example. They take advances by way of security, but this is useless when they habitually allow the arrears to exceed the security. I believe the allegations against the farmers to be generally true, as regards starving the cattle, giving them no shelter, keeping them standing in deep mud, bribing people to capture cattle, and so on, and without efficient supervision and inspection such evils will continue. It is proposed to employ inspectors, but I have no belief in efficient work being done by such inspectors without active supervision, and that the Boards do not appear to be inclined to exercise.

XXXIV .- SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

140. There are no important institutions of a social or political character in this Division. There are some branches of the Indian Association of Calcutta in Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Parganas, in Krishnagar, in Nadia, and in Berhampore in Murshidabad. They consist chiefly of pleaders: The branch of the Indian Association at Krishnagar meets only for the purpose of sending delegates to the Congress. No delegates were, however, sent last year. The Murshidabad branch of the Indian Association is said to discuss both social and political matters whenever there is occasion. During the year under report, it discussed the Police Bill. In several municipalities in the 24-Parganas there are certain rate-payers' associations which arrogate to themselves the functions of an opposition to the Municipal Commissioners. In the Sadar subdivision of the district the attention of those who take an interest in public affairs is directed to the institutions and associations in Calcutta. In Nadia the rate-payers, associations, which formerly existed in certain municipalities, have ceased to exist. It is said to be due to the fact that the persons who organised them have succeeded in securing for themselves or for their parties seats on the Municipal Board. The Bandhu Sabha of Santipur and Mitra Sabha of Ranaghat

To be substituted for pages 1719 and 1720 of the Supplement to the Cakutta Gasette dated the 11th September 1895.

continued to do some good work in the way of affording help to widows and orphans. Hari Sabhas, Hindu religious institutions, have been started in several places where religious books are read and hymns are sung. The pandits of Nadia have organized an association for the advancement of Sanskrit learning and for the discussion of philosophical, religious, and social questions, under the name of the College of Pandits of Nadia. The question of calf vaccination was laid before the pandits at their last annual conference during the Christmas holidays, and the pandits gave it as their opinion that there was no religious objection to using calves for vaccination. In Murshidabad there are two other institutions, viz., the "Murshidabad Muhammadan Association" and the "Anjumani." The former deals with matters connected with the intellectual and moral improvement of Muhammadaus, and the latter is reported to be a purely religious institution maintained for the help of the poor. In Khulna the only social institutions deserving of notice are the Jessore and Khulna Sunmitani, which looks after zanana education and the physical and moral training of boys, and the Scipur Hitasadhini Subha, which maintains a charitable dispensary in Sripur.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

141. In the 24-Parganas the total number of presses was 30, against 27 in the previous year. Six presses were closed and nine opened during the year. Of the presses, 1 is owned by Government, 1 by a European, 1 by a Native Christian, 10 by Muhammadans, and 17 by Hindus. The Horticultural Press, the Bharati Press, and the Suptahik Sambad Press continued to issue periodicals, called Sanskrit Chandrika, the Bharati, and the Anader Patrika respectively. Another periodical, called Bhishuk Darpan, has been newly started during the year, and is issued by the Bhishuk Darpan Juntia. The Herald Press issued a paper called the Indian Christian Herald. Two newspapers—the Railway Guardian and the Power—have sprung up during the year. The former is issued by the Railway Press, and the latter by the Power Steam Printing Works, which also issues two other papers—the Bangonibasi and the National Guardian. The circulation of these papers and periodicals is confined to a limited number of people. A monthly Bengali magazine, named Prabha, printed in Calcutta, is published at Nila, a village in the subdivision of Diamond Harbour. It deals with literary, and not with political or administrative subjects. In Nadia the number of presses was reduced from three to two. No daily, weekly or other periodical paper is issued from any of these presses. In Murshidabad there were 11 presses as against 10 in the previous year. Three weekly newspapers the Pratikar, the Pratinidhi, and the Hitaishi-were published in this district during the year. They are moderate in tone and limited in circulation. A monthly paper, called the Nandi, a comic paper, was started during the year, but after two or three issues it ceased to exist. In Jessore there were four presses, a new press having been started during the year. Three of them execute miscellaneous work, while the fourth, "The Chikitsa Prabash Press," continued to issue a weekly journal, called the Samajo-Sahitya, and vernacular books on hydrone. As in the previous weekly respectively. books on hygiene. As in the previous year, there was only one press in Khulna. It executes job work. No newspaper is issued from it. The vernecular journal called the Ghostok, started in the preceding year by a local Native Christian, continued to be printed and published in Calcutta. It will thus be seen that the newspapers and periodicals published in the districts of this Division are generally of little importance and small circulation. As regards the public press generally, the few who read newspapers in the several districts of this Division rend the papers published in Calcutta. Of papers published in English, the Statesman, the Indian Mirror, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Hindu Patriot, and the Bengulee have the largest circulation among the native community. The leading vernacular papers are the Bangavasi, the Banganivasi, the Hitavadi, the Sanjibani, the Samaya, and the Sudhakar. Of these, the Bangarasi and the Banganivasi are the organs of the orthodox Hindus. The Hitavadi is more liberal as regards social matters, and is a supporter of the Congress. The Samaya advocates the cause of the raiyat and social reform. The Sanjivani is the organ of the Brahma Somaj. The Sudhakar is a Muhammadan paper devoted to the cause of the Musalmans. The Bangavasi has in some districts found its way among the shopkeepers and the others of the

lower class who know a little of reading and writing. My remarks on public feeling apply to the public press, with which the people at large may be said to have nothing to do. though I cannot but think that there is a danger of the seditious and malignant misrepresentations of the native press gradually filtering downwards and leading the discontented among the people to believe that the British Government is their enemy.

EXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

142. Seventeen Sub-Deputy Collectors and thirteen kanungos were employed in this Division during 1894-95, as shown below:—

				Sub- eputies.	Kanun- gos.
24-Parganas		0.54	***	5	8
Nadia	448	***	114	4	4
Murshidabad	* * *	***	F. II	3	ลิ
Јевеоге		P 4 P	***	3 2	2
Khulna	,		***		
				17	18

Lal Gupta worked for a few menths only, and Babu Adyata Charan De is specially employed as Superintendent of the Port Canning estate. Since the middle of February, Babu Jotendra Nath Gupta has been employed exclusively on settlement operations. One of the Sub-Deputy Collectors of Nadia, Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, was transferred from this Division early in the year. Another Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, went away on leave on 21st September 1894, and returned to duty on the 4th March 1895. So, properly speaking, only two Sub-Deputy Collectors worked in this district throughout the year, and one for half the year. Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, who was a Sub-Deputy Collector in Murshidabad, has been promoted to be a Deputy Collector. There was one Sub-Deputy Collector at Khulna for some months, and one in the Satkhira subdivision for the whole year. The Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos were employed as usual on measurement, settlement, collection of rent from khas mahals, and other miscellaneous and outdoor duties, but they greatly prefer sedentary work in offices, and it requires constant goading and supervision to keep them on tour. The Sub-Deputy Collectors at some of the subdivisions were employed in criminal judicial work, which I think interferes unduly with their revenue work. The remarks of District Officers about the qualifications of the Sub-Deputy Collectors will be found with mine in the statement showing the character of gazetted officers appended to this report. Of the kanungos, Babu Rash Behary Bose, attached to Basirhat, and Babu Nrivya Gopal Sanyal, at Krishnagar, have not been favourably reported on. "The latter officer is lazy and perfunctory in his work.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

there is not much sympathy between them and their raiyats, in whose welfare they usually take no personal interest. The Mookerjees of Goberdanga, and Babu Prosad Das Dutt, who has a zamindari in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, take an interest in the welfare of their tenants, and the zamindars of Goberdanga maintain a school and a dispensary. In the 24-Parganas, Babu Rajkishore Mandal is generally reported to be a tyrannous landlord. Debendra Nath Bose, son of Dwarka Nath Bose, the zamindar of Metakhira abad, with a number of lathiais, attacked the cutcherry of a tenure-holder in the abad, and because, in the affray which took place, some of the assailants were wounded, a case was brought against the defending party, which resulted in acquittal. The landlord appears to have been the guilty party. In Nadia the zamindars, with a few exceptions, have been quiet and law-abiding. There have been several criminal cases between Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri and Ram Gopal Chetlangi, regarding the possession of certain chars, and an addi-

tional police force has been quartered on the chars to preserve the peace, but in this case the Chetlangis appear to be the aggressors. Certain lathials in the employment of the zamindars of Amla Sadarpur in Kushtia subdivision were convicted of rioting. The gumashta of a petty zamindar, Raj Mohini Debi, a widow of Kurulgachi, at the head of a number of lathials, attacked certain raivats in pursuance of a claim to a fishery, and in the affray which ensued one of the raiyats was killed and two wounded. The rioters have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Messrs. Watson and Company and the other European planters and zamindars are reported to have managed their affairs quietly during the year. In Murshidabad the conduct of the zamindars has been generally satisfactory. No case of employment of lathials by any zamindars was reported. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and Maharani Surnomoyi of Cossimbazar are exemplary landlords, and the Maharani has, during the year, undertaken the construction of water-works for the town of Berhampore—a gift which will cost more than two lakhs of rupees. Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of Lalgola has commenced building a sarai for travellers at Jangipur, which will cost some eight thousand rupees. On the expiration of the ijora given by Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of a large portion of his property to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, there were indications of disturbance, the raiyats objecting to the samindars renewing the ijara to the Company. But the matter has been amicably settled between the parties, the Rao Saheb having given Jardine, Skinner and Company a putation of his share of certain villages in which they were co-sharers, retaining the rest of the property in his direct management. In the north of Jangipur, one Bhagabati Charan Mitra tried to raise the rent of his raiyats, which led to the institution of some cases, but nothing serious happened. There has been also some friction in the Kandi subdivision between one Jiban Gobinda Ghosh and his raiyats. The landlord appeared to be in the wrong. A raiyat was murdered by the servants of Babus Raj Kumar Raya and Surendra Kumar Raya of Narail, as he refused to go to their cutcherry to execute a kabuliyat in their favour. Considerable ill-feeling existed between Babu Kali Das Rai, one of the co-sharers of Narail, and his tenants of Nischindipur, owing to an attempt made by his naib to enhance rents by 25 per cent. and to exact kabuliyats. Several cases were also brought by the raiyats against the naibs for forcibly sowing their lands with indigo. Babu Raj Kumar Raya and Kali Das Raya of Narail, and their sons, still usurp judicial functions, the sons having the original and the father appellate jurisdiction. The people are so much used to this state of things that they never complain against it. A number of lathials of Babus Bhavendra Nath Banerji and Jagadananda Banerji of Altapole attacked certain parties who had been buying up jummai right of their raiyats, and killed one of them. The case resulted in acquittal. Strained relations existed between Raja Promotho Bhusun Deb Raya of Nuldanga and his tenants of the Nowhatta concern in the Magura subdivision. There were two cases of wrongful confinement and one of theft brought against the Raja's men by the raivats. In two of them the accused were convicted, and the third was compounded. I find that the so-called raivats are often Babus, and sometimes even zamindars, who have purchased the rights of the raivats for the purpose of making themselves unpleasant. In at least one case the Narail zamindars have made such a purchase in one of the Raja's zamindaries. Babu Hari Charan Bose of Sukpukhuria, in Bangaon subdivision, established a rival hat in spite of proceedings taken against him under sections 107 and 144, Criminal Procedure Code; the bonds executed by his men were forfeited. A riot was committed in village Tangrali by the servants of Raj Kumari Dasi of Ranaghat on one side, and those of Sishir Kumar Ghosh of Amritabazar on the other. There was friction between the agents of Babu Dino Nath Mullick of Calcutta and his tenants in thana Gaighatta. One of the zamindar's men was convicted of rioting. Mr. Maxwell, Joint-Magistrate, in charge of the Jhenida subdivision, reports that a few cases of unfair treatment of raiyats by the Jorada concern, managed by Mr. George Monnier, came to his notice during the year. Babu Protap Chandra Ghosh, zamindar of Kotechandpur, gave some trouble to the local municipality about road lands. The District Magistrate had to interfere in the dispute. In Khulna the greater zamindars are chiefly non-resident. Several instances of oppression and illegal acts on the part of the resident zamindars have been reported. Babus Ram Nath, Girindra Chandra, and Bijoy Krishna Dutta Chaudhuri of Khararia employed lathials to oust a tenure-holder under the zamindars of Hogla, who also retained lathials. There were two cases, in one of which the men of the Khararia zamindars were convicted of rioting, and in the other the men of Raj Kiswar Chatterjee were convicted of the same offence. Debendra Nath Ghosh of Noapara employed lathials to coerce his tenants, and a serious riot occurred. The case ended in conviction, and the order was upheld by the High Court. A man was shot dead in an affray between Paresh Nath Dey of Amirpore, police-station Batiaghatta, a landlord, and his raiyats, as the former had taken forcible possession of certain plots of land said to have previously been held by the latter. The case resulted in acquittal. Modhu Kundu of Digraj demanded a kabuliyat from a raiyat, who refused it, having already given one to another co-sharer. Thereupon Modhu, with a number of men, attacked the raiyat, and a riot took place. The offender was convicted by the Magistrate, but acquitted by the Sessions Judge. A number of lathials of Guru Charan Bose, Behari Bose, and Hari Charan Bose of Khalisakhali assaulted a raiyat who had mortgaged his lands to another, and in the fight which ensued one of the mortgagee's men was killed. The case ensued in acquittal. Babu Jogendro Nath Mitra, a zamindar of Mollah, was shot dead by costain disaffected raiyats; the actual murderer has not been detected. Certain lathials employed by Broja Lal Nag of Bushbati attacked certain raivats who had attorned to his rival claimant. In the affray which took place, one of the raivats was killed and another wounded. The accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge, but the High Court set aside the conviction. The raiyats of Srimati Kamal Kunari Chandhurani, in the Bagorhat subdivision, showed a disposition to resist the oppression of her naib. Rioting might have ensued but for the timely interference of the Deputy Magistrate, who succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation, There is a spirit of lawlessness and violence abroad in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, which appears to call for a stronger administration of criminal justice than there has been of late. From what I have observed in cases, the courts appear to require evidence of a standard which cannot be obtained where the police and the people are equally inaccurate in their statements. No attempt appears to be made to winnow out the truth among discrepancies and oxaggerations, and, as I have said in a previous paragraph, murderers and other criminals escape punishment to an extent which thoroughly disheartens the police and encourages evil doers. Native Magistrates are of course influenced by what they know of the idiosyncrasies of the superior courts.

XXXVII.-GENERAL REMARKS.

145. The crops generally were good, and the condition of the cultivators and agricultural labourers consequently satisfactory. Health was also generally fair. The most important point which has attracted my attention during the year has been the violence and rioting which has occurred principally in the eastern part of the Division and in connection with agrarian disputes, and the difficulty of getting the offenders punished in the criminal courts.

REVISED RULES FOR THE GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES TO CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, AND TO APPLICANTS FOR LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OR FOR PERMISSION TO RETIRE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT,-MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 4th September 1895.

RESOLUTION-No. 298T.M.

READ-

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Hespitals, Indiau Medical Department, No. 669G., dated the 21st June 1872, laying down rules for conducting the medical examination of candidates for the public service under the Financial Notification of the Government of India No. 2620, dated the 10th August 1871.

Government of Bengal Notification, dated the 19th June 1874, under which the duty of conducting the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service was, in Calcutta, required to be performed by all commissioned Medical Officers engaged in private practice.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Surgeon-General for Bengal, No. 1335, dated the 20th March 1879, laying down rules for the grant of medical certificates to gazetted officers applying for leave or extension of leave in India.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals No. 1729, dated the 11th August 1891, medifying the orders of 1879.

Government of Bengal Resolution No. 2114 Medical, dated the 4th May 1894, revising the rules for the grant of medical certificates to candidates for employment in Government service, and gazetted officers applying for leave or permission to retire from the service.

In Government Order No. 669G., dated 21st June 1872, cited in the preamble, it was laid down that, in the case of a person selected for appointment to an office conditionally on passing the prescribed medical examination, no fee was to be charged by the Medical Officer conducting the examination, but that in cases where the person to be examined had not been so selected, but was only a candidate for an office, a fee of Rs. 4 might be charged to the examinee. The duty of conducting such examinations was, in Calcutta, to be performed by the Commissioned Medical Officers in Calcutta who enjoy the privilege of private practice, and have consequently taken the place of the Presidency Surgeons under the Medical Warrant of 1867; and in the mufassal, by he Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station. In the Notification of 19th June 874, it was further laid down that a candidate for Government service should he furnished with a letter showing that he would be appointed to a post in the event of his being declared physically fit, and that only those so authorized should be examined without the payment of fee. In order to distribute the duty of examination equally among the Commissioned Medical Officers at the Presidency, Heads of Departments were requested to send candidates to them in rotation.

2. The orders No. 1335, dated 20th March 1879, dealt with medical certificates granted to gazetted officers applying for leave, or extension of leave in India, and in order to secure uniformity of practice, and to prevent persons going from one doctor to another in quest of certificates, it was prescribed that all gazetted officers not stationed at the Presidency should in the first instance apply to the Civil Surgeon of the district to which they were attached, and to him only, and that officers stationed at the Presidency should apply to one of the following medical officers, according to the branch

of the public service to which they belonged :-

Revenue officers Judicial officers Other officers (including officers of the Public Works Department, Police, Registration, and other Departments).

To the Superintendent, General Hospital. To the Principal, Medical College. To the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and Mayo Hospital.

A form of medical certificate was prescribed, and it was stated that no

leave would be granted on any certificate couched in different terms.

These orders were subsequently modified in Government Order No. 1729, dated 11th August 1891, on a representation from the High Court, which brought to notice the inconvenience to which judicial officers had in some instances been put in obtaining medical certificates, owing to Presidency Surgeons considering themselves absolutely debarred from examining applicants for leave, unless specially and personally requested to do so; and it was decided that control officers of the Indicial Department about the control of the Indicial Department about th that gazetted officers of the Judicial Department should apply to the Second Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, for medical certificates, instead of to the Principal of the Medical College, who had been relieved of these duties, and that an officer applying to a Presidency Surgeon for a certi-

ficate should produce a letter from the head of his office addressed to the particular Presidency Surgeon. The form of letter was at the same time prescribed.

3. In March 1894 the attention of Government was drawn, in a communication from Surgeon-Major F. S. Peck, Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur, which was forwarded through the Inspector-General of Civil Hespitals, to certain objections to the existing rules for the grant of medical certificates. It was pointed out that in some instances candidates for Government service in the mufassal, who were unable to obtain a medical certificate of fitness from the Civil Surgeon of the district in which they resided, were in the habit of applying to the Civil Surgeon of some other district, or to a Presidency Surgeon in Calcutta, and that owing to the latter officer being ignorant of the previous history of the case, they not unfrequently succeeded in getting the required certificate. Similar difficulties, it was said, arose when officials desired to obtain medical certificates recommending the grant of leave or permission to retire from the service. The following rules were therefore laid down in supersession of previous orders:-

(1) A candidate for employment in the service of Government shall not be examined by any medical officer without a letter authorising the examination from the local head of the department in which the applicant wishes to serve.

Professor of Materia Mudica, Medical

Such letter should be addressed in the mufassal to the Civil Surgeon of the district, and at the Presidency to one of the officers named in the margin.

(2) In the same way applicants for a medical certificate recommending leave or retirement shall ordinarily go to the Civil Surgeon of the district in which they are employed, or if they are employed in Calcutta to one of the officers referred to above.

Professor of Materia Modica, Medical
College.
Professor of Surgery, Medical College.
Ditto Anatomy, ditto.
Ditto United Surgery,
Medical College.
Surgery Superintendent, Presidency
General Haspital.
Supportational Medical
School and Hospital. (3) If the medical officer who signs the certificate under Articles 893 and 904 of the Civil Service Regulations is not the usual medical attendant of the applicant, he shall certify in addition that he has communicated with the usual medical attendant of the applicant before giving the certificate.

(4) In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the applicant, an appeal will lie to the Medical Board through the departmental head,

actual or prospective, of the applicant, and the decision of the Board shall be final-4. These rules have been found in practice to be defective, inasmuch as they abandon the principle of distributing departments equally among the so-called Presidency Surgeons, and give, both to candidates for Government service, as well as to officials employed in Calcutta, an absolute option in selecting their medical officer. This option has led to much trouble, and given rise to many complaints in the past, and the object of all previous orders has been to do away with it. The rules, moreover, do not meet the fairly frequent case of an officer who has taken leave in the mufassal and while on leave in Calcutta wants an extension of leave on account of illness and viće versa. And lastly, they include the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital in the list of Presidency Surgeons, although he is debarred from private practice. In order to remedy these defects, and to place the entire question of the grant of medical certificates on a clear and satisfactory footing, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to lay down the following rules for future guidance:—

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1725

I. The duty of granting medical certificates shall, in Calculta, be performed by the following medical officers, who will examine only those officers who belong to the departments allotted to them :-

Designation of medical officer. Departments allotted. Professor of Anatomy, Medical (Civil Service. Bengal Medical Department. College. Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and Subordinate Civil Service— Professor of Midwifery, Medi-(c) Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
(b) Special Deputy Collectors.
(c) Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.
Calcutta Small Cause Court. cal College. Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, including Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Professor of Surgery, Medical Judges, and Munsifs. Registration Department.

Jail Department. Marine Ecclesiastical Public Works 33 99 Emigration Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College. Meteorological Botanical Gardens. Factories. Boiler Commission. Translators to Government. Telegraph Department. Forest Department. Opium Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital. Survey 39 Settlement Wards' Estates. Police Department. Department. Excise Income-tax Customs Professor of Materia Medica, Me-Salt dical College. Stamps and Stationery Department. Accounts (Education

II. In the mufassal the duty of granting medical cortificates shall be performed by the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district, who will examine persons of all departments who belong to, or are employed in his district. He will on no account examine a person attached to another district except under the circumstances described in rule IV.

III. All officers of Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, who are desirous of obtaining medical certificates recommending leave, extension of leave, or retirement, must, if employed in Calcutta, apply to the medical officer to whom the department in which they are employed is allotted. If they are employed in the mufassal, they must apply to the Civil Surgeon or the Civil Medical Officer of the district in which they are employed, and to him

only. IV. Officers on leave either in Calcutta or the mufascal, who, while at a station other than that from which they went on leave, are desirous of obtaining an extension of leave on medical certificate must, if in Calcutta, present themselves for medical examination to the Medical Officer at the Presidency to whom the Department in which they are employed is allotted, and if, in the mufascal, to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district. In every such case it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer, before he grants a certificate, to ascertain particulars regarding the applicant's previous medical history, and the fact that this has been done shall be mentioned in the medical certificate.

V. Candidates for employment in Government service, either in a particular department or generally, must, in Calcutta, go for medical examination to the Medical Officer to whom the department in which they wish to serve has been allotted, or to the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery if they seek employment generally, and to no other officer. In the mufascal, they

Surgery if they seek employment generally, and to no other officer. In the mufassal, they must go to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district in which they wish to serve. In all cases, a fee of Rs. 4 will be charged to the examinee.

VI. Medical certificates granted to candidates for employment in Government service shall be in the form annexed. Those granted to officers in the service of Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, shall be in the form prescribed in Article 893 of the Civil Service Regulations.

VII. In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the appli-

VII. In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the applicant, an appeal will lie to the Medical Board, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

1726 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information, and communication to officers subordinate to them.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments under this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Calcutta Ganette for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895, 1727

Cortificate of Physical fitness for Government Service.

I

, do hereby certify

that I have examined

, a candidate for

employment in

His age is by his own statement

years, and by appearance

yours.

- a. General conformation.
- b. Vision.
- c. Hearing.
- d. Langs.
- s. Heart.
- J. Laver.
- g. Spleen.
- A. Hernia, present or absent.
- i. Hydrocela present or absent, +
- A. Glycosuris present or absent.
- /. Albuminania present or absent +
- m. Distinguishing marks,

I consider that he is of sound health and good physique, and capable of bearing fatigue-

I consider him unfit to spice the service of Government for the reason given at +

(Place)

Date

^{*} Designation of Medical Officer, + Strike out " present " or " absent " in A i, k and i and whichever of the concluding systems done not apply.

WEATHER AND OROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 30. Weather hot and cloudy. Aus crop is being hervested and is estimated at about 8 annas. Prospects of aman rice bad through continued want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an average price of 161 seers a rupes.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.00. Weather doudy at times. Want of rain felt everywhere. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling from 14 to 23 seems per rupes at different subdivisions.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar '09. The break in the rains continues. Ass, jute and sugarcane crops are fair. Harvesting of sus and jute continues. Prospects of winter rice fair in the south, but poor in the north of the district. Transplantation going on in a few places. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

Sre. c. ... 12 to 14 0 Sadar 15 Barssat 84.0 17 124 per rupes. ... Basirbat ... 16 0 Diamond Harbour 444

Murshidabed.—Rainfall 24. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of bhadoi still going on. 20 to 30 per cent. of aman rice land remains uncultivated. Cutting of jute commenced; outturn estimated very good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Khuina.—Rainfall at Khuina '46, Bagerhat 1.53, Satkhira 1.54. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Transplantation of aman rice continues. More rain urgently wanted. Aus and jute are being harvested. The grain in the ear of the aus is reported to be not full. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 15 to 191 seers a rupes in the different subdivisions.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1.45. Weather cloudy. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 14 to 15 seers a rupes. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1.17. Weather hot and cloudy, but heavy rain after the end of the week. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of amas and steeping of jute in full swing. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Pabna.—Rainfail '71. Weather hot and cloudy. Rivers falling. Prospects of aman paddy good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall '63. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Cutting of jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupes. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 9.67. Weather hot. Reaping of aus nearly over; about 10 annas outurn. Transplantation of aman continues; prospects generally fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Putia. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar '82. Prospects of bhadoi crops favourable. Marua and Indian-corn being reaped. Rain wanted for the growth of paddy plants. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from, 161 to 181 seems per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 35. Harvesting of marna and man ni going on. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers a rupes.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 3:68. Bhadoi crops are being arvested and aghani transplanted. Prospects of both good. Cattle-disease reported.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.87, Madhubani 3.40, Samastipur 1.10. Bhadoi harvest commenced in places. Transplanting of paddy nearly completed. Rain wanted at Samastipur. Prices almost stationary. Fodder for cattle plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 18. Weather hot and cloudy. Bhadoi being out; outturn good. Prospects of aghani continue good generally. In portions of the district further rain is soon wanted. Price of common rice 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupes. Fodder and water sufficient.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1729

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar '44. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy and jute still going on. Transplantation of aghani paddy nearly finished. Cattle-disease in Kasba thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall '94. Weather seasonable. Early beak rice being reaped. Late beats maturing. Weeding of sarad rice in progress. Condition of cuttle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

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Jajpur	***	84.6	***	21	01	
Kendrapara	***	***	480	22	5	
Banki	241	5.6.4		26	4	per rapee.
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Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar '03, Giridi 1'27. Heavy rain urgently required for rice crops. Bhadoi being harvested with good results generally. Fodder abundant. Price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 15 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Fine weather, with slight showers, continued throughout the week, except in the east of the province, where there was heavy rain. Transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished, but in many districts more rain is required for the growth of the plants. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions considerable portions of rice land remain uncultivated owing to continued want of rain. Early rice and jute are still being harvested, and the bhadoi crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane is doing well. The cattle-disease stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, The 10th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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A in the subdivisions the retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

At Rempur Bat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

At Rempur Bat the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contal 10 seers, Tambuk 10 seers 8 chitaks and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contal 10 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.

At Uluberia the retail price of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahit 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 10 seers 8 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Eushtia (bahadurkitali) 10) seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers, and Hanaghat 10 seers of salt per rupee are:—Eushtia (bahadurkitali) 10) seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 in the subdivisions the retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

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Mead-quarters Station Bazers of the Districts of Bengel on the 31st August 1896.

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K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Nator 9 seers and Satisfairs 10 seers 8 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugaen 9 seers 9 chitaks.

At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupes.

At Siriguri the retail prices of salt is 9 seers per rupes.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Nurigram 8 seers, Milphamari 9 seers, Gaibands not reported.

At Siriguri the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Madangas; 10 seers, Manikgan; 8 seers, Mirkadim 10 seem 30 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Madangas; 10 seers, Manikgan; 8 seers, Mirkadim 10 seem 30 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Madangar; 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokums 10 seers, 2 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Madanipur 11; seers and Goalundo 11 seers.

The besubdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Shola 8 seers.

PRICES-OURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

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CALCUTTA

The 10th September 1895.

U In the subdivisions the rotal prices of salt per rupes are:—Brahmanbaria 2 seers 13 chitaks and Chandpur 2 seers.

At Fonny hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupes.

At Ponny hat the rotal price of salt is 8 seers per rupes.

In the subdivisions the rotal prices of salt per rupes are:—Barh 11; seers, Bihar 10; seers, and Dinapore 10 seers.

In the subdivisions the rotal prices of salt per rupes are:—Jahanabad 10 seers, Auranganad 10 seers, and Nawada 2 seers.

In the subdivisions the rotal prices of salt per rupes are:—Havar 10; seers, Seeram 10; seers, and Bhabhus 2; seers, and In the subdivisions the rotal prices of salt per rupes are:—Swan 10 seers 16 chitaks and Gopalguaj (Mirganj) 12 seers, b. In the subdivisions the rotal prices of salt per rupes are:—Hajipur 10; seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

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Station Bazare of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895-(concluded).

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- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are :—Madhubani 16 scors and Samastipur 11 scors.

 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are :—Manka 11 scors and Jamui 10 scors,

 In the Subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are :—Manka 10 scors, Madhubani 0 scors and Supani 10 scors,

 In the Subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are :—Desglar 10 scors, Godin 9 scors, Jamiara 9 scors, Pakous 11 scors,

 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are :—Desglar 10 scors, Godin 9 scors, Jamiara 9 scors, Pakous 11 scors,

 In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 scors per rupes,

 At Blandrak the rotail price of salt is 9 scors per rupes,

 At Godindpur theretail price of salt is 11 scors per rupes,

PRICES-QUERENT (sapplesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

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CALOUTTA,

The 10th September 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALOUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895

1735

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895.

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C. E. BUCKLAND, Secretary to the Goot, of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

				-	Æ	STOCK IN MAND 48	CONTREB OF-	,			7		
NAMES OF MARTS.	Jat week of Bept. 1894.	2st week of Oct. 1894.	of Nov. 1894	of Dec. 1891.	of Jan, 1805.	of Feb. 1895.	let week of March 1895.	1st week of Aprèl 1695.	lat week of May 1995,	let west of June 1895.	ist week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	Tet week of Kept, 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mas.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	#ds.	Mds.	Mdr.	Md.	7	Mde	M.d.
Ballaghata	4.95,000	4,53,000	4,35,010	9,58,000	2,43,000	4,18,800	4.72,000	7,83,000	7.52,000	6.40.000	S ha nea	4 %5 000	TOTAL SON
Vitadangs	57,650	55.900	87,990	256,440	64,000	21.400	000,20	\$6,039	99,740	86.590	Ondano.	74 500	West Lots
Chipper, Golahares, Kener- tooly, Bathbola, and Culpi Grat,	6,59,780	6,40,800	001'01'9	6,08,000	6,39,500	6,70,490	7,63,000	7,33,200	7,44,100	6,92,30	6,43,500	6,41.200	5,39
Pathorizahatta, Posta, and Jorabagua.	\$00a	8,990	1,000	1,500	2,001	3,000	3,000	\$,500	3,840	2,000	\$,508	8,000	009'\$
Tollygunge, Chesta, Eidderpore,	1,63,500	1,66,800	1,46,700	1,34,806	1,56.000	1,89,200	2,74,500	2,95,000	5,93,700	1,66,300	\$,48,740	2,29,300	9, 67,380
Il Minor bezars (setimated)	\$,40,040	8,44,000	\$,40,000	3,45,000	2,40,000	9,40,048	1,40,000	8,40,000	2,40,900	2,60,000	1,48,610	9 4/1 D/10	9-99-99
Other retail shope, 4,189 in Bumber (estimated),	2, 50, 660	1,50,044	2,66,000	3,50,000	2,59,009	000°00°F	2,50,040	\$,80,000	8,66,040	9,641,084	1,60,000	\$,50,000	3,50,000
Saldyabati, Novahemi, Sha- dreshwar, and Chandernapore.	94,350	8,050	8,550	6,300	8,675	3,169	10,762	8,100	12,125	19,833	14,0%	12,760	33,866
Tolk)	18,51,589	19,21,550	17,50,350	16,51,900	18,08,175	16,52,149	\$1,07,268	23,63,500	29,67,623	21,68,839	20,94,253	18,96,130	17,70
Office of the river. On beatann. Laded Lay Port Com. Laded Lay Caral returns	10,957 (vot Srd. 66,229 (1st to 3rd. 8ept. 1894.) 27,533 (1st to 3rd. 8ept. 1894.)	15,986 (nn 3rd Oct. 1694.) Oct. 1694. Oct. 1894.) Oct. 1894.) Oct. 1894.) Oct. 1894.) Oct. 1894.)	11,643 [mr. Srd. Nov. 1884.) fratte 3rd. Nov. 1884.) 10,547 (jill to 3rd. Nov. 1894.)	17,312 Dec. 1894.) 53,495 (181 to 27d Dec. 1894.) (181 to 37d (181 to 37d Oct. 1894.)	55,315 (52) 374 Jan. 1894.) 32,985 (3704 to 4th \$40. 1895.) 67,387 (2704 to 4th Jan. 1895.)	(on \$7.406 Teb. 19-5.) (\$74 (o. 50) (\$74 (o. 41) Feb. 1885.) [24 (o. 41) Feb. 1885.]	\$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10	16,491 (en. 1146), 114 (18t 1-2 20t) April 1803, 260 (Pet to 3rd	18,437 (on 3rd for 3rd	7,703 1me 1881, 184 to 374 June 1885, 184 to 3rd 19,80 184 to 3rd June 1885,	(on 5-d July 1883, July 21,872 (lat to 3rd July 1883,) 65,888 (184 to 3rd July 1893,)	(on Sed August 1895,) 12,413 (1st to Sed August 1895,) (1st to 22d August 1894,)	8,334 (on 3rd 5 opt. 1846.). (144 to 2rd Sopt. 1886.). (344 to 3rd Sept. 1856.).
Grand total of Stacks	18,40,070	19,01,641	17,98,946	16,19,72%	17,62,093	21,24,019	23,41,653	24,62,493	24,55,0,2	15/86/2E	\$1,69,18	39,00,0E	18,66,000
Probable steek available for auportation by see.	व्यक्त हैं	By lasthu	7) Lakhe	54 lakbi	7 lakho.	10p takha	13 Jakba	14! lable	14 laths	18 lakhe	11‡ lakbs	adial (c	83 Ishha

STATISTICAL DAFABLINENT, The 7th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND, Secy. to the Good. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1885.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Inches,	Date.	Hour,
The mean pressure of the month	29.582	:	
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers	29.598		
The highest pressure in the month	29.697		10
The lowest pressure in the month	-29-388		16
The range of pressure	0.309		40
	Hours,		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	114.4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sumshine	398.4		
	9		
The mean temperature of the month	82.6		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers	83.1		
The highest temperature in the month	91-4	19th	
The lowest temperature in the mouth	74.0	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	17.4		
The mean daily range of temperature	9.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	17.4	19th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.984		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers	1.002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7.52		
The average cloud proportion of August from 18 years'			
registers	8.01		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	11.84		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-			
gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	10.77		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers	13.94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.92	17th	
	Duys.	4 ()20	
The number of rainy days in the month	25		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years'			
registers	25.		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation	0		
during the month	144.3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	57.2		
The greatest sun temperature	157.2	10th	
The greatest excess of ann over air temperature	66.8	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer			
on woollen cloth	76.4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer			
below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the			
ground	1.7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer			
below the minimum air temperature	3.5	25th	
	Miles,		
The mean movement of the wind per day	83.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	249.0	76h	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	20.0 7	th, 8 to 9	A.M.
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points-			

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 8, N.E. 27, E. 97, S.E. 195, S. 191, S.W. 84, W. 42, N.W. 7, Calm 98.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore '003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND.

METEOROLOGICAL GFFICE, INDIA; Calcutta, the 9th September 1895.

For Meleorological Reporter to the Geet, of Inqua.

Meteorological Beport of the Province of Bengal

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	Divinion.	Drive	ict.		Representative					4470							Page 1	15	183
						Hean baronstrice height, 8 4.8., reduced to 32.	Mean reduced to pea-lovel and constant frav- ity, lat, 45°.	Variation !	Prevaffing direction.	Mean wind city.	Highest,	Date		Lowest.		7	Mess marimum timperature.	Mean minima	Mean dally
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		Birbhom	414	+11	12 1-2-40	9 hr 425	29'673	+1057	Calm	20	D9113	4th	40	70'6	žoci		06.7	7814	6
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i	I I	Howash	***	141	460100											i			
	ſ	te-Parganas	***		Banger Island	20704	19 073	+101,0	ENE	296	81.2	3rd	М	78'5	4ch	P1	90 8	60'9	6
		Calcutta	***	quer	Oaloutta	20.725	29:039	+1023	Ely	89	80.19	4th	10	78'2	3rd		813	38.2	8
١,	Promidency	Nudia	4+*	- (11	Krishmagar	29-603	19-688	+*034	STly	96	04/8	4th	19	78-2	220	93	\$12	79'1	
	Lautrine 5/3	Murchidabad	117	17*	Herhampore	20.080	29:095	+ 1093	BEI	80	9817	4tin	н	78'9	2nd	D-h	91'1	79:7	6
		Jessore	*47		Jenson	29:717	20.007	+ *0\$0	BELY	78	95'5	4th	P1	78-4	5th	111	91.1	14.1	
	l,	Khulne	410	He	Rampur Boalia	20.076	20'085	+*087	898		921	4sh	,.	BÚ*1.	1, 8, 0	1.7	Do-D	60'5	۱ ,
		Blajaheh)	711	P 94	PN Inves	30.025	20'700	4**035	Oilm	88	93-8	bills	,	79.7	A 7.		91.7	80%	. 6
		Jalpaiguri	771	***	Jalpaignel	99:415	29 716	+1087	Variable	44	19314	ōth		70'6	ärd	61	90'0	76 2	
		2 bar Grass	741		Darjeeling	92.073	-	+1004	Vaziable	97	6816	4ch	1)	55.7	āth	91	65-9	86.9	É
1	Rajdinki	Darjeeling Kuch Bihar	•••	· {	Gustong	10:316	-	-	NW	197	68'4	1st	11	42*1	5 to 7	**	64'8	4310	1
		Rangpur	100	184	Rangpur	281637	29 708	4-1029	BSW	44	P316	6th	.,	78-7	7th	lı.	91'8	8010	6
		Bogra	117	144	Bogra	29:087	191700	+1054	BÈ	8.8	9912	44h	41	76'2	7th	+1-	9114	79'8	
	Į.	Pahna	171	++*	Sirajganj	291095	29:697	+ 1080	В	46	91'6	4th	17	78*8	1ut	111	88-7	7919	
	,	Dacen	117	184	Namayangani	29:730	29.710	+ 1023	813)7	283	81.1	446	19	81.3	2, 8 &	0 ,,	99'7	61.7	1
١,		Mymensingh	P33	***	Mymemujagh	197701	29.714	+1031	Variable	68	69.1	ath	n	38.0	8th	2,	89.6	79-9	1
ľ	Dacea {	Paridper	141	4 6 4	Faridpur	\$9720	39-714	⊕ :030	BRIy	92	90.6	6tlı	11	39.4	61.jh	19	89*9	80.lt	1
	l	Backergunge	414	14+	Buriani	201745	\$0.700	4 '046	Calm	40	98.3	4tla	11	70.0	187	Pi	90'4	80'3	
	- {	Tippers	***	44-	Comilia,	80-732	19:710	+ 1028	13	91 88	99'8	4th	9+	76'6	Stod	B4	87.8	78-6	1
4	Thittegong	Noakhall	F84	844	Noakhall	101791	20'721 29'710	+ 4035	RELY NELY	108	90*7	and "	91	701	2nd 2a8	*1	88.4	77*9	1
		Chittagong		F84	Chittagong	73 004	Pa tro	- 400	14224	100		3474	17		44.0	**			
ĺ		South Lushai Patna	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		Bankipore	29*862	29:677	+ '010	BELY	- 1	1810	6th	91	747	and	10	80'6	901	1
		Gaya	***	***	0	191356	29:683	+ '083	Calm	104	89-0	4th	14	74'8	and	11	91.6	78-7	1
					Debri	19:35L	\$9.084	+ 1098	SEly	104	93.3	8 to 7	17	P	P		90.6	7	
		Bhahabad	414	,,,,	Boxer	891460	\$3.020	+1025	BSE	90	99'5	6th	h p	77'3	2nd	10	8915	70'4	Ŀ
1	Paten			-{	Arrah	89-830	89'679	4-1048	19.	47	9616	4 & 5	B-)	70'0	2nd	.00	31.4	7017	ŀ
		Saran	***		Chapra	\$9.92g	20:470	4-7945	BRIT	69	98.2	5th	**	76.1	and		00*2	79-5	
		Champetan	644	har	Motibari	291400	29.680	+ '082	BNE	96	98.9	ath	6.0	78'9	8 & 8	14	BO17	77-8	Г
١		Musellerbor	***	•••	Mussdeepur	19'554	201885		EBB	66	92·7	4 to 6	41	76-1	and	1)	80-14	70°3 80°5	
l		Darbhanga	*1.4	144	Darbhangs	291565	19:084	+ .0\$0	ESE	80	44 V	425	1)	100	and	"	90 1.	00 4	Г
		Monghyr Bhagaigar	dra	,	Bhagalpar	90*507	39:670	4 1942	SELT	85	96-7	61h	11	79-2	3 & 4	- 44	8912	79-6	ı
	Bhagalpur	Purcen		F11	Parties	29-016	29:605	+1985	Oalm	68	9414	6th	h	.781	66h	4	03.8	80-1	1
ŀ		Makin	***	Br.	Malda	F		P	BWly	49	9415	5th	10	97:5	4th	84	9410	801	
ĺ	1	Southal Pargr	NATION IN	des	Naya Dumba	21/240	\$0.093	41058	SBly	65	91.9	4th	16	76:8	let	10	80-0	77°D]
1	,	Cuttaak		-	Cuttack	201036	29*688	007	NR :	98	99.2	142	p.b.	78'2	and	49	97.1	79'1	l
		Carrage	711	5	Palse Point	29.702	K9+665	+-1001	Variable	977	87.0	2nd	-0	78-7	4th	711	86.8	80104	1
	Orlan	Balasore	. 141		Balasore	29'687	28-689	+ 1065	Variable	111	03'6	Sad n=4	-	77*9	dt.h	- 11	B0 8	7819	ľ
		Puri	400	{	Puri	29:702			Variable	206	91.7	and and	17	70.8		н	90 %	8610	ш
		Harailant		(Gepalpur	29-684		+ '023	Variable 88 E	159	88:7	4th	16	71'8	Srd Sud	1:1	89.0	78.7	1
	í	Hazaribagh	-4r	400	Hazaribagh	27:0gb		+ 1038	NEI	150	89.7	0th	11	70.4	and and	81	80.0	79.8	1
	Chois Nag-	Palaman	-45	***	Daltonganj	2, 510		- 200					14		1	41	400		
	pur,	Maniphon	199	411	Partition of the last		1												
1		Bingbbhnn		***	Ohsibases	281954	30 '673	+ '046	Variable	81	91-9	71h	13	7610	7th	10	90'8	7717	
1		Sibengar	148		0.0	20'461	10-782	-1004	BW		91.7	41h	0	75*0	7th	61	87-8	77'5	-
	*****	Gnalpara		7.0	Dhutei	39:644	20/118	+-019	BWly	- 111	9118	ath	10	78.5	Yth	bi	89-8	80'3	
d		Csebar	441	41.	Bilchar	20-001	19:748	+,022	Calm		9610	41h	-	75-3	2nd	10	91.8	77'0	-

* Mean of 6 days.

**Explanation: Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same cerical for the Austrity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A fixer sky is denoted by 0 and an evergent sky by 10. The manner pressure are the returning time atmosphere is expressed in the first district determined from the returns sent in by the ausbairtaional stations for the period in question station in the district produce in the present of t

for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of September 1895.

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									DI	STRICT.	ONSERVA	TIONS.	-192			
			自	ğ	- 12		C	P WESE.		Ī		Ba.	INFALL.	u.vu.		
1-	f .	l si	hamidity	1000	Lion,	4		: 5,	1 2 ,	91-						
	E d	48		Pag.	To the	for 4	Commit	days	hqueber 7 daya.	-	e jst of m			oo 10th Ma	1	District,
- Paris	Stration from	Mean 8 A.E.	Average at 5 a.m.	Avrage closd amount at 8 a. E.	Rainfall of week observing station.	Men; ft	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days,	Normal and of the state of the	Mean for district,	Normal ment.	Variation.	Men for district.	Normal resim.	Verhallon.	
1	+1'9	8015	82	8:9	1:20	0.88	12:	8:30	8'14	0.89	172	:-1:34	57:91	\$7'85	8'44	} Burdwan,
	+17	81'4	80	8.4	1134	3154	8-83	2167		7184	D-04) Burden	Office			P
	. 357	63.6	85	614	131	1.34	2.81	1180	3·99	136	8·25	-1100 -117	36100	42:30	-11'78 -7'81	Mirbhum, Bankura,
	+1.0	53 9	84	2.6	179	1'30	2.24	2780	8-36	1*30	8.04	-1:84	28'88	41168	-12:60	Midnapure,
	TBP					0.85	2:48	9107	8158	0187	2164	-1:01	26.70	40*84	13-58	H.oghly.
						1'05	2:93	2*50	8:40	1105	8'93	-1'8a	25'87	40164	-14:07	Howard.
	+2'4	84/3	90	810	0.14	0728	8.53	0.00	3,20	0188	8:23	-8:96	99169	42.30	-13'37	24-Pargames.
	+9.0	8816	85	4.7	0.72	0'79	8'75	3,00	8-RG	D-18	\$178	-3/61	80:0L	43.01	13 '00	Oulcutte,
	+9'5	64.3	70	6.7	0142	#58	2:43	1'00	8-02	0*58	2163	-1.8\$	X0.39	38102	~38.00	Nadia,
	+\$1	83.9	BB	0.3	0°24	0.77	8'90	1.94	3*48	0.77	\$196	·213	13:80	41'00	~18'20	Murchidabad,
	+1%	847	80	619	0.24	0.24	2.24	0'89	8*20	9184	2.24	-1.30	25,88	29'48	-10*80	Japons.
				D +/2	prin	0'07	2180	1'07	8:45	1'15	2.60	-1.71	32'31	46'41	-1210	Khuba.
	+27	84.7	85	B*0 6*0	0.15	1-27	3 45	0133	3:39	0.07	848	-841 -226	30.08	41118	-1116	Rajakalıj.
	+57	8412	87	7*9	2'96	3.02	6.09	496	4.12	1°21 2°05	8147	-2.50	38*51	45 22 94 09	-6'71	Dinajpur,
	+23	60.0	95	174	3'70	2'47	5.24	3.75	4.18	2'67	5174	~3.47	100-00	105-68	+9.98	Jaipaiguri,
	+0.0	48.0	87	7-9	11:07	,1 21.	R-(4)	135	8-87	1-81		-6°890	00-08			Darjeeling,
		0.450	£a .	0-1	0.20	148	3483	7.00	8:47	1.43	8:03	-2:50	PK1 N.D.	87.50	+3:48	Ruels Bihar,
	+3'8	8416	88	4'9	1'14	0.72	2164	1'75	5725	0.73	218B	-2:12		\$8790 44755		Rangpur. Bogra.
	+3'8 +3'6	82%	68	7-9	0.03	0.27	5'11	2.80	3:43	0127	3.11	-2-84	99190	40100	-11/51	Pabna,
	+8*4	840	84	8-4	0.89	0.467	5'61	2.00	8,29	0:47	8/84	-8:37	82'29	48.81	-1592	Dacca.
	+87	92'7	811	7'3	0.41		3157		8*76		5*57			83'44	40 -1	Mymsusingh,
	+31	6318	8.8	011	0.10		8:02		3:19		3102			43'70		Paridper.
	+80	841	84	7-9	1'04	4179	8:80	1.90	411	0.45	5.20	-271	20195	60:18	-23:20	Beckergunge.
	+2.9	81-6	Dá .	519	0.30		8:78		4109		3178			80-08		Tippera.
	+1-8	88'0	60	2,9	1400	1'44	5 189	3-50	ø'28	196	6.20	-8.80	70114	88-71	15'57	Nonkhall,
	+9"1	88-1	86	61	0.40)		5146		4130		6148			84100		Chittagong,
						1'0h	3'40	2:00	4148	11-00	3*40	-2:40	£J:16	64'38	-10.13	South Lushal Hills,
4	+9.6	8411	78	7.6	0.38	0-28	1*09	F,00	1.79	0.88	1'99	-171	20-24	32'34	-310	Patna,
4	-1·1	88-8	70	419	2.07	1.03	1*90	1.75	3,00	3 487	1.00	-0'23	20 20	82-99	-379	Gaya.
	P	84'8	83	8.0	1.03	P-draw!	0.116	0100	E ****O		4.00	-1:00				at at a second
	+0-11	89.6	86	8:0	0*84	£*05	9.05	e 2°00	2.79	I*08	2.08	-1 00	1	51.20		Shahabad.
	F1'S	84'8	85				4.000		4.05		1178	0.77		31.88		_
	6-0/4	8315	83	47	1119 8163	0.52	2.17	2+30	9 27 2:41	0.96	B-17	-0-77		86-76		Saran,
4	F0'4	B8'9	80	P.0	9*98		2-17		2.15		2:30			35'06		Champaran.
	7.160	65°7	93	6'6	2.87	9140	2.00	\$100	2*83	8148	2.50	-0.90	88160	84:90	-1*29	Kusaffarpur, Deromanga,
1	- L'5°	04 0	DU			0:47	2'41	1.00	B*07	0'47	8'41	-1:94	29.03	81/03	-4783	Monghyr.
	1-316	65'1	en en	613	0*18	1.02	2158	8,00	87.1	1 105	2:58	-0.63		35118		Bhagalpur,
	8.7	BA12	68	6.3	0:02	1.74	1.25	2:00	3*41	1:71	2.85	-2:31		50'61		Parnes.
	-3-1	84'3	84	3%	0.90	0:19	\$188	0480	8'84	0.10	3.28	-3.19	31'83	48.00	20-23	Kalda,
	-1'5	83'5	60	5.8	g 93	0*66	5.8%	1100	8168	9°65	2 93	-221	99167	59136	-9.69	Southal Passabas.
	+1'2	8.28	89	4/3	0.04		2·5L		2.01		2'61			87'48		Onetanh
	+ 3-7	84:0	76	9.9	014											Outtack.
4	+1'9	88:7	87	519	1,80		8.62		2.09		8:52			88:11		Balagore,
		83.4	88	8:0	1.09		2163		8:11		8.41			86'67		Pari.
-	-	63'1	85	3.5	\$-68											,
	e-1°8	7714	88	816	1.83		11:64		3'48		5,04	0.11	BALE:	39.93		Hauaribegh,
4	e-0°7	7010	88	47	1.08	2152	9.89	8.90	3-96	9-36	2.69	-0.57	99*80	41'35	176	Lohardega.
		1				0.85	9:37	1'00	3.60	0.31	2°37	2'06 1'71	28,28	83:88 87:67	-10°47 -8°42	Falaman. Manbhum.
		63.0		6.8	0:35	0135	1'88	1'00	3:33	0.48	2:56 2:56	-2'01	\$4.49	41.02	-7:12	Menohum. Singhibkom
	+1'5	61·9 70·2	84	8.9	5-72	0.00	2 04	1.46	0 10	V 90	2 00	ZZ VI	AP 40	AT 03	-, 11	Bibanger,
	-0.4	79°S	90	0.7	1.71			,		1						Contpara.
	+3'\$			0.0	4100											Quehat.
	+1'9*	801	PB	0.0	4108											Cachar.

hart ten years. The registions are assetive when the mannel the week is less than the corresponding norms; mean, and positive when treatment of religible the normal numbers described and amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under so the head District observation of religible the numbers described and the district of the district assets are underlying and the sub-different religible to the district assets are underlying the religible to the district, i.s., from total religible as the sub-different religible to the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district of the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district of the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district of the district of the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district of the district of the district assets are underlying the sub-different religible to the district of the district

Statement of Rainfall in Bangal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of September 1895.

4					2."	.—.—. 1	LAINPAD				8		lo u			20.	
Melodrological d	Division.	District,	Station.	Sunday, 198.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday,	Thursday, bth.	Friday, ölli.	Saturdey, 7th.	Total number	Reinfall of week.	Average rainfall	Total paints it and to it of month.	Average total reducati from 1st of month.	Total reinfall since 18th May 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to desa,
		Bardwan	Kulma Burdwan Katwa Raniganj Maniganj	1.03	0°28 0°16 0°21 0°21	10+ +-4 1-m	88-4 	0*45	0-24 0-152 0-10	0.35 0.12	NH 8 5 5 8	NII 1:30 0:87 1:86 1:36	1'09 2'17 2'41 2'59	7(1) 1/80 0/87 1/84 1/26	1188 117 2141 2169	27:77 97:71 97:45 26:30	80'48 87'89 57'90 40'80
		Bichham ,	Rusi Hetampur Hempur Hat Halpur Murari Labpur	0133 0108 2195 0131 0140	0°80 0°17 0°04 0°67 0°40	end dead deep pp.	0'82	0.68	0°30 0°21 0°21 0°25 0°86	0.28	8 11 4 2 9	1'42 0'33 2'90 1'03 1'11 1'73	3:35 2:35 3:49 1	1:49 0:23 2:10 1:08 1:11 1:78	3'5h 2 04 3'45 7	85*44 27*73 20*31 25*80 81*00	43-71 43-67 39-46 7
	Sardwan,	Banknes	Bankura Vishnapur Malinta Khatra Indos Eutolpur Ondu Gangajalykali Raipur Sonawakhi	0°12 0°97 0°83 0°45 0°64 0°78	1°13 1°17 0°32 1°35 0°77 1°07 0°78	### ##################################	0.40	0-26	0790 0783	4 = 4	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1'21 1'17 0'44 2'52 1'20 0'4) 0'25 1'83 2'09 0'75	3:10 2:67 1:54 3:34 1 7	131 0'44 2'52 1'80 0'40 0'23 1'83 2'00	2107 191 334 2	84*39 96*29 95*49 92*77 92*81 81*79 8*786 93*58 96*84 26*66	40 64 43'18 41'83 41'33 7 7
		Midnapore	Contai Tambak Midnapors Ghatal Kukrabati Arabheta Panakara	0'84	0°26 0°38 0°61	0'45	0°03 1°20 0°84	0.01 0.19 0.19	0.06 0.29 0.29 0.61 1.03 0.06	0.04	1 2 4 9 1 2	0:40 0:57 3:00 2:13 0:04 1:48 0:26	8 63 2 96 1 90 3 38	0:40 0:57 3:00 1:13 0:01 1:48 0:28	3:63 2:00 1:90 2:38	92*27 80*89 34*06 22*70	44 14 59 91 87 91 48 V3
Bright,		Hooghly	Dantoes Beratopore Itooghly Jahanabad	0%7 0 48	0110	0°81	0715 0718	0733	0.04 0.58	0°03 0°24 0°18	204	0 28 0 98 1 14	2:81 2:30 3:26	0.48 0.68 1.14	1 81 2 36 2 26	81-79 83-84 87-05 16-75	39°90 38°41 42°63
South-War		Howesh	Howesh	0°81 0°37	0.30	0.13	***	0°11	0°08 0°09	0.08	21 60 64	0'94 1'16 0'31	8140 11146	0794 1116 0781	2:45	27-78 28-04 25'00	40'69 41'48
Bourn		14-Разувачи	Bauger Island Diamond Harbour,	F-1 F84	0.31	114	0.08	0.19 0.09	647		Nii 2	0°14 0°35	1 2:77 4:18	0°16 0°85	2:77 4:20	88:00 88:03	\$0°15 45°27
			Conner Town Alipore (Obsy.) Harrackpore Dunt-Dunt Harotat Basichat	030	0'17	1111	788 169 144 148 148	0.63	648 	0.01	NII NII NII NII	0.84 0.72 Nil Nil 1.13 0.09	3-73 2-48 8-36 3-12 3-55	0.08 0.18 0.18 0.19	5 73 2 43 5 76 7 12 8 53	24'67 80'01 85'89 51'03 22'52 20'88	43:89 59:46 41:06 96:28 43:53
	Presidency.	Natia	Bannghat Krishingar Chinedoninga Mehorpur Kushita Kashit Berhampora Lalugg Asimsanj Sanghur Lalugg Asimsanj Asiriganj Patkniara	0°80 0°85 0°85 0°85	0°06 0°86 0°14 0°02	top bd b	4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h 4 h	0°68 0°53 0°10	0°94 0°95 0°95 0°96 0°96 0°16 0°08	0.65	NII NII NII 3 2 NII 1	7:18 0:42 1:50 0:14 0:04 1:58 0:85 0:85 0:32 Nili 0:5d	2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10	118 043 110 914 004 124 085 065 062 Nil 066	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	26-41 23-77 25-77 25-63 25-64 23-57 21-20 21-20 21-19 17-67 24-86	87'41 88'64 28'08 57'31 51'16 88'20 48'18 30'67 88'14 56'07
		Jessore	Namil Jessore Jiesore Jiesore Jiesore Jiesore Jiesore Barkhira Bargerhat Khulna	0.03	964 911 911 911 911 911	edda edd edd ebr ebr	0°98	0-340 ·	0 41 0 47 0 00	0°20 0°04	NII 3 1 NII NII 1	0.00 0.74 0.51 0.80 0.08 1.54 1.54 1.53	2*40 8*75 2*44 8*94 *112 8*40 8*98 5*96	0.04 0.74 0.51 0.31 0.31 0.31 0.37	1-10 2-40 8-73 2-44 2-12 2-12 3-25 3-25	20"48 20"48 27"24 29"01 21"19 3 1"09 65"51 27"66	37-69. 56-39. 46-79. 41-11. 39-76. 36-80. 42-95. 47-39.
4		Rajebahi	Notions Rampal Bostin Nator Nangaon	0109	995 105 105 105		0'05	*** *** ***	0°10 0°19	977	NII ISI NII	Nil 0'92 0'84 Nil Nil 0'28	8:42 8:42	N II 0.85 0.85 0.85	3460 6101 8144	31.13 33.43 31.09 31.09	89 B5 42 14 41 88
2		Dinajpur	Manda byur Churaman kangani Dinajpur	1'67	0.92	*** *** *** *** ***	### ### ### ###	0.19	0°60 2°80	0.04	1 1 1 1 Nil	1.67 0.60 0.61 3.23 0.04	8:43 8:40 8:40 8:49 8:49	1107 0159 0100 8123 0105	8-43 3-50 8-76 3-40 8-25	22 36 60 46 61 85 67 21 20 38	61'99 61'88 60'86 60'29 42'85
		Jalpeigari	Thakurgaan Inlyalgari Alipare Hoose Foliacetta Debiganj Bhagatgar	ers bit and bit	0.10	0.48	040 040 144		0°97 1°81 0°90 0°70	0.98 0.98 0.50 0.01 0.98	24	1153 2105 1171 1160 1162	\$ 05 1	1'88 9'85 1'71 1'60 1'52 2'90	0.08	67 63 67 63 67 63 67 71 11 740	82.06
MORTH BREGHT.	Rajsbabije	Darjoettog British Bhutan Titel Kuch Bibar	(Nagrakatta) Baxa Sitigori Ibarkaling Kalmopang Kalmopang Fadoug Gnutong Yatung Dinitatta Kuch Bibar Micktigan) Mathabhanga Ruthors	0:63 0:97 0:65 0:10 0:10 0:18 0:18 0:45 0:98	1'58 0'58 0'58 0'50 0'60 0'60 0'63	0.08 0.04 0.09 0.20 0.01 0.14 0.01	176 0781 0797 0709 0709	3'08 0'27 0'10 0'00 0'00 0'35	0°00 0°08 6°26 0°08 0°13 0°03 0°03 0°03 0°03	0°08 3°47 0°14 0°30 0°20 0°17 0°16 0°96 1°85 0°91 0°57	8 1 6 6 Nit 9 1 Nit Nit Nit	2:00 3:41 0:67 3:70 1:80 1:90	6-85 6-90 6-90 8-90 6-90 9-90 9-90 9-90 9-90 9-90 9-90 9	8*91 0*07 8*70 1*00 1*00 1*07 0*20 0*20 0*25 0*03	8:85 4:00 6:00 8:30 1 1 1 8:00 6:37 6:32	174'89 102'11 14'51 129'52 72'89 65'84 76'53 93'26 40'75 81'35	187 78 85 98 89 45 78 58 7 76 51 8 58 60 92 74
		Sangper	Bluwenigeni (Gaitanda). Rangmur Pacryanj Kurkana Gabindaani Bagdogra	0.07	498	6:29	46.5 714 947 711	0.03	0.00	0.24 0.24 0.42 2.00	No No No	0.20 0.80 NII 2.00 NII 2.00	8'50 8'50 7	0.73 0.24 0.24 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	8:85 4:10 8:55 P	36'80 68'87 60'70 66'19 62'66	03.93 26.27 26.47
		Bogus	(Nilphamept) Litpur Sunderganj Sherpur Nowkhilla Hugra Panchibi Pahna Sirajganj	0°50 0°50	The state of the s	VIV	brd =(0 =+0 +rd +rd +bb 	end	0.30 0.40	0°10 0°15 0°15 0°12	Nil Nil Nil Nil	0:10 NIII 0:20 0:01 1:24 0:00 0:61	9 8-03 1-78 8-14 8-43 8-41 2-60	0°10 NH 0°2) 0°51 1°14 0°51 0°51	9-03 1-74 8-16 8-43 8-41 2-80	60°N1 60°62 01°18 84°55 84°50 20°63 81°40	45°94 -10°89 -47°90 -43°81 -40°17 -40°17

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of September 1895 -contd

	}					F	LATOTALI	L.			8	4	3				
alon,	Division.	District,	Sintion.	Braday, 3st Bepiember.	Monday, and	Peceday, 2rd,	Wednesday,	Thursday, 51b.	Priday, Nth.	daturday, 7th.	Total number rainy days.	Reinfall of week,	Arenage rainfall	Total rainfall since lat of month.	total reinfall from lat of month,	Total rain- fall sizon 16th May 1896.	Average rainfall from 16 May to 664a,
(Dates	Munshipanj Dacos Narayangunj Manjaganj	0*08	0.03	104 104 40+	861 484 414 414	021 024 010	0°38 0°41 0°16 0°89	0.08	9 9	0'43 6'65 0'38	4·11 8·74 6·21 3·18	0°43 0°63 0°63 0°51	6'11 8'74 6'31 8'18	30°02 79°11 31°84 30°48	55108 47108 50198 39193
ł		Myssensingh	Kishergan Atla (Tangali)	NA STATE	0°04 0°16 0°01	666 171 164		1189	0.06	1101 0107	N11 3 1 2	9:40 0:23	4'04 9'88	0°04 0°88	4:04 3:88	85'14 86'14 89'97	5 6 73 449 4
	Daces		Mymensingh Jamalpur Histrakona Rubarnakhali Durgapur	9*14	***	000	8-55	6150	1-81	0*08		0145	8'94 4'16 8'44	0146	9:34 4:19 9:44	88'86	8616 4019 8417
		Paridper	Sherpur Town Dimongani Madaripur Fariapur	0108	411 104 094	41-	6186	014	018	0*02	1 1	079	2:55 3:62	079	3-6d 3-6d 3-61	87100	641 651
		Benjaulinus	Patushhali Pirojpur	414	***.	0 = d ===	0*03 0*83 0*86	6703	0.36 0.40	gres 0'44	2011 8 2	0·18 1·56 1·17	415 863	0°18 1°56	8'90 4'13 8'43	89°50 87°50	63 Y
1			Barinal Bhola Danisthan Bauphel	ond one one one Plan	117 1-15 	414	0730	0-11 0-06 0-11	0.19 0.29	0'84 0'08	1 8	0°85 1°80 0°46	8-01 9 8-34 P	1°17 0°25 1'38 0'46	3:0] # 184	83°09 87°83 86°09	651 651
		Hill Tippera	Agurtula	144	0:31		,,,		411	***	1	0:11	376	0.77	316	36:47	47.5
		Tippers	Comilla an Chandpur Brahmanbada Ramokandra- pur.	0°07 0°28	0.19 0.07 0.12	+=+ h 4=+	0°23 0'02	0.128	0'78	0.65	8	1189	3.85 4.80 3.83 1	0°16 1 169	8:89 4:30 8:53 7	40:78 48:34	40°1 40°1 47°5
			Rasirnagar Daudhandi Kasha Lahsam	***	0.18	121	Ö-16	111	0:38	9:90	9	0.39	7 7	0107 0138	0.0	29:72	
	Chibingong	Noekhali	Nonkhali Penny Harishper Remponj	0.00	0°13 0°17 0°18 0°06	*** *** ***	0'46 0'06 0'14 0'06	0:00 HM	0-81 0-70 0-87	0:48 0:33	8	1'80	5°23 0°54 1	1150	1.38	79-18 79-87	86-3 85-1
į	6	Chittegony	Con's Beter Oblitagong Katabala Sathanya	top tub	0°15 1°46	0.32	24+	0.10	0-85 0-10	0.48	*	1.86	0°17 4°79 ?	1.88	6:17 4:70 †	74-75	131° 26°
			Fence Hiraarei Chandpur	100	0.12	8'07	101	Ö'16	1.89	0'97	3	2:45		8:45	7 2 7	89164	
	1	South Lushai	Rangamatia Bunderèss	0*09	1.92 1.92	0.00	du-l	0.03	0141	0.08	2	1'00	840	1'00	2:40	86'10	641
		Patna	Patna Dinapere Bihar Bark	0'0k 0'10	8*81 6*45 0*05 0*15 3*31	0.61	100 100 100 100	1-0-1 1-0-1 1-0-1	145 145 146 146	****	1	0'46 0'46 0'15 0'15	1'95 1'75 2'17 3'14	0:44 0:44 0:14 0:15 8:20	1*90 1*75 8*17 2*14	20.70 27.67 21.63 25.70	28°0 28°3 20°4
		Guya	Aurangubad Guya	0-49 0-20	2.14 2.18 1.98	0'95	544 844	100	481	170	2	5:16 5:77 2:07	1:87	3°16 3°77 3°07	1'87	99-13	15 790 26 M
			Navadah Jahanabad Arcel Daudnegar Sherghadi	0.68 1.08 0.59 1.08 0.59	0'68 1'50 1'07 4'78	0°04 0°87	000 000 000	ide des des des	920 920 941 441 861	100 100 100 100	1 1 2 2 2	0'74 1'48 1'73 2'15 5'29	1.487	0.70 1.08 1.78 2.15 5.33	1'87 1 79 2	26°45 20°45 20°45 21°20 42°45 21°21	32-9 45 o
			Pakri Born-	4.68	Fill mathe	14+	heu		464	0.67	1	0146	2	0146	2		,
		Shahabad ,	Burar Debri Bhabhus Camram Arrah Makanes	0'05 0'23 0'39 0'47 0'55 0'17	140 047 616 687 002 688	0'16	100	711	804 804 804 804	014 016 048 048	3 2 2	2.07 0.46 1.03 0.57	1.84 8.10 1.68 1.85 1.78	2:07 0:55 1:09 (F57 0:45	1.88 1.88 1.66	38*74 38*03 84*60 98*77	20 6 20 6 32 8 33 8
			Ageaan	he B Bod	1'53	0.42	141	=		PM	1	1'18	P	7,83	. P		
	Pater		Sibroul Barrowan Manakarpur	9725	2'68 2'64 0'85 0'40	026	100 100 100 700	# B0 # B0 # B0 # B0 # B0 # B0 # B0 # B0	dia dia He	414	1	3.08 3.99 6.39 5.99	7	2°08 8°64 0°85 0°54	7	20.43 22.48	1
		Bayen	Gopalgani Siwan Skad Chapra Seercoput Amnout	0:55 911 0:33 0:54	0°50 0°50 0°55	171 100 201 711	0+0 217	148 149 148 194	0.48	0748	3 3	1.18 0.84 0.48 1.19	196 178 198 198	118 936 973 119	1'46 1'76 1 1'93	30°45 57'94 96'62	State State State
		Спатралив	Barantpur Motibari Bettiah Rayaha	0*1.0 0*25	2729 1740 0777	017	461	0°08	0-80	180	3	8*88 1*11	8190 1148	3-68 1-11	990 1'48	50:96	361
		Mquaterpur	Burkepus Bitarsuchi Musaffarpur Hajipur	0°88 0°88	0°43 8°18 8°56 1°44	0790	des des des	0.00		0'15	9 1	2108 2144 2141	2:00 R:00 1:00	1'02 1'64 1'61	1:00 1:00 1:00	2018	24: 24:
1		the photo man	Pora Shiuhar Papri Tajpur	101	3.10 1.10	0'4 0'07	<i>,</i>	Q100 FEE	144	0.90	1	817	9190	- 5'17	2,772		
		Darbhanga	Madhubani Bahara Rosera	0°98 0°01 1°98 4°15	9:51 9:76 4:10 0:47	9'85	### ### ###	dep	0-98 113	0°04	1 1 1	3 70 3 87 5 40 6 76 4 63	9:10 9:00 8:06 P	9.67 9.60 9.78 1.78	2:29 2:09 3:00 7	9479 9953 6037	80 : 80 : 84 :
i	Shagai pur.	Monghyr	Hogn Baral Monghyr Jamui	0.04	0170	0'08	411 Aph Adh	940 940	H44		Nn s	1911 1911 1919	9'28 2'97 1'11	0.70 Mil 0.00	9138 8192 8123	25°87 36'70 56'27 26'25	20 A
			Janatour Shaikhpura Chakai Bomta Chupraon Gidhour	0°07 1°90 0°94 1°14	0160 1160 0181	144 144 111	411 4-1 4-1 4-1	0.00	obd veq are	0-18	2041	N/II 0*80 3/II 4*30 1*74 1*41	****	N11 (r-shi N12 0-30 1-74 1-84	- no particular	33165 33166 33166 34130 39137	2 2 2

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of Sept. 1895-comid.

1440		1			A.U	I	LAINPAL	L.,			8	- J	Jo II		Atomic		
Motortological divi-	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, lat.	Monday, 2nd.	Treesday, 3rd.	Wednesday,	Thursday.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th,	Total number rainy days.	Reinfull of week.	Average rainfall Week.	Total coinful- sinus 1sr of mouth.	total rainfal from	Total rain fall siffen ldth May 1895.	Average Prinfall from 101 May to date.
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura Bangana (Sp- fabad).	0152	1:57	994		411	0:16	*1*	8.	8.50 8.25	2:18	5 35 5 35	2:98	20:38 86'76	- 87 1
\$ \int	rded.		Bupani Pratapgasi Ungalpu Hanka Calgong Baseil	1115 012 014 015 015 0165	3 66 3 65 0 53 0 13	0.04	884 81- 81- 9-1	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0	445 445 445 445	0144	2 1 2 2 1	4:79 4:00 0:18 0:51 0:35 0:35	2:00 7 2:07 1:10 7	4/70 4/00 0/18 0/51 0/39 0/55	8:00 2:47 8:47 9:19	57.45 46.84 . 89.68 . 90.59 57.03	87 -8 39 -6
STEER OPPOSITE	dpur-cencleded	Purnes	Kishangan) Araria Purnen Gondwara (Korah). Barsos	0.08	0.639	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	034 5-4-4 	110	1k.2	010 010 002	a B Nu	214 2195 0:02	8'08 3'09 8'75 7	2 14 296 002	4.02 3.03 3.75	58140 61/87 85/86	G116 641 4916 1
4)	Bhagalpur		Ratinganj		2·78 0·30	0108	.41	+44	164	1'98	9 2	4°14 0°62	-	4'14 0'6k	7	86*80 56*90	į
		Maida	Malda Clumohal Gajul Sebganj	0'80	0.80	111		104	198 198 186 188	0.12	Nii Nii S	0.89 Mil 0.49 0.20	2.85 2.80 1	0.30 0.08 Nil 0.86	3'85 5'90	81.61 81.78 90.61 11.78	41·9 48 d
		Southal Por-	Bajmuhal Godda Pukaur Naya Dumka Deoglur Jantara Balbodda Franchut	0°10 1°61 0°08	0°98 1°09 0°04	146	1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0*10		0*48	NII NII NII	0:53 0:38 Nit 2:3 1:07 Nit	\$ 56 \$145 5165 814 210	0°53 0°30 N11 2°23 0°07 KH	3'31 8'45 8'83 8'80 9'14 2'16	22:39 22:48 38:30 31:13 34:70 40:11	43°0 36°6 45°3 64°5 40°8 61°0
			Amenboul Kathund Madhupur Saruan Sarath	1 102 0 03 0 18	0.43 0 ot	**************************************	40.7 80.1	115	184 644 844	484 +88 4+1	NII NII	2°G8 Drod Nil	0.0	2:08 9:04 NII	1.00	55'09 \$1.79	1
			Barkope Blagga Matempore Barkarwa Schioganj	D*84 D*03	3°48 0°16	##> ###	**** ****	1Ph 984	41	804 804	Na 3	Ni) 296	P P 2-0-0	28 (1 2°08 0°26	9 9		P 200
	4	Cuttack	lagaisingpur Banki Guttack Hatack Hatack Kondrapara Jajpur Dharmaka Satipora Pal Lahara	711	2:40 u*09 6*14 0*96	0.84	0:39 0:05 0:07 0:23 0:39 0:62 0:3)	0'16 0'78 0'07 0'36 0'20 0'18 0'80	0.01	0°02 0°01 0°03	1 N() 9	0°96 0°14 0°81 0°88	1:60 8:10 2:01 2:51 1:85 2:41	0794 0714 8761 0788	3.10 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01	64*84 45*85 54*60 50*98	\$1.794 \$2.784 \$1.785 \$4.785 \$4.85 \$4.85 \$2.85 \$4.85 \$2.85 \$4.85
THE OFFICE A	Orvana	Валаного	dhyapada Chandhali Bhadrak Barca Jellasora Bartpada	+ ha	0°05 0°68 0°07 1°80	0'64 0'20 0'96	0°26 0°28 0°12 0°14 1°58 0°19	0°92 0°10 3°16 0°25 0°08	0.81	+45 +45 +46 +70 +70 +70 +70 +70 +70 +70 +70 +70 +70	1 1 2 2 2 5	0:58 2:23 0:58 1:91 8:10 1:14	7 1199 2100 274 2102 2103 2103	0'52 9'23 0 89 1'91 9'10 1'15	1 190 276 276 203 203 203	46'90 44'48 31'18 44'56' 84'40	38°58 37°11 38°03 40°90 89°03
		Purl	Puri Kharda Bhanpar Gap Matpora Pipti Kayagark Easpur	0120 0120 0120 0120	0.88	0.30 0.30 0.10	0145 0136 0135 0135 0135 0135 0135	0°31 1°31 0°30 0°35 0°37 0°69	018	100	4	3.05	2166 2166 1110	1.08	2788 8148 8110	49-36	40 03 38 03 39 45 83 10 F
		Bamzibagh	Rachamha (Gleidth) Hazaribagh Sentagumh Haludi Hilis	0100 1159	0:37			1:25	16h	41)	9 8	1787 1788	2:37 2:50 2:40	197	9:37 8:35 8:45	28*04 81*81	87 22 87 20
		•	Jhanra H(1) Barki Chitra Korogdoka Rungar	1'42	1:80 0:93	0'33	4-7 484	0'23	4	***	1 8	1'86 1'47	8-10 8-10	1*80 1*47	9.7t 3.10 1	21'16 85-63	88 cm 89 cm 60 75
NAGROL	Nagpur.	Lolmrdaga	Lohardago Eonchi Silli Pulkot Tomar Chompay	0°15 0°48 0°80	8°13 0°20 4°50	441		0.70	0.40	***	S S Nil	8*48 1*18 1*50 Nii	1100 2100 2	a:48 1:16 1:50 Nfl	8-10 2-06	49'58	41.00 41.01 5
Onote	Chota P	Palamaa	Paisman (Dallangoul), Halmmalk Husoinabad Garlingu	0°03 0°48 0°0n 0°0y	0°10 1°11 0°10	0.0a	411	to the	es-	 	1 84	5.07 5.07 6.81	9-37	0°81 8°54 0°05	2-37	23-30 80-08 65-46	#196
		Manbhum ,	Purnita Goldnapur Raphannik. pur. Barabbham,	111	0.43 0.43 0.74	4+> +> +==	6-37	0108 0108	0108 0106 0 82	114	2	0*43 0*65	1'94 1'84 1	8198 9148 9146	1'84 1'85 7	88148 96177 90186	58 89 87:58
		Slughbbum	Shalds Char Pandro Chairman	0*07 U*80	0109 0189	001 1-00 007	+F4 E+1	010%	0°10 0°30	Page hd h	2 1	9.88 9.40 9.18	2 2 2	0.68 0.68 0.18	2 2	28728 86727 25780 4871.6	1
		4	Chakaraher- per, Shatsile Baharapura Selikupa Kelikapur Monaherpur	0°05	0°85 1°28	##4 ### ### ###	0.01	0°01 0°70 0°35 0°96	0°18 0°80	0°15 0°16 0°10 0°48	4 8 1	0.35 1.95 1.25 1.35 0.48	\$106 7	0:35 1:65 1:85 1:85 0:66	1'56	84'46' 88'59' 64'94	30°57

Replanation. -... indicates that no rain has fallow. If the return for any day has not how received, the corresponding space in the total existial columns are left blank. With returned to fits column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least one of rain has fallow.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOSOLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS. TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

THE chief features of the weather arrangements over Bengal for the week just past have been the absence of cloud and rain and the consequent high temperature. It will be remembered that at the end of the previous week a depression was developing with its central part over the south of Burmah, and that it was beginning to control the winds over a wide area. Light easterly winds were general in Bengal, except in the west of the province, and the interaction of the westerly winds in the western districts, with the more general seaterly system, led to local disturbances and fairly general rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. As the depression moved westward across the Bay, the westerly winds in Bibar and Chota Nagpur changed to east and rainfall then almost entirely ceased. The depression, while in the east of the Bay, was diffused and shallow, but as it was moving in a westerly direction towards the coast of the Circars, there was a likelihood of its developing into a more serious disturbance during the days that must clapse before it reached the opposite coast. The changes, however, that occurred at the coast stations while the disturbance was in the centre changes, however, that occurred at the coast stations while the disturbance was in the centre of the Bay were opposed to the deepening of the depression, though in the light of after events, it appears that they led to the concentration of the disturbance into a small storm of considerable intensity. The changes referred to above began as a rapid rise of pressure in Bengal on the 2nd, and a brisk rise over the north of the Bay, after which the differences from normal readings varied from excess of '07 inch in Bihar and North Bengal to defect of '1 inch in the south-east of the Bay. The rise continued with moderate rapidity over the whole of the Bay area except the south-west, on the 3rd, judging by the changes at the coast stations, and the resulting distribution then appeared to be by the changes at the coast stations, and the resulting distribution then appeared to be almost normal. The changes near the centre of the disturbance must have been very different, as it continued to move steadily in a westerly direction, and on the 5th was near the part of the coast between Cocanada and Vizagapatam. The centre crossed the coast near Commads on the afternoon of the 5th, and the storm was of considerable severity between Vizagapatan and Masulipatam. The lowest barometric reading reported was 29.28 inches from Cocanada, taken at 2 r.w. on the 5th, and the highest wind velocity was 40 miles an hour at the same place. After the centre crossed the coast, a rapid rise of pressure set in, and by 8 a m. on the 6th the distribution in that part of the Bay was very nearly normal. The stormy weather rapidly moderated, but the after effects of the disturbance were felt for some days in strong south-westerly winds in the north-west of the Bay and moderately strong winds over Bengal.

The rapid rise of pressure on the 2nd in Bengal gave rather high readings over the province, and as changes were small during the remainder of the week, the excess never disappeared; but after the disturbance left the Bay on the 5th, the rapid rise of pressure over the area as far north as Oriesa, with a slow fall in Assam and North Bengal, led to important A faint low pressure area formed in the north-east and an indraught of air immediately took place in that direction. From being easterly over the whole province, the wind changed to west or south-west, and the moist current set up over the Bay by the storm moved up the eastern side of the province into Assam and North Bengal. Up to the end of the present week, however, the results of these changes were not marked. Showers became more frequent in East Bengal, and the heaviest fell of rain reported was 4 inches at Sibsagar. At the same time very dry weather prevailed in the western and central districts, and temperature was high over the whole province.

Pressure has been above the normal throughout the week, except on the lat, when there was a small defect. The most important change in Bengal was the rapid rise on the 2nd, but near the centre of the storm area in the Bay changes were very rapid. The rise at Cocanada between 2 r.w. on the 5th and 8 a.w. on the 6th was about 35 inch. The mean pressure for the week is above the normal at all stations by amounts varying from 02 inch in Assam to '05 inch in part of Bihar.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively cloudless skies and absence of rainfall, temperature has been generally high during both the day and the night. Mean excess is 1°2 in Chota Nagpur, 1°4 in Bihar, 1°6 in Assam and Orissa, 2° in South-West Bengal, 2°3 in East Bengal, and 2°6 in North Bengal.

Rainfall.—Showers were fairly numerous in the western districts on the 1st and 2nd and latterly in East and North Bengal and Assam, but fine weather has been very general throughout the week. The Talls are, in consequence, much below the normal in all districts, but especially in East and North Bengal. The average fall for Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur is 1 35 inches, rather more than half the normal, which is 2.5 inches. In North Bengal it is about a quarter of the normal, in East Bengal a fifth, and in South-West Bengal less than a third.

1744 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of September 1895:—

			Time	MAT!	TAR,]			J	ATER	LLL				
	P. wook.	g.week,	Avera	ges for	wook.	alters or most.		Of we	di _e	2	einy d	eys,		e 1st onth,	Also Mps	o 16:1
Merropes.	Highest observedsking	Lowett observed alexing	Of highest of mohiday.	Otlowest of most tlay.	Of mental ter easts day.	A vones mens of whek below not make a	Alexaga,	Mormal average.	Variation,	Attended framher in	Normal evenage name	* relation,	Average.	Formal average.	A Yempte.	Cornel cremes
South-West Bengal	967	78:9	91-9	79'8	35'8	+9'#	0:83	8'77	-1'94	1:07	841	-1'84	0:45	847	87-98	47-84
Horth Bengal	P\$18	76'6	90.7	79*9	85'8	+916	1.01	8-98	-132	124	8149	2 BT	1401	8:98	49-88	64.94
Bant Bengal	887	75.5	8914	7975	3874	+8%	G:83	\$.80	-2106	8100	8'86	-1'08	0400	86.8	48*96	29.94
Biber	9415	747	9016	1916	85-6	+1%	1'26	2.40	-1'16	1'68	9'94	-1:31	1'88	3140	31 '80	89,61
Driens in su	99-7	7610	8819	7913	8416	+1'8	1766	2140	-1:08	2:50	879	0°64	1'66	3.49	40108	45'50
hois Hagpur	B1.8*	20.4°	87-81	747*	81-1*	+124	1.113	2.60	-1'87	11:88	18-89	-1.64	1:11		81 16	47"10
Lesenja (queen)	8698	7810	89'5	76'8	6610	+116							7	- 40	ni sa	4, 10

* Deltonmaj pot included.

METROROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL, The 10th September 1895.

Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Gort. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th September 1895.

			Lug Od	barometor		TOMPE	RATUB:		1	Tycron	ETRY,		WIED.	-			
Month.	Pato	Maximum in sun.	Number of kours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure bar at 32° Fahr.	Meen.	Maximum.	Range,	Minimum,	Mesa ret bulb.	Vapour tourion.	Der point,	Buzakdity.	Pretailing direc-	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Way	asa.
1895.		۰		Inchos.	0			0		Inches	۰	1 %			Inches.		
Sopt.	1st	149-7	9-1	29-584	84-8	904	10.2	80-2	81.4	1.026	80+0	86	ESE, SSE and	74	0-19	Partially d, P.	oloudy
27	2nd	250-7	7-7	*688 #	83.4	89:7	10.9	78-8	80-0	0.978	78:5	86	TESE, calm and vari- able.	52	0 06	Partially	-1
4)	3ed	153 4	9:1	*687	84-9	91-1	12.8	78-3	79·8	1957	77-9	60	ENE and calm	75	Nil	Partially	
"	4th	151.6	8-2	-682	84.9	8814	94	79-0	80.0	1968	78-1	81	ESE and calm	115	,,	Partially	cloudy,
32 4.	Sth	152-6	6-8	697	84-0	89*4	9.7	79-7	80.6	994	79-0	=	SSE	86	0.02	Partially	eloudy,
"	6th	149-6	7.4	-729	84-6	88-7	9.6	70.1	80:5	·983	78-7	-	SSE and SSW	105	0.01	Partially	eloudy,
lı .	7th	148-5	8-6	-724	85-1	68-9	8-6	80-8	80-6	-981	78·0	81	SW and SSW	206	MII	Partially	eloudy,

The mean pressure of the seven days The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24		***	Inches. 29.684	
General a Chica	, Acres off.	veyor-	29:650	•
The total number of bours of bright sunshine The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		***	Hours. 56.9 87.4	
The mean temperature of the seven days The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24			84.5	
General's Office The extreme variation of temperature	years, Surv		83·5 12·8	
The maximum temperature	***	***	91·1 Miles	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	***	**	15	
The mean relative humidity The average relative humidity of the corresponding periods.	od for 24 y	rears,	83	
Surveyor-General's Office The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th September 1895		+ 9-4	86 Inches.	
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, St	urveyor-Gen	eral'a	0 28	4
The total fall from 1st January to 7th September 1895 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Su	irveyor-Gene	eral's	2·59 83·28	
Office	.,	111	50.79	

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; 🗪 dew.

METROROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; Culoutta, the 9th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND, For Meteorological Reporter to the Gool, of India. Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1895.

_				Inches. Dans.	
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during	the month .	***	441	29.625	
				0	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. du	ring the month	1.01		88-8*	
The highest temperature during the	month	***	440	92.8 11th	& 19th.
The lowest temperature during the n	nonth		***	74.0 19th.	
The absolute range of temperature of	luring the month			18.8	
The mean daily range of temperatur	e during the mor	ath		11.1.	
The greatest range of temperature is	n one day during	the month	***	18.8 19th.	
				%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during t	he month	- 4 4		86	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension du	ring the month			Inch. 1-028	
	and month	141	160	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	101	***	***	12.69	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	***			1.70 17th.	
The number of rainy days in the me	onth			Days. 19	
the demonity of the first the the		100	144	10	
	* Mean of 30 days.				

J. H. GILLLAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METROPOLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, The 9th September 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th September 1895.

,				A. M.			Takiyas	ATURE.			H	deonetr'	Y,	O'UTB.
Monta	l.	De	ate.	Pressure at 10 a.m. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Daily mean,	Maximum.	Kange.	Minimum.	Dry buffs at 10	Wet bulb at 10	Vapour tension at 10 a.m.	Dew point at 10 a.m.	Bumidity at 10	Rainfall, past 24 bourn.
895.				Inches,	а		۰	e			Inches,	D-	2	Inche
eptember	640 640 640 640 840	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th	144	29-606 -742 -742 -742 -781 -745 -762 -778	85 4 85 4 85 6 85 6 85 7 85 7	92.6 91.8 93.4 91.2 90.9 91.5 91.5	12:8 15:1 11:7 11:2 12:6 11:7	80·8 79·0 78·3 79·5 79·7 79·0 79·8	88·6 87·4 89·4 88·1 88·8 88·2 87·3	83-2 81-5 81-8 81-5 82-7 81-8 82-2	1*064 *997 *961 *988 1*044 1*000 1*088	81·1 79·1 78·0 78·9 80·6 79·4 80·2	78 26 59 75 78 75 80	0·1 0·0 0·0
	T	be m	eab	10 а.м.	Dreas	ure of t	he sere	n deve					Inob. 29.729	
,	T	be m be er	ean Ltrai	temperi me varis	atore o	f the s	even di	.va	***		***	144	85·6 15·1 93·4	
	T	be m	ean.	10 д.м.	relati	ve hum	idity o	the se	ven da	VB	4**	140	°/6	
				fall of r						4	***	***	Inches. 0.29	

The 9th September 1895.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Goet, of India.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Coplain, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 7th Sepiember 1895.

			BIETHE	HB.							DE	DEA 8.							AVER	to Epi	
				moitelog	CHOLESA	i	BHALL-FOI	70 I.	FITTER	d	DISENTER AND DISERTOR.	TREE D	INTOIN	MA.	OTHER	CAURER,	TOTAL OF A	OF ALL	CORRESPONDING MUNTER OF PREVIOUS BIVE TABLES	CA DITE	
Drymosk.	Districts	Population ander 1984 fration	beretniger redgruff	nq lo 600, I roq ohasi amunda roq	-tehniger redmits , he	Batlo p ⁰⁷ 1,000 mi required per tanna tanna	-welsight sedisible	lo 000,1 rag offall propalation per annua.	-resisier register-	10 000, From others Two mother per mannine	Muniter register-	to 000,1 and pite! To population por annua.	-whither rectained	Rotlo per 1,000 of population per sonum,	-resign register-	Rathe per 1,000 of popolotion per mirrim.	Sumber register	to 000, t 1-q oited for collabring matrix	Mumber register-	Ratio per 3,000 of population per population	전 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
-	•	99	*	127	9	lin .	aq	dh	92	11	g	-	=	12	16	11		38	2	II.	R
Burdwan	Burdean Hebinat Harkura Houghly, including forms	1,501,890 797,653 1,000,688 1,484,289	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0.75 \$0.75 \$1.95 \$1.95	50 8 80 E01	1000	#"A	H04 6	2,037 1,612 1,612 1,724	90 04 17 76 18 00	202 6	200.	683 51	- 5 S	345 B	200 S	2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017	#4-68 #6-88 #6-88	14.85 0.07,1 1.855,1	25.76 25.76 19.46	Refurm not seasier of up to date.
- Confidence of the Confidence	1111111	70%, 686 1, 986, 053 661, 30b 1, 53b, 946 1, 23b, 946 1, 25b, 946 1, 777, 946	200 400 40 200 400 40 200 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	**************************************	22822°\$1	# 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	等基础含6000	548648 ·		######################################	*****************	**************************************	*****	#267.7663	25 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	de de de la marchia de de de de de de de de de de de de de		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	25.55 25.55	16.96 17.90 17.40 10.08 20.16 20.16	
Manual Ma	Bajdahi	1,047,435 681,538 883,514 817,854 817,854 7,961,289	100 200 4 100 20	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	183 95° 7	4499	1 1 mm 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 858 S	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1022000	\$	8238838	***********	201 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	40000 P	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	
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,	Total	48,488,717	166,837	70.68		1.80	8	87	_	19 56	9,890	99	4.458	01 01	22,726	3.96	150,023	0.194	147,885	94.84	
	A recage of corresponding income of provious five years.	114	Not available burth re-	Not available, as birth regular-aton was introduced from the min- mensement tof 1992,	17,115	2.00	3	Ŗ	F 45	10.44	8.00°	98	4,110	96. 6.	95% (81	100	146,553	24.00		i	
	Differences + of-		1	P-10mm	9880	-1.50	\$2.77	Rqual +	+17,376+	87.R+	22	Equal	# ST +	Bgund	+2,356	99.+	+14,540	+7.80	1	1	

Vital Malistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over dering the month of July 1893.

		Reliant	41		Return not resident											
ACE OF	CORERAPONDING MONTH OF PER- TIOUR HITE YELES.	100,1 yeq olinal golinlinged to minima mg	5	97.40	0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 to 20 to 20 to	82.51 82.41	95.36	900 m 2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	4 6 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	10 00 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Sandan Sa	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	06.84		Ī
Avie	CORER MONTH	-or yedmi & Lentreis	8	15	86	#889#:	9 74	1,300	#######	20 M 2 M	2926	88 E 25 88	176	6,429		_
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	CALTES.	Batto per 1,060, of population per summa veg	ta	200	4.32	1.00	6.00	07.8	AD - AU 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	64.0 6 W	10000	10000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6.7.9	7.80	
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	FRYER	Ratio por 1,000 to mointaine and to month and to	=	13.50	25.94 91.00	7.56 7.40 7.40 7.40	100	22,22	1668	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	35.95	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50	27.75	10.44	11.76	ĺ
		or round. betateth	<u>s</u>		18	E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	#6	9	취급생활물병원	8528E	\$ 8 P # #	## 2 2 m m	2.22	2,575	100	
	II.POX.	distribution por 1,000 to population, per summa seq	₫:	Ģ5	100 m	182	1		Be 1 : : :		11.5			Pg.	3	Ì
	BICA	Stambor re-	4			mg 145 54 1mg 34	- ;	ক্					111	8	\$	
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	5	- Aurahar za. Abarerah	10			30 20	:	2 -	* 1 :			00 00 E7 00 C	· 88	\$	20	İ
RIGTHA		Ratio per 1,000 of population	·	1170		24.00 26.00 26.00	8.48	8/8/	**************************************	10.08 14.08 18.00 19.00 19.00	2000 C	100 H 300 H	37.32	89.91	12.00	
HIE		Number se	4	35	122	481848	\$144 P		ន្ធង ំងង ម្ខិន					196	9,569	†;
11/47	ger reg	Population on	e2			20,000 20	20,390	45 EGO	4222428 4222428	1881 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911	12886	67,877 67,877 68,718 68,718 68,718	98,734 80,366	1,807,187	i	-
		Zowas.	04	1. Burdan		6. Constrore-Chipper 3. Manufaula 3. Maranogere P. South Suburban 10. Khorda.or-South Jaz-	11. Nuffering or North		15. Santipur 16. Narahdada 17. Rathupov 18. Eanpur Bodis 20. Bucca 21. Cullagons	Parma Caty Rihar Dinapure Gaya	Chipto Chipto Fettah Muzafatpur	32. Daylangs 33. Monghyr 34. Blagalan	55. Furt	Potal of all fowms with a population of 20,000 and over.	dresge of the corre- spending ments of pre- vious five years.	Digeren .
		Districts	-	Burdwin	Roofbly	Howsen	Parties .	1	Rushahi Falshahi Pabus Daces Chittsgong	بت ينوسا		Darchange Mongbyr Rhagaipur Cuttack				

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BREGAL,

The 7th September 1895.

H. J. Drson, Surgeon-Cantain, Sanitary Commissionel for Bingal.

Supplementary Pital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for June 1895, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 10th August 1896.

The first control The				BISTER	19.00							DBATES	THS.							AVURACE OF CORES.	P CORRE
Total for this provided 1,000 for 1,			Population under		PA DO DEC	Сиод	7	SEALL	OR.	Para		Therre	T. Lib	faron		THEMS CAN	- 1	TOTAL OF	TOT I	RPOSDING OF PRE FIVE TO	NONTH TIOUS TAILS
The first present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present The first present present present The first present present present The first present pr		No. of contrast	tions.		1,000 of population per acmum.	-diger redunity	1984 and 1,000 to per 1,000 to population to population.	* *pale;	mobalinged to	Marshor regis-	notaninded to	tered.	normality to	"pode)	Pog etrional'	pered.	mousifinded to	-alger redarall	mojinjadod jo	-ther tedmist ,beset	natialinged to
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Total for the Pervitor T.P.P. 185 184 165 185	1	Midneyorein	2,401,516	6,945	31.28	3 1	*	188	76	3,300	19.72	2	2	- E	***		76.2	6,178	28.96	6,300	16-00
Average of corresponding			71,079,353	194,767	94.36	2,007	23,55	1,155	91.	105,009	17.69	5,234	-	3,640		97.50	3.13	139,737	8P.2%	138.203	87-26
Difference + Gr		10 mg	1	Not available registratio deced from	ile, so birth in was intro- in the com- st of 1898.			1,556	70	901,10	25.41	20 S S		982.5	\$	805:	8	138,875	92.28	í	1
Midnippee		1	1	1	P1 -	-11,699	-7.93	158	100	+12,700	67.64	į.	Edual	1	Bguni	100+	4.18	+1,489	+36.+	:	:
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	District	Z'birm.						_				-	r	-		t	1				
Popular 2,350,251 3,046 25 40 120 141 72 3,046 15 15 26 30 37.2 112 46 60 37.2 112 46 60 0 1,256 600 4,146 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		:	102,18	69	32.18	**	1.08	:	1	22	4.56	22	44	-	96	. #	97.9	\$	18:19	8	98-79
Define 34311 17904 781 6796 88 756 1,505 20-30 957 \$-60 180 745 4,746 8736		Total for all forms with a popu- lation of 20,000 and over,	1,350 pt.7	3,046	72.40	22	100	141	28	5,576	18.84	900	87.8	77	09-	-	00.9	6/2/6	\$0.08	4,746	35.76
-144 -135 -144 -136 +136 +136 +136 +136 +136 +136 +136 +		A verage of corresponding month of past fire years.		3,511	17.04	100		z	92,	1,965	10.20	£5	2-40	913	90 7	100	878	4,746	96.36	!	1
		ž I	11.0	- 245	-176	7	AD Dag One	1	9 ₽.4	285 +	#0-6°+	+148	+73	t=	87.+	+	191	# F 18	82.+	2	1

OFFICE OF SANT, POSCHE. FOR BENGAL, The 7th September 1895.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollags on Canals in Bengat classed as Major Works for the month of July 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

	1	Cori	AGE	, 1895-96	3.		7	Poli	AGE	, 1894-95	4	
Canais.	Durin	ng ti		To end			Durin		he	To end		the
1		5			1		1	1		t	5	
Oriesa Circle.	Re.		P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Bs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System Kendrapara ditto High Level Canal, Range Ditto, , I Ditto, , II Jajpur Canal	7,452 I 1,213 II 252 II 167	7 15 7	11	6,263 26,400 2,640 658 406	14 8 2 1	8 9 6 0	523 4,732 710 210 122 37	8 11 4 12	8 9 6 11 6 6	6,968 13 888 1,248 388 196 66	4	5 9 8 3 9
Total Orissa Circle South-Western Circle.	. 10,499	0	11	36,469	7	11	6,337	1	5	22,701	4	3
Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal Canal	0 400		9	38,472 28,803		9	8,725 6,157	8	3 6	40,308 27,698	8 11	3
Total South-Western Circle	18 FOR	9	.8	67,276	5	В	14,882	9	9	68,007	8	3
Sone Circle. Patna Canal System Arrah ditto Buxar ditte	809	13	6 3 9	8,604 6,697 4,502	13 1 0	9	2,278 1,589 430	6 4 1	9 3	7,718 9,209 3,021	8 15 1	9 3
Total Sone Circle	2,987	11	в	19,804	8	10	4,297	15	3	19,949	9	3
GRAND TOTAL	31,052	6	2	1,23,550	6	6	25,517	7	5	1,10,658		9

Government Transport Service. .

			Tollad	1 3 , 1804-	D6.				TOLLAG	H, 1894-	95,	
	Dı	ring cb	e month,	To	end of th	e month.	D	uring ti	ie month.	Toe	nd of the	month.
OAWAL	Pass cingers.	Gonda,	cetpta, ro-	sengers.	Goods.	12 13d	wagers.	Ġ.	4	нодал.	4	点
	2	Gen	E.S.	1	9	Total	4	Goods	Total	4	Goods	Indian Indian
1	2	3	4	ß	8	7	8	9	10	11	13	18
Orieso Circle.	No.	Mds.	Ea. A. T.	No.	Mds,	Rs. A, P.	No.	Man.	Ва, д. р.	No.	Mds.	8h. A. P
High Lavel	2,787	600	9,466 P 0	6,917	2,737	5,587 11 4	2.748	1,615)	2,091 3 11	8,009	2,5471	8,887 6
Potal Orisan Circle	2,787	400	2,466 8 0	8,917	2,737	5,587 11 4	2,143	1,6151	2,091 2 11	8,000		8,997 6 1

Total Navigation Receipts.

		Ē	ARN	ING	, 1895-96			Е	ARN	ING	в, 1894-9	5.	
Camals.		Durin		lė	To end mon		the	Durin		е	To end		he
1	1	2)		8			4			(5	_
Oriesa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal Canal Bone Canals	### ### ###	Rs. 12,965 11,112 6,452 2,987 83,518	9 15 10 11	6	Rs. 42,057 38,472 28,803 19,804	10	P. 3 9 0 10 10	Rs. 8,428 8,725 6,157 4,297 27,608	4 8 1 12	P. 4 3 6 8	Ra. 25,928 40,308 27,698 19,949 1,13,885	10 8 11 9	P. 8 8 0 3

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1895.

O. C. LRES, Under-Stoy. to the Goot. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1751

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

		1	'ori	AGE	, 1895- 96	ì.		- 7	Cor.i	.AGI	1894 -95		
Oamais.		During mon		6	To end		the	Durin		10	To end		he
1		2			8			4			5		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Ra.	▲.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	Α,	P. 1
Calcuita and East Canals Tolly's Nala	ern	19,783 8,156	5 9	0 3	79,557 27,403		0	14,473 5,546		0	63,825 22,103	8 9	3 6
Total	***	27,939	14	3	1,06,961	5	0	20,019	7	0	85,929	1	9
Orista Coast Canal		6,520	3	6	29,542	14	0	4,886	0	9	20,053	2	9
Nadia Rivers	Pd t	18,965	14	6	38,391	0	6	20,231	11	6	36,389	8	0
GRAND TOTAL		58,426	0	8	1,74,895	3	6	45,187	9	3	1,42,371	12	6

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1895.

O. C. Lees, Under-Secy, to the Goot, of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

13 . n. awar	OF CARGO.		Wast 2	SDING SATCE LET ACCOUNT LO	PAT, THE MO,	Want to lar 8	NDING SATUR EPTAMBER 181	DAY, TRE H.
NATUAL	OF CARGO.		Number of bosts.	Weight of	Tolinge,	Fumber of heats.	Weight of ourgo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mde.	Ra.	No.	Mds.	Re.
Hice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	6-0-0 4-0-1 6-0-0 8-0-1	204 204 204 204	576 73 124 640	1,01,500 17,450 79,450 1,13,955	1,748 291 1,183 1,700	679 104 90 732	69.075 28,075 55,750 1,85,000	1,010 65] 846 2,444
	Total	***	1,413	3,12,955	4,921	1,606	3,87,900	4,84

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

			WESK E.	eding Saturd September 15	AY, THE 95.	Week ky Stil	eding Saterd. Sepermier 16	AY, YMW D4,
NATORB	OP CARGO.		Number of boots.	Woight of curgo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo,	Tollage,
		-	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds,	Rq.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	040 040	444 442 464	793 136 116 988	1,45,000 81,950 72,860 2,80,800	2,470 648 1,096 3,046	690 98 118 711	74,803 35,250 62,250 1,44,247	966 604 1,090 2,033
	Total		1,851	4,78,100	7,155	1,549	3,16,550	4.696

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the three weeks and 6 days inding 27th July 1898, as compared with the same period of 1894.

	Servi	ezano.				18	94,	1.8	EE,	Inon	BACH.	Duca	PACE.
						Weight.	Freight.	Weight,	Proight.	Weight.	Preight,	Weight.	Freight,
Cloud & Clubs and						Mds.	Re,	Mds.	Rs.	Mas.	Ba,	M'du,	Ha.
Coal & Coke carri reliways Cotton, raw		126 p	urone.	and I		86,78,411 17,468	5,46,607 17,169	26,1/7,981 20,417	5,04,342 \$5,638	4,18,850 31,950	87,538 7,88a	dar .	458
Outlan, manufar 1.—Twist & 1 2.— Ditto 5.—Piccryroc 6.— Ditto	wa, K	arope odian ropes		84 s		0.147 98,339 87,666 18,008	5,994 18,362 86,674 6,235	4,125 28,768 66,918 16,474	6,790 13,348 87,714 7,875	++++ ++P	***	\$,059 3,630 13,568	1,000 1,000 1,000 18,100
Drage and cham- 1.—Intoxicati 2.—Non-intox	ng othe	or the	n oplu	Mn	***	906 6,610	361 6.502	291	279	8,879	1,640	613	*** &9
Dres and tane-							Oyloum	9,540	0,111	2,946	h	141	801
1.—Indigo 2.—Myrabelas 5.—Cutch 4.—Turmerle 5.—Aprilips dy 6.—Others	141	4 PE 440 PP 4 PP	44-	4 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4-1 4-1 4-1 4-1	9,997 2,067 12,641 12,641 95	834 0,471 919 10,940 57 786	7,305 2,052 11,912 61 817	186 1,967 681 11,781 68	*** *** *** ***	 778	194 2,779 15 719 34	39 834
Grain & Pulse- 1.— Wheat 3.—Rice in the 3.—Bloe not is 4.—Jawar and 6.—Gram & pu 8.—Others	the ba	107 118 K	801 801 601 811 841	891 898 884 814		8,75,132 7z,593 4,05,4-6 30,583 4,40,619 70,595	1,38,007 8,116 62,314 13,731 1,40,450	8,00,118 85,871 4,02,740 60,190 8,90,008 61,318	06,888 6,008 1,11,680 H,782 1,11,705 18,009	43,254 3,304	49,114	73,020 30,722 36,316 85,077	40,884 4,017 4,039 84,751
Bides and physical J.— Hides of en E.— Skins of shifteres		7 10 7 11 100	***	-60 10-0 PB\$	144 141	84,081 10,436 708	21,400 8,340 457	47,310 21,000 2,100	31,401 11,606 6,400	18,079 1,421 1,786	10,485 8,160 1,551	10,	12,879
1.—Raw 2.—Gunnybaga	and o	loth	100	148	+88	13,454 db,154	4,569 60,486	8,513 60,681	1,521 37,346	SII NII	411	7,941 9,913	3,094 2,902
1,—Stick 2.—Shall Leather, Manufact	ured (***	167	100	100 10-	18,976 15,977 2,972	6,700 9,583 8,622	17,181 91,555 9,976	9,422 15,910	7,673 7,681	5,072 5,323	204	4-1
Liquora— 1.—Beer 2.—Spirite 2.—Wines	vih	6 m m		***	100	7,950	6,871 2,578	10,014 2,738	8,836 8,840 8,639	6,088 509	B,088		638
Metale-	144	141	ted	16-	144	1,881	8,347	B,224	4,424	8,443	1,907	P-1-4	744
1.—Copper, un 2.— Brass, unw B.—Copper, wr 4.— Brass, wro 5.—1ron 6.—Cthers 7.—Zinc & spel	rought ought		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	#11 #41 711 #11	##1 ##1 ##1	8, 281 1,763 714 8,637 78,032 6,768 1,633	6,261 637 532 4,949 41,254 4,955 2,015	81 2,806 1,184 9,830 1,20,411 6,531 2,127	27 1,005 781 4,514 61,256 4,575 1,534	827 420 633 42,379 873	346 35J 9,982 316	8,300	4,284
1.—Kerosina 2.—Castor 3.—Coccanut 4.—Others	9-1 91-	441 441 618	0+0 0+0 0+0		Per	1,25,862 5,013 1,067 6,000	38,800 1,176 860 3,901	1,20,510 7,580 2,622 10,127	6d,148 2,833 661 0,966	8,038 8,918 635 4,087	258 1,835 201 3,967	100 114 014	104 600 811
1.—Linsoed 2.—Rape and m 5.—Til or judid 6.—Foppy 5.—Karthuta 6.—Caster 7.—Others	Usbard		144 - 44 888 840 - 48 - 48 144		1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-0	4,01,907 1,70,586 5,843 34,705 30,054 60,566 2,015	2,46,328 87,068 1,034 10,968 11,500 18,749 4,247	2,87,971 9,48,129 2,888 17,830 180 82,070 6,820 1,825	63,198 1,10,72a 2,128 6,237 51 10,271 1,428 2,670	75.483 2,543 130- 16,122	55,028 174 51	16,879 61,916	79,08s
aper and pastebus	rd	(4)	148	-	}	12,526,	10,083	13,0hs	7,404	620	416	(51.78)	1,572
hovisions— 1.—Ghee 2.—Dried (rults 3.—Others 4.—Potatoes	179		411	***	771	\$6,801 5,490 42,840	13.236 S,897 35,014	\$2,725 4,800 72,805	20,317 3,440 27,718	10	117	8,576	2,559 2,509 1,348
pulled deforation: 1.—Lucamotive thereof 2.—Carriages & 3.—Steel reils d 4.—Steeners & 1	engine trucks tich p	at par	anders	# p	aris .	31	80,000	35, 251 1, 567 97, 250	544 84,895	1,764	15,784 2,000	81	46
alt Other sorts	1 ,,, +,	P1.	a carit	Mon	the little	11,8.2 56,576 4,26,400	10,326	20,209	"b,399	***	d h d	18,601	10,695
laltpatre, de.— 1.—Saltpatre 2.—Other salin	o oreinal	AUGes			14 r	96,707 23,864	36,810 11,305	87,832	18,960	1,035	2,100	11,807	15,814
i.—Foreign 2.—Indian	mber pgar	m.,	-17	1+4	4.1	W- 808	***	23	P 031	13	100	1,230	~i,784
lik piece poods – l.—Pornign 2.—Indian	b+1		784	107		19	83	1,858	3,140	604	90x	111	214
at - attended to	hdd	141	leb	h day		68	61	178	146	" 113	â5	10	6

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALOUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

	BTAP	F. 700				18	94.	180	96.	INCE	FARIC.	Dron	Mana,
		<u> </u>				Weight,	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight,	Freight.	Weight.	Preight.
						Mda,	Ra,	Mds.	Eo.	Mds.	Ra,	Mda.	Ra.
dpiose-									i				
1Betelnute	Bel 1	441	hirk	814	h	11,109	0,831	13,000	31,679	9,700	8,881	140	
8.—Pepper	45.1	414	*1-	414	P 1 1	899	779	1,102	67.5	110	Page 1	144	*** 20
4Chillies	101	511	711	114	r	19,319	995 19,36a	1,160	571	708	276	171	211
5 Card amoras	P1 1	84 P	711	111	141	378	467	9,408	7,918 i	ter ma	1-4	10,997	31,10
BOthers	+24	444	110	144	644	aug 8	344	583	340	36	47	7+1	240
	218	121		17+			044	1 000	900		179	990	P
ltone and lime	ha t	***	117	Him	- 11	2,46,090	66,577	4,11,565	67,563	43,468	1,985	40.1	
Tugar-						}							
t.—Refined	174	814	471	114		5,910	2,006	9,487	3.714	4,527	768	66.	
2.—Unrefined	711	812	241		Led	1,65,965	20,100	1,91,037	20,207	+++	*10	44,008	8,40
Zira—							· ·					+=5	0,00
1.—Foreign						1							
3Indian	001	0-1-4	1111	F418	119	2,448	1,880	2,998	444		100	***	
Pimber de	1100	101	144	494	***	60.240	19,445	79.725	1,878 13,436	366	114	***	1,00
Pobacco	100		471	710		1,01,060	80,524	\$6,17H	31,600	18,477	796	44 000	Ann .
Wool, Raw	*10		441	144	441	1.847	1,006	1,691	947	010	***	46,888 150	17,83
					41.0		44-200	1,-71	249	114	**1	100	75
Fool manufactured													-
1.—Piece-goods,			101	464	991	7B	178	4 .	5	148		74	17
3.—8hawle	Indu			461	Rep.	2,778	2,576	9,617	2,804			167	7
	-11	444	441		dur	P94	444		444	Feel	mb4	***	
ill other articles of	merc	bandie	10										
1 Pfrewood		4+1	dead	461	941	88,574	1,446	. 23,756	1,409		60	10,818	han
2,Indigo scod	100	410	111	***	41-	2,879	754	4,092	1,907	1.318	8(6)	111	41-
8 Mowah flow 4()llcake		**-		***	9+1	24,439	6,030	28,862	4,889	4,450	Max8	199	
8.—Puints & cole	NI III		141	484	177	53,640 4,078	9,551	57,031	10,519	\$,391	1,161	441	***
6,-Berds other	thur to	olloand		444	dir	80,454	9,120 14,280	4,203	1,1862	125		21	16
The Utbands of and	Caesa	*11444		49+	711	15,978	5,343	18,509 13,645	0,881 6,031	1 ***	11 000	11.148	4,40
BOthers	111	441	der	891	211	8,05,461	1,19,057	2,67,000	98,311	141	489	349	20,746
									40,011		-44	17,888	30,740
			'	Total		92,41,064	21,70,185	88,17,814	20,55,092	644	107	23,250	1,35,093
dilitary stores	0.14	h a		100		18,464	18,497	8,676	14,896 1			3.758	4 700
oal for Railwa,	9.00	P# 1	***	814		8,51,111	87,948	6,41,707	61,239	90,896	18,291		4,101
lallway materials			***	Pro	71.	17,60,510	61,677	18,86,802	47.1 (0.1	0.0000	en-man	71.016	4,147
dve-grout	***	44.1	211	411	144	441	6,311	P1 -	7,696	4	3,398	144	25000
				l'otal		1,05,66,167	DO DU 110	1 82 10 800	= 40.45-				
				a week!	bee.	Themlan 180	98,68,118	1,05,56,699	21,56,038	11.4		8,468	1,27,085

C. W. Clarke, Assistant Auditor. Thappie Audit Oppies, Goods Division, Jakalpur, the 7th September 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 1,686:39 miles open

	CSACRIE	O PRAPPIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	AND MINUALL	A44	mas I a a bua	TRATEIG	Train-mit	DI RVII.
	Number of Patentingers.	Receipts,	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(nstimuted).	Total carnings.	Coaching	Merchan-	Total.
		Ba, A, P.	жрь, в.	He. A. P.	Ba. A. P.	Ва. а. г.			
Potal traffic for the week For per mile of railway for previous 71 weeks of half-	\$877,119	\$3,75,977 4 0 363 10 5	28,87,675 0	5,68,777 10 0 337 6 5	15,130 10 0 9 0 1	8,89,944 8 0 609 14 11	79,078	106,814	\$86,166
76ar	*9.870,955	*22,06,892 H P	†3.01,10,098 B0	440,08,786 TE 0	\$1,82,455 \$2 0	64,03,085 10 0	619,927	846,815	1,408,248
Total for 84 weeks	2,647,374	25,42,809 6 0	3,29,56,767 30	65,78,514 8 0	1,47,643 0 0	78.65,027 2 0	699,299	955,629	2,654,990
CONTABION.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	851,987	8,98,580 7 0	27,51,896 O	5,09,009 11 8	14,578 P 6	8,06,859 11 9	74,776	114,900	180,041
out week of previous year	1 = 477+	187 6 5	Nation 1	338 15 b	8 10 8	485 0 2	4 #4+	Param	Hitera
weeks of previous year	1,523,641	23,94,494 4 11	2,55,86,837 20	♣ ,58,781 5 0	1,40,010 13 3	73,97,966 7 9	676,809	970,477	1,616,271

TARKESSUR, BRANCH RAILWAY. Approximate Return of Traftic for the week ended \$1st August 1895, on 23.23 miles of

	COLCRIS	THAPP:	ic.	MERCHANDISH A		Otherearnings	Total	Thavelo	TRAIN-MII	BU RCH
	Number of passengers.	Becei	pts.	Weight carried,	Receipts.	(estimated),	serninge.	Coaching.	Merchan- disc.	Total
		Ba.	A. P.	Mira. a.	Ra 4, 2,	Rit. A. P.	B4, A. F.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 71 weeks of half-	16,022		14 0 7 11	4,480 80	197 A 0 6 14 2	12 0 0 0 0 8 8	3,868 7 0 165 14 9	1,140	39	1,188
year	*161,378	e38,88°	0 0	†36,586 0	71,571 6 0	2100 0 H	40,024 18 0	8,988	508	0.494
Total for 54 weeks QOMPARISON,	176,400	61,832	7 0	41,046 30	1,708 13 ₪	118 0 H	43,718 4 0	10,187	5-65	
foral for corresponding work of provious year	16,187	2,649	B B	0,757 10	- \$17 4 0	-4 4 0	8,862 3 9	1,186	088	1,186
oral for corresponding 8	*****	165	0 11	8+>199	14 + 4	-0 8 1	179 % 3	111111	11110	Date of the
weeks of provious year	268,825	89,178	7 5	62,248 80	9,713 2 0	78 7 0	41,964 9 8	14,890	509	14,625

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 161'40 miles open.

	Соления	TRAPPIC.	MERCHANDISH THA	AND MINNRAL SPIC.	Other ramings	Ferni considera	TRIPPIO TRAIN-MILES RUB.			
1.	Number of passangers.	Conching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts,	(estimated).	Potal astribute,	Conching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
		Re. A. P.	Mps. s.	Ra. 4. P.	Ba. A. Y.	Ra. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week Or per tails of railway For provious 74 weeks of hal	£1,861	14,970 11 0 72 12 8	77,791 30	8,096 7 0 80 2 10	34 0 0 0 3 6	28,100 g 0 148 3 10	6,630	8,984	9,59	
year is a man in the second	*166,740	*1,14,681 10 0	+5,77,127 10	166,167 14 0	t311 0 0	1,79,480 8 0	50,972	83,114	74,08	
Total for 81 weeks	188,133	1,29,65A 5 D	0,54,01P 0	72,500 5 0	845 O U	2,02,500 10 0	67,608	20,079	Ra.60	
COMPARISON,										
otal for corresponding week										
of previous year	18,761	18,708 10 7	86,159 90	7,450 1 0	99 Jo 0	20,253 6 1	6,592	2,500	91,0	
ing week of previous year	101107	79 11 10	PR#1.44	ed e 0	0 8 11	125 7 B	P* 1 min	4040		
weeks of previous year	172,167	1,27,004 6 8	6,54,691 10	69,671 11 6	551 11 9	1,06,227 14 1	50,700	17,070	17,634	

^{*} Added number of passengers 581 and Et. 1,580;
† Deducted maunis 1,25,020 and added ... 2,471 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 50th July 1825.

§ The increase is due chiefly to pfigrize traffic.

^{*} Added number of passengers 1,338 and Re. 247)

Deducted mands 200 and added ... 28 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ABSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileege for the week anded 81st August 1896, on 818 miles open.

	Ооленти	d Trappi	ic.	MPROHAUDI	MUSCHAUDIES AND MINERAL THATFIG.			Other	-arn	ing			TEAPPLE	TEAPPIC PRAISEMENT MUN.		
	Number of passengers,	Conch		Weightoarele	gd,	Roca	pla.		75)		Total es	rainge,	Conching.	Morebuga ding.	Total.	
1		Bu.	A.P.	Мон. 1	۹,	Bu.	4. P	Ba	. 4	. P.	Re,	A. P.				
for previous 8 weeks of balf-	159,810 198	73,670 91	0 6	9,70,000 1,104			0 (0 0		8,23,880	0 0	21,500	37,718	60,218	
year a a a a	1,408,900	6,91,470	0 0	00,22,365	0	10,52,280	0 (60,15	0 0	0	17,45,950	0 0	232.873	917,602		
Total for 9 weeks	1,860,610	0,88,140	0-0	60,09,850	0	19,80,950	0		_	_			264,873	280,320	579,003	
COMPARINON,																
Intel for porresponding week of previous year	159,922	86,183	0 0	9,03,194	0	1,97,616	0 (10,7	t5 C	0	3,77.534	0 D	80,788	84,994	05,719	
ne week of previous year letal to corresponding date of	188	81	D a	1,111	0	848	D		1 0	0	325	0 0		101111		
previous year	1,501,910	6,61,616	0 0	88,40,471	0	13,09,667	0 (1,83,71	7 0	0	20,04,880	0 0	266,821	277,084	548,00A	

[·] Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL BAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st August 1896, on 125 miles pt.

	COTCELLO	TRAPPIC.	Munon Audier Tra	AND MINSRAL			THEFFIC	Prin-maria	en mon,
	Number of	Conching receipts.	Weight onried.	Receipts.	Otherenroungs.	Fotal	Onchie K.	rehap.	Total
		Re. a. 2.	Mps. s.	THE ALP.	Re. 4. 2.	He. A.P.			
ior the week rallway half-	\$6,960 216	9,849 9 6 79 0 0	71.160 0 877 0	7,740 0 0 02 0 0	350 0 n 3 0 0	17,980 0 0 144 0 0	,550	3,888	7,2
3	347,000	88,880 0 0	4,02,690 0	38,960 # 4	1,780 0 0	1,1100 0 0	1,598	17,P90	46,2
Total for 9 weeks	275,960	92,490 D 0	4,74,840 0	41,700 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,36,200 C D	1,943	21,588	p as ====
COMPARISON.						1	,		
otal for corresponding week of previous year	24,688	7,708 0 0	80,985 Q	4,008 H 0	G 9 281	18,543 0 0	8,593	\$,340	5,672
ing week of previous year	197	62 0 0	407 0	57 0 a	1 0 0	100 0 7	bere		P88984
etal to corresponding date of	261,568	81,058 9 0	4,78,946 0	43,894 0 0	9,650 ■ 0 (3,87,497 0 0	22.270	90,648	52,920

DACCA STATE BAILWAY.

Approximate Roturn of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 81st August 1895, on 86nileapen.

	Соложина	Coacsers Thayers,			HRECHAUDIST AND MENRICAL TRAFFIC.			Other enroines		Total		TRAFIC TRAIN-MILES BOD.			
	Number of passengers.	Conchi		Weight carried,		Receip	ia,	(setima)		earnings.		Country.	Merchan- due.	Total.	
		Es.	A. Y.	Mna.	В	Ba.	A. P.	Re,	a. P.	Be. A	. 7				
otal tradic for the week I per mile of rallway or previous 8 weeks of half-year	18,880 219 365,780		0 0 0 0 0 0	35,660 414 1,57,480		3,330 27 9,130	0 0	110 1,390	0 0 0 0 0 0	8,700 (101 (88,840 (\$,160 19,260	1,074 6,128	3,99	
Total for 9 weeks	184,630	54,080	0 0	1,93,000	0	11,480	0 0	1,000	0 0	67,040 (1 (21,410	7,30%	98,01	
Comparison,															
eta) for corresponding week et provious year	30,046	8,609	5 6	10,843	ø	1,509	0 0	PS	6 0	10,181 6	, ,	2,314	1,904	8,4	
week of provious year	240	09	0 0	344	0	18	0 0	1	0 0	118	D Q	441.20	1 100	411	
provious year	170,879	60,500	0.0	1,68,644	0	19,040	0 0	1,716	0 0	67,969	0 0	19,84	9,000	190,	

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TERROT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 31st August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACRING TRAFFIC.		Marchadis Tea	AND MITTERAL	Other earnings (ostimated),	Total	TRAPPIC TRAEF-MILES AVE.			
•	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Escalpta,	luckding	овупіпра.	Conching,	Merchan- diss.	Total.	
Potel traffic for the week on 756		Da.	Mps.	Rs.	Ba.	Be.				
or per mile of railway Por provious 79 weeks of half-	98,870 18,712	83,780 47°89	3,45,750 351'59	(4) \$4,164 45:17	6,170 10:8L	(a) 78,070 103'27	34.787	18,104	\$9,66	
Year in the last test	789,190	2,96,230	20,21,990	2,63,500	20,640	6,35,170	108,887	128,953	235,70	
Total for 87 wasks	837,560	3,81,990	23, 87, 740	2,07,650	68,719	7,18,240	193,694	149,066	200,05	
Total for harmsponders work of previous year at 766 miles										
per mile of our souding week	00,071	80,848	3,47,016	45,852	6,703	81,005	15,585	18,078	81,660	
of previous year.	13934	40194	459161	57:34	8:87	107'15	***************************************	******	114811	
Disting heer -	874,170	8,21,068	81,39,464	8,84,640	90,478	7,96,681	150,278	150,688	280,916	

⁽a) The decrease is due to the low prices presailing at present.

DARJEBLING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earning Corresponding period	of 1894	week endi	ng 91st Aug	ruet 1895	644 444 (200)	***	Ra. 10.725 10,580	0	P. 0 0
Increase	***	1 100	***	***	v44		145	0	0
Receipts per mile for Corresponding period	the week of 1894	ending 9	let August 1	1895	111	164	210 207	4 7	8
Increase	494	***	200	***	***	144	9	18	7
Recipts from 1st Ja Concesponding period	of 1894	t Angust	1895	164	700	***	1,04,442 1,01,898	0	00
Increase	114 25	hpe	wire	964	641	***	-8,080		0



SUPPLEMENT TO

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazurer may receive the Suprement separately on payment of Six Rupes per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if cent by Post.

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TROUTED OF WARPEND THE AMERICAN			

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT-MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 11th September 1895. RESOLUTION-No. 258T.G.

THE Lieutenant Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Rajshahi Division for the year

1894-95, for general information.

2. The following passages in the Report contain the expression of Mr. Nolan's views on some important points, to which His Honour desires to call

the attention of officers:

Paragraph 5 .- Mr. Nolan's condemnation of the theory that it is no part of the business of a Magistrate to discover the truth of a case which he is trying : it may be presumed that he means "otherwise than by recording the depositions of witnesses."

Paragraph 16.—The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri

on the material condition of the people.

Paragraph 21 .- The advantage to the tea planting industry in the Western

Duars of the absence of a Labour Law.

Paragraphs 39 and 40 .- The working of the Regular Police and the Village Chankidars.

Paragraph 65 .- The good effect of the system of rent receipts prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Paragraph 68.—The relations between landlords and tenants.

Paragraph 100 .- The importance of adequate expenditure on the main-

tenance of ferries.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the head quarters of the Rangpur district were not inspected during the year. In other respects

the amount of touring was sufficient.

4. The Annual General Administration Report is not the place for a currency discussion, but His Honour thinks it right to observe that he does not share Mr. Nolan's views, expressed in paragraphs 19 and 25 of the Report, as to the rise which has taken place of late years in the prices of agricultural produce being due to the fall in the gold-price of silver.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C. E. BUCKLAND, Secretary to the Goet, of Bengal.

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No. 1021Rct., dated Darjeeling, the 26th June 1895.

From—P. Nolan, Esc., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1894-95.

L-CHARGE.

2. I was in charge of the Division during the year, except that Mr. H. C.

Williams officiated for me during my absence for three months on privilege leave.

3. The subjoined statement gives the names of the officers who were in charge of the districts of the Division during the year under report:—

District	u .	Omeers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1		2	*
Rajababi	{	Mr. J. C. Price , E. H. C. Walsh , A. C. Tuto	Prom 1st April to 9th December 1894. " 10th December 1894 to 81st Merch 1895.
Dinajpur	{	B. K. Mullick C. A. Samuells L. Palit	ist April to 18th June 1894 19th June 1894 to 11th January 1895 18th January to 2nd March 1895 3rd to 31st March 1896.
falpaiguri	}	Lt. Col. II. Boileau Mr. R. H. Benny	,, let to lith April 1894 12th April to 4th September and from 3rd Octo- ber 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Darjoeling		" D. Sunder … " E. T. Greer " E. B. Harris	, 5th September to 2nd October 1894. , 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895. , 1st April to 23rd July and from 25th October
Rengpur	₩.	, F. N. Pischer	1894 to 31st March 1895 24th July to 24th October 1894 1st to 9th April 1894.
Bogra	}	H. G. W. Herron C. A. Bell U. C. Batavyal	, 10th April to 3rd August 1894.
Pabua	{	Kumar Gopendra Krish Deb. Mr. H. E. Ransom	lat April to 25th June 1894.

4. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts during the year 1894-95:—

Dinkeron	0.,	Subdivisions.	Officeru.	For what period (both days inclusive).
(i) . 1		2		4
Rajshahi	{	Nator {	Babu Juandra Nath Lahiri Mr. S. C. Mukerjee	From 1st April to 11th November 1894. ,, 12th November 1894 to 81st March 1895.
	(Naugaon {	Babu Gansudra Nath Pal ,. Gossain Dass Dutt	a 1st April to 29th July 1894. 30th July 1894 to 81st March 1895.
Dinajpur	441	Thakurgaon	" Purpa Chandra Gupta	n 1st April 1894 to Slat March
Jalpaiguri	111	Alipur	, Nibaran Chandra Ghat-	Ditto ditto
Darjeeling	{	Kurseong { Siliguri	Mr. L. P. Morshead P. T. Rebello P. T. Rebello	,, 1st April 1894 to 22nd March 1895. ,, 28rd to 31st March 1895. ,, 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1896
Rangpur	{	Kurigram Nilphamari Gaibandha {	Babu Jagat Chandra Bose , Akshoy Kumar Bose , Jogendra Nath Bantrjee , Ashutosh Bhattacharjee	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. 1st April to 9th June 1894. 10th June 1894 to 31st March
Pabus		Sirajanj<	Mr. C. A. Bell Beba Charu Chandra Chatter joe. "Sarat Chandra Das Mr. H. D. deM. Carey	, lum angust to 11th November 1894.

IL-TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

The commencement of the official year found me at Bogra, finishing my inspection of that district. The work there (a) Commissioner's tours. of the Collector, that I had to induce him to make an immediate application for furlough. During the hot weather I also spent some time in making arrangements preliminary to the resettlement of the Terai. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived on the spot at the end of April, and reviewed the work done. During the rainy season I inspected Rajshahi, Pabna, and Kurseong. In Rampur Boalia I had to enquire into the circumstances under which certain policemen had fired on rioters during the Muharram procession. I concurred in the finding of the District Magistrate, that the constables had great provocation, but that they had acted against orders, for which they were punished. My report included suggestions on which Government framed rules as to the carriage of large sticks by members of the crowds which assemble on such occasions, and for the better control of the armed police. The Rajshahi offices I found in good order, under the experienced management of Mr. Price. From records examined at Pabna, I came to the conclusion that serious crime is investigated with less than the usual care in that district. I warned the police against being content with searching houses and obtaining confessions without ascertaining all the circumstances necessary to elucidate the whole facts of the case. I also took special notice of an instance in which a Deputy Magistrate discharged six prisoners accused on their own confession of murdering an old man in his bed without, as it seemed to me, taking suitable measures to ascertain what had occurred, with a view to their punishment, if they were guilty, and in the event of their innocence, to the exposure of the means by which false confessions were obtained. Pabna is a head-quarters of the theory that it is no part of the business of the Magistrate to discover the truth. In October I made a short tour to Gantak in Sikkim. On the way I inspected Kalimpong tahsil, where several important questions were pending, as to the re-assessment of ground rents in the bazar, the prohibition of subletting to Europeans, and the defence of the Government raivats against usury. The crop in the hills had proved a bumper, and the people were generally prosperous. Trade had been affected by the prohibition on the part of the Tibetans of the export of tea and salt from their country: this at first created discontent among the Sikkim people, who have been accustomed to take their supplies from that source, but I think the result has on the whole been beneficial. Darjeeling to sells at eight annas the seer in Gantak, and though at this price the quality is poor, it is better than that of the Chinese brick tea at one rupee the seer. English salt is also cheaper than that which comes from Tibet, and there is no real difference in quality. The command of the Tibetans over the market rested, therefore, merely on the habit of consumers, which had made them prefer a particular flavour. In so far as the prohibition has weakened that habit, it has been economical to the purchasers, has been favourable to English producers, and in regard to salt has benefited the revenue. The example of the upper classes in Sikkim may affect the Tibetans with whom they are closely connected. I found the members of the State Council drinking Darjoe-ling tea. I met General Lance on the march, and with him and Mr. White arranged the local suggestions for the demarcation of the Tibet frontier which is now being carried out. I arranged for the transfer of the Raja's second son from Tumlong to Darjeeling; his education was being conducted very suitably with reference to his present position as an avatar destined to the management of a monastery, but was not such as to qualify him for the gaddi to which he may succeed. I found that the settlement of the land had been concluded in 67 out of a total of 86 villages; of the remaining 19, ten are unsuited for such operations by reason of their remote and inaccessible position.

Mr. Williams, who acted as Commissioner during my absence from the 13th November to the same date in February, first inspected Dinajpur, with the subdivision of Thakurgaon. Of the former town he observed that "the management of the municipality reflects great credit on all concerned, and is a contrast to most about Calcutta." He then visited the Kalimpong mela, an interesting annual gathering of hill folk, which the missionaries there have organised for several years. Afterwards he inspected the district of Bogra, with

its important settlement at Jaipur, and the neighbouring subdivision of Naugaon. He returned to Jalpaiguri by Diuajpur, inspecting the south of that district. In January he inspected the Nator office and Alipur, and he was present at the payment of the subsidy to Bhutan at Buxa, and visited the Sonthal colony, which he found in a flourishing condition. In February he inspected the Nilphamari subdivision. After I resumed charge, I remained for some time at head-quarters, to hear appeals and deal with the current work; then I made a tour in the Duars, where I had the honour of receiving the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number of days spent on tour by me was 54, and by Mr. Williams 60, making in all 114 days. The district of Rangpur, except Nilphamari subdivision, and Sirajganj, escaped inspection, all other stations and subdivisions being duly visited. Mr. Williams had arranged with me to take them in his tour, but for some reason was unable to do so.

(b) Tours of District Officers.

6. The statement below shows the period spent on tour by each District Officer:—

Districts.		Officers,		Perion a		BEHARKS.		
				Months.	Days.			
1		2		3	4	5		
						Months.	Days	
Rajshahi	{	J. C. Price, Esq E. H. G. Welsh, Esq.		2	8	3	13	
	7	A. C. Tute, Esq.	***	1	_			
Dinning	- }	B. K. Mullick, Esq.		1	11		_	
Dinajpur		C. A. Samuells, Esq.		1	14	8	1	
	- 1	L. N. Pelit, Esq.	841		6]		
alpaiguri		Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau R. H. Renny, Esq.		0	***	1	0.0	
anhang mer		D. Sunder, Esq.	***	3	20	3	20	
Darjeeling	***	R. T. Greer, Esq	444	4	ALP.	,		
	- 5	E. B. Harris, Esq.	7-4	4	i	1 .	D	
langpur	*** }	F. N. Fischer, Esq.	410		2	1 4	8	
	(A. E. Harward, Enq.		* * *	474)		
Bogra.	{]	H. G. W. Herron, Eeq. C. A. Bell, Eeq.	***	1	20) a	17	
,	- (U. O. Batavyal, Esq.	141	il	27)		
	ì	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb			6	1	0	
Pabna	111 }	H. E. Ransom, Esq.		3	8 2	3	8	

The tour of the District Officers exceeded the limit prescribed by Government. They inspected subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, police-stations, schools, municipalities, sub-registry offices, the working of the Chaukidari Act, visited the roads, ganja golas, pounds, ferries, Government estates, and enquired into the state of crops and the condition of people in the interior. Both Messrs. Price and Walsh of Rajshahi, while inspecting the Municipal office at Nator, devoted their special care to the sanitation of that town, which is still unsatisfactory. Mr. Renny visited every part of his district. Mr. Greer had to deal with the extensive settlement proceedings in the Torai. Mr. Ransom visited all the settlement and batwara works in progress, and also Government and resumed estates under khas management. Mr. Batavyal, of Bogra, inspected the settlement work of the Jaipur Government estates, made selections of village panchayats, and tested income-tax assessments, and took up several bad livelihood cases. I am fully satisfied with the work done by the District Officers on their tours, and am convinced that their inspections were so conducted as to be of the greatest public benefit.

(c) Tours of Juint and Assistant 7. The following table shows the periods. Megistrates. spent on tour by Joint and Assistant Magistrates:-

Districts	Officers.:	PERIOD :			
		Months.	Daye.		
. 1	2	3	4	δ.	
Jalpaiguri	J. T. Rankin, Ecq., Assistant		17		
Darjeeling	H. G. W. Herron, Esq., Joint- Magistrate,		494	Employed for days only.	5

Mr. Rankin was placed in charge of the territorial subdivision in the Duars, where, besides trying cases, he inspected roads, markets and ferries.

Mr. Herron was too short a time at Darjeeling to be out on tour.

(d) Tours of Subdivisional 8. The following statement shows the period

spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers:-

Sumpry mions.	Officers.	ON TO	DEPENT	Rema	RKS.
		Months.	Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	
Nator Naugaon Thakurgaon Alipur Kurseong Siliguri Kurigram Gaibandha Nilphamari Sirajganj	Rabu Jnandra Nath Lehiri Mr. S. C. Mukerjee Babu Ganendra Nath Pal , Gossain Das Dutt , Purna Chandra Gupta i Nibaran Chandra Ghatak L. F. Morshead, Esq. P. T. Rebelio, Esq. Babu Jagat Chandra Bose , Jogendra Nath Bidya- bhushan. , Ashutosh Bhattacharjee , Okhoy Coomar Bose O A. Bell, Esq. Babu Sarat Chandra Das H. D. deM. Carey, Esq.	1 1 2 3 3 8 4 3	27 24 23 12 26 12 18 29 11 .9 23 10 22 11 28	Months.	Days. 21 5

The Subdivisional Officers also made tours in excess of the prescribed limit. They inspected police-stations, schools, dispensaries, outstills, pounds, ferries, Government estates, fairs, &c., and examined chaukidari accounts, lists of panchayats, and income-tax assessments, besides attending to their usual criminal works. Mr. Morshead, of Kurseong, supervised the khanapuri work and demarcation of boundary of jotes in the Terai. I have arranged with District Officers that the subdivisional tours may be so conducted as to produce some actual good, with as little interruption as possible to the judicial business. I do not, however, profess to be satisfied with the result. I am inclined to think that if in the case of Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-div sions the minimum length of the tour was made two months instead of three, the latter limit being retained as a maximum, a considerable saving

would be effected in travelling allowance, without any loss in efficiency. Such is the universal opinion among the residents of the subdivisions, who fail to see anything but an interruption to the regular course of justice in prolonged tours. The present system was introduced for European officers, generally young members of the Civil Service, who had to make themselves acquainted with the people, and took with pleasure to camp work. In applying it to Hindu officials of experience, some modification appears desirable.

9. The table below shows the number of inspections of district and sub(c) Inspection of district and divisional offices and treasuries made by the Comsubdivisional offices and treasuries. missioner and District Officers during the year:—

Districtor.	District and divisional off and transur	ices	DIVISIONA	TION OF	Inspection of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries Made by-			
			Com- missioner.	Collector.	Com- missioner.	Collector		
1	3		8	4	Б			
	Bajahahi	141	1	3	1	2		
Rejshuhi	Nator	***	1	2	1	2		
	Naugeon		1	2	1			
Pr2	Dinsjpur	147	3	2	1	2		
Di najpur	Thakargaon.	***	1	3	1	1		
1 - 1	Jalpaiguri		1	1	(A)	2		
Jalpaiguri	Alipur	144	1	2	1	2		
Pa 1 31 .	Darjeeling	214	1	2	1	2		
Darjesling	Knraeong	411	1	2		3		
	Rangpur	,,-	,			1		
	Gaibandha	141	n/ « =	8	440	8		
Hangpur	Nilphamari	414	1	2	1	2		
	Kurigram	414		2		2		
Bogra .	Bogra	- 1-0	1	Я	1	1		
Ph. B	Pabna	**	1	8	1	3		
Pabua	Siraigani	145		3	-4.0	2		

(A) Inspected on lat April 1886,

As required by the rules, all the District Officers inspected their own and subdivisional offices, treasuries and sub-treasuries twice during the year, with the exception of those of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. The Collector of Dinajpur has furnished no explanation as to the failure to inspect the Thakurgaon sub-treasury twice during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that Mr. Sunder was in charge of the district in September 1894: he did not make the half-yearly inspection of offices in that month. The district treasury of Rangpur was not inspected in the first half-year owing to the ill-health of Mr. Fischer. Mr. Batavyal states that on account of kist days and great pressure of work in the treasury, he had to postpone his inspection till the 1st of April 1895.

The result of the inspection was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Harris of

The result of the inspection was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Harris of Rangpur, Mr. Walsh of Rajshahi, and Mr. Batavyal of Bogra, made specially good reports.

III.-WEATHER AND CROPS.

(a) Weather.

10. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the different districts:—

			RAINFALL II	INCHES.
• D	etricts.		Average of last two years 1892-93 and 1893-94.	1894-95.
	1		2	3
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Bogra Pabna	400	964 966 464 947 947	59·96 77·03 159·00 183·07 89·38 70·83	55·14 72·43 147·03 117·88 63·10 69·85 61·93

It will be observed that the fall was below normal, but not in any very marked degree. The deficiency was most marked in Rangpur. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was as follows:—

1	Гожти.			THE RAJEHANI TEION.
-	IONTS.		Normal.	Actual in 1894-95.
	1		2	8
January	***		8:42	6.42
June	***		17-61	13.46
July	141		16.89	14.19
August	***	***	14:14	17:12
September	***	hq 4	12 88	15.53
October	141	4+1	4:57	7:39
lat November	er to 15th		-16	1/51

The figures show that the monsoon commenced mildly, but ended otherwise. There was no rain in the cold weather, which diminished the outturn of rabi.

(b) Crops.

11. The following table shows the outturn of the staple crops, as estimated by the District

Officers:-

Orop.				Outturn in
Rice Autum	n crop	***	4++	11.3
AA THEER.	99	***		13.3
Jate	4.6.1	***	848	18.4
Tobacco	4+1	4.4%	111	12.8
Sugarcane	600	***		18-07
Pulses	141	144	644	11.9
Sak	***			9-0
Ten		441 4	1	18-7

The average outturn being 16 annas, it would appear from these figures that the harvest was deficient in regard to every crop. As intimated in previous reports, I quite discredit the returns and all those submitted to the Government

of Bengal on the subject. According to the fixed custom of the country, 16 annas means not an average crop, but a bumper, and this standard is so established that the officers who compile our figures use it without knowing that they do so. We will never attain approximate correctness in Bengal districts until we go back to the language of the people in this respect; it can be translated in my office or in that of the Director of Agriculture, to suit the official standard for India generally. In my opinion the harvest as a whole was very little, if at all, below the average.

In illustration of the method on which the returns are sometimes prepared. I may take those embodied in the l'abna report. The Collector writes:—"Both the paddy crops resulted in good harvests, the aman specially so, and rice was cheaper at the end of last year than it had been for a long time. Large stocks have been laid in, and with brisk trade, profits will be in proportion. The cultivating class generally were happy and contented, and labourers as a rule well off." Yet his figures show this specially good crop of aman as below the average, being 15 annas only; the bhadoi crop as bad, 11 annas; the boro rice as very bad, 7 annas; and of the remaining crops none exceed 14 annas. Here it is evident that, without knowing it, he had used the anna system in the popular, as distinguished from the official, sense, taking 16 annas to express the largest possible yield. This being understood, his report becomes intelligible.

IV .-- PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following table shows the mortality of the year in the several districts of the Division as compared with the preceding year:—

		Barre	MT.			DIHAJI	POIL,		ļ	JALPAT(ovei.			Datain	tane.	
OR DIREC	Num deaths r	ber of eperted.	Beati mi	ns per Ne.	Num deaths :	her of reported		ha per lile,	Num deaths:	her of repurted.	Deat	hu per file.		ber of reported		the per ille.
CAUCUS.	1893.	1894.	High.	1804.	1960.	1994.	1999.	1804.	1806.	1894.	1698.	1894.	1898.	1894.	1800	3,884
1	1	8	6	8	-8	7		0	10	13	12	18	14	10	16	17
Cholera Small-pos Fover Bowel - c c m-	5,356 139 46,433 61	8,798 1 40,791 40	6.07 6.09 85°U 0.04	318 1008 51,100 50,18	700 11 46,768 115	2,429 83 83,539 116	0°46 29°41 9°07	1-86 105 56143 197	168 19,184 405	347 4 13,065 740	0 93 9411 0'89	755 7016 8376a 1108	\$1 1 0,028 3,106	15 2 4,468 1,569	0·13 0·00- 97·19 5·22	
plaints.	4,515	6,137	348	31	807 8,013	678 3,001	0~799 1 888	'87 X'07	160 043	164 E,087	0188 0106	1784	1,668	1,777	8°43 7°86	*25 7*60
Total	56,396	48,617	65-93	30.00	898,08	10,963	84.88	38-64	20,530	25,968	20:13	47.0	8,004	9,544	40 98	40,56
Statio per cent. of the num- ber of oul- door petiente to population.	241-1972		8-01	3'8	191941	lettet	1.7	17		posses.	3104	3:98	418447	***	11:55	13"20

		Rayer	UF.			Boen	A.			PARM	A.			Total	L.	
MARRO OF THE PREVAILING DISEASE OR OTHER	Numi douths r			e per	Notes deaths r			la per Lie.	Numb deaths r			M per	Numb deaths re		Death	
OAUSE.	1660,	1894	1899.	1894.	1000.	1804,	1693,	1004.	1808,	1594.	1895,	1894.	189¢,	1804.	3890,	1894,
	18	19	20	11	10	22	94	23	16	97	26	29	80	87	24	-
Chaire.	886 11 18,880 87	978 78 68,887	0.41 6.01 26.17 0.043	148 104 50179	9,161 185 17,564 13	010 171,633 633	2:51 0:16 21:60 0:1v	-77 -27 24-57 -05	7,195 atl 34,484 387	3,000 46 34,561 386	8°48 8°25 28°01 0°16	8:50 163 38:54 9 17	18,001 898 \$28,115 1,177	10,973 482 239,443 3,8-0		114
plaints Other outses	404 8,524	418 8,593	0.30	1.69 1.69	81h 3,416	394 11,913	0.45	2.7g		485 1,885	-		18,990	9,666 La,786	9135	3.9
Total	58,812	86,919	34:47	83.98	34,087	91,834	19°46	28 73	44,076	40,012	35:30	10 8/	201,707	274,894	33.88	161
Matio per cent. af the num- ber of out- door patents to population	1	*15-099	2'06	8-48	hastab		8109	2:00	849,4-		1'65	1.2	*****	****	2763	31

I attach but little value to the classification of deaths in this table. We know from jail and other statistics that bowel diseases are amongst the most

common causes of mortality, but very few entries appear under that head. "I think," writes the Civil Surgeon of Bogra, "a good many bowel-complaints are returned as cholers, while nearly every skin cruption is registered as small-pox." The general tendency is to describe all deaths as due to fever, unless the reason for assigning another character to the sickness is very strong indeed.

The registration is further defective as it omits a great number of deaths. The real death-rate is very much higher than that reported. I find, however, that the omissions are very uniform one year with another, and do not greatly affect such conclusions as can be drawn from the reported figures as to the comparative prevalence of fatal diseases at various periods. In the Darjeeling Terai an improvement was effected this year by the appointment of chankidars for the first time, and in Jalpaiguri by such appointments being made for tea

Elsewhere, I find no change in the efficiency of registration.

The number of reported deaths in the Division in 1894 was 34.21 per mille, against 32.88 in the preceding year. In 1893 there was an increase in reported mortality in Rajshahi, Bogra, and Pabna, the southern districts, in which there was excessive rainfall. The health was better in the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, and the health of the Darjeoling district underwent little change. In 1894 just the reverse was the case. The health was better in the three southern districts, where the rainfall was about normal, worse in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Kangpur, and the portion of Darjeeling situated in the plains. The whole of this country forms a Terai between the Himalayas and the comparatively elevated clay formation called the Barind; it is very unhealthy at all times, and was specially so this year. Malarious fever is the prevailing disease; every one suffers from it more or less, and it leaves the people in a feeble state, liable to die from any other sickness. Cholera frequently visits the tract; indeed, it may be considered as endemic. As to the reason why the Terai should be so unhealthy, the reports received contain some conjectures. The Magistrate of Dinajpur, Mr. Palit, writes that the range of temperature is very great, as high as 49°F, in the month, and as much in the 24 hours. This sudden and severe change has, he thinks, a very bad influence. I have no doubt that in the malarious region the chill which comes on with the evening is very fatal, particularly if it is not kept off by warm clothing-a matter as to which the natives, even when in good circumstances, are generally indifferent.

Mr. Harris considers that the increased mortality from fever in Rangpur was probably caused by an unusual amount of rainfall in the months of October and November. The death-rate in the portion of the Terai situated in Darjeeling was 67.95 per mille, against 58.39 in 1893. Mr. Greer has recorded the following observations :-

"A great increase appears in the mortality in this tract, the rate having doubled during the past five years. Admitting that greater correctness in the collection of statistics may be accountable for a share in the increase, the figures are sufficiently high to call for serious notice. Local opinion fails to furnish any satisfactory explanation. In the course of my enquiries on the subject, I have been informed by some that the existence of jungle is the prevailing cause, while others assert that clearances have favoured the spread of fever by removing shelter and leaving the inhabitants exposed to the cold winds from ravines or hill streams. It is alleged that a large number of deaths is due to kalazar, and also that influenza has weakened the constitution of the inhabitants. The subject deserves attention. The establishment of one or two dispensaries can do little in the face of these mortuary returns. The cause should be ascer-

tained by experts."

The question is a very old one, and relates to all countries of the Tersi character, that is to say, situated at the foot of the Himalayas and interspersed with forest. I think that much of the evil must be attributed to the jungle in Jalpaiguri. The effect of clearances for tea gardens has been very salutary, and I never heard of these causing injury by removing shelter. I thought that everyone was agreed that the higher and less sheltered the situation the better, while land shut in by forest, where the malaria collects with little disturbance, is specially unhealthy. Excessive rainfall is generally accompanied by a corresponding increase in the death-rate. The large range of temperature must also contribute to the unfavourabl result, and there are probably other causes with which we are imperfectly acquainted.

(4) Accidental and sudden deaths. follows: --

13. The figures showing total number of accidental and sudden deaths in 1894 were as

Die	STRICTE.	:	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total figures for 1898.	REMARKS
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	194		224	295	464	9×3	845	
Dinnjpur	174		191	187	328	706	789	
Jalpaiguri	141	11+	93	58	94	240	244	
Darjeeling	194		46	17	16	79	104	
Rangpur		9.94	154	155	298	607	681	
Bogra	47.1	4 4 4	83	139	199	421	494	
Pabna	***	114	142	213	400	755	687	
	Total	., "	933	1,959	1,799	3,791	3,794	

14. The following table shows statistics regarding vaccination in 1894-95 and the previous year in the several districts, exclusive of the operations in the municipalities, the statistics of which are given in the next table:—

Diez	ricte.		which the	I thenas in operations tried on.	Number villages or v operation carried	which the	Number o	t persons	Bucce	efol.	Unsuc	peastul.	RAMABEI.
			1993-94.	1694-98,	1998-94.	1894-95.	1893-94,	1894-96.	1893-94.	1694-90,	1898-94,	1894-95.	
	1		8	8	4	8	5	7	8	g	10	IJ	15 3
Rajebahi Dinspur Jelpaiguri	*4 P P*Ø 4 *4	1-1 1-4 1-4	19 16 8	15 16 6	1,870 2,791 (a)	2,000 6,217 (a)	90,890 46,655 18,898	43,170 51,786 16,696	80.003 61,197 16,124	43,948 51,951 15,988	197 189 208	189 812 507	173 unknown. (a) The Chill Medical Officer had not fur-
Darjooling Sangpur Bogra Poens		741 741 444	1d B 10	16 9 8	There are a 1,087 1,088 1,345	0 villages 1,781 1,284 1,044	[5,148] 43,089 18,371 43,708	19,258 55,474 92,611 44,055	14,093 44,993 18,808 43,408	18,790 35,294 22,745 43,014	99 100 47 240	409 180 86 441	nished dgures. 53 unknown. 15 ditto.
San Control	Totat	***	76	76	8,406	10,906	\$16,711	258,200	214,544	230,017	1,20-3	2,441	\$49 waknowa, 🕍

(a) Vaccine operations in muni-

15. The following table shows the statistics regarding vaccination in municipalities in 1894-95 and the previous year:—

Duer	HOTO.		Name of Ma	om let	inality.		NUXI FREI VACCIE		Svccs	SSTUL.	Unavoc	mes for c.	REMARKS
						1893-94	1894-95.	1693-94.	1694-95,	1893-94.	1894-95.		
	1						8	4	В	ū	7	В	
Bajahahi Dinalpur Jaipuiguri Darjeoling Bangpur Bogra Pabna	EPE AND BEAUTIFUL AND BEAUTIFU	40 { 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bhorpus	### ### ### ### ### ### ###	ed I dead dead dead dead I dead dead i dead dead dead dead dead dead dead dead	F84 685 665 665 744 646 747	701 114 881 300 1,002 883 686 881 126 635	1,720 11/9 17/3 4/3 2,179 1,810 4/2 28/1 28/1	667 114 314 250 1,899 913 641 319 126 805	1,540 159 109 530 3,007 1,646 444 203 197 620	34 8 60 3 14 36 9 22	186 113 165 183 18 18 18	4 unknows
Pabna	her	{	Sirajgau)	.+4	Total	***	- 701	1,em	739	7,840	28	97	14 mm

The figures indicate a satisfactory increase in the number of operations. The Collector of Bogra observes that "owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the eastern parts of the district, a good deal of attention was paid to vaccinate all unprotected persons in the affected areas; and vaccination was carried on as a protective measure with some vigour. There was no serious opposition to

vaccination in any part of the district; that is to say, opposition of a character which did not yield to persussion, though obstruction and passive resistance was reported from several villages. It is remarkable that the eastern tracts of the district are more liable to small-pox than western tracts."

V.-MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PROPLE.

16. In my report of last year I described the normal state of the people in the four regions into which this Division is naturally divided—the Himafayan, the Terai, the Barind, and the Gangetic. There was no marked change in 1894-95. The crops were not quite so good, and the price of rice was lower; it follows that the cultivators' profits were less, though still very fair. The labourers gained something by the comparative cheapness of their staple food. On the other hand, there was a great deal of sickness. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling comments on the indebtedness of the raiyats of Kalimpong-a subject on which he has written much, but has not supplied any definite statistics which I can quote with advantage. Mr. Renny, the

Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, writes:-

"During the last cold season I visited every part of the district, and made enquiries into the material condition of the people, and on all sides I found unmistakeable signs of prosperity and contentment. In some parts I observed houses with corrugated iron roofs, and neatly made mat walls; these in most instances were the residences of jotedars and other denominations of tenure-holders. Such houses are not to be seen in the Covernment estates only but holders. Such houses are not to be seen in the Government estates only, but also in the native zamindaris. Again, nearly all the people are well clothed, and notwithstanding that this is a fever-stricken district, yet the bodies of a very large majority of the people are well nourished; this is evidence to show that they get plenty to eat. Lastly, it is next to impossible to get a man of the district to work: high wages are no inducement to them. The tea planter has to import his labour from Darjeeling or Chota Nagpur, and the District has to import his labour from Darjeeling or Chota Nagpur, and the District Engineer has to bring down coolies from Bihar, and to employ natives of Nepal. The Subdivisional Officer of Alipur Duars tells me that so prosperous are the people in some parts of his subdivision that they actually import labour from Kuch Bihar and the neighbouring British districts to till their fields and to reap their crops. The people generally do not indulge in luxuries, in eating and drinking. What they cultivate in the way of crops and rear in the way of meat is sufficient to supply their wants, and they are contented and happy. When visiting the Jalpaiguri town in early morning it is not an uncom-When visiting the Jalpaiguri town in early morning, it is not an uncommon sight to see people having chota hazri, consisting of tea and roti, and the same sight may be seen in other hazars in the district. These surely are all signs of prosperity, and point to the material condition of the people being satisfactory."

I have also observed the good physical condition of the people in Jalpaiguri, particularly of the children, who are very numerous. The climate does not seem to affect the appearance of the cultivators, as it does in Dinajpur. They are generally colonists reclaiming new land, showing the hopefulness and prosperity we associate with that position; but many of them have a hard struggle against the jungle and its denizens.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. The emigration from this Division is not great, and generally escapes

(a) Emigration. the notice of District Officers. The Collector of
Rangpur curtly states that "no emigration took
place from this district," from which observation I infer that he has overlooked the figures given by me from the census returns in the annual report of last year. In Darjeeling there is a certain amount of recruiting for military purposes, which elicits attention, because the planters object to it, as interfering with

their labour supply. The Deputy Commissioner has given the following

					OAS	TES OF]	Recaut	TS.	
REGIMENT	POB WHEN	I ERCRUITED.		Mangara	Gurunga	Limbus.	Raig	Others (Chatris, Sunuwars, Sone- asis, Sarkis, Kamis, Damais).	Total,
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7
let Burna Rifle Lashai Po Naga Hille North Lushai Mogon Myit Kyana Arakan Chindwai Lakimpur	s ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	lion	177 111 16 444 980 884 18	2 2 2 8 18 6 6	6 1 9 8 11 9 6 4	26 45 66 31 1	18 52 32 57 8	7 19 8 7 24 5 7	52 10 30 121 124 127 26 12 35
To	tal for 189	4-95	6.6%	40	58	164	174	95	637
To	tal for 189	3-94	,					44144	351

All these men were recruited from Nopal, excepting 31 from Sikkim.

18. In last year's report I gave the census figures as to immigration. The only new information on the subject is contained in the following passage from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, who has evidently paid due attention to the movement:-

"As to immigration, this continues on a larger scale than ever, not only in regard to the importation of labour for the tea estates, but also in regard to the movements of the agricultural classes from the neighbouring districts, the movements of the agricultural classes from the neighbouring districts, notably from Kuch Bihar, an independent native State, who come in search of land. In the census report of 1891 it is stated that out of a total district population of 681,352 persons, 148,527, or 24 per cent., are immigrants, of whom the ten gardens have absorbed about 90,000. When the above was written, there were 177 ten gardens with 35,607 acres of land under plant (mature and immature), but now there are 193 gardens with 43,133 acres under plant. Mr. O'Donnel writes:—'On an average each garden gives employment to a thousand people, including the wives and children of the labourers.' My enquiries also show this to be the case. This, then, will bring the ten garden population, all of which are immigrants, up to 193,000. In 1891 it was found that in the Damdim and Mainaguri ten tracts, the population had risen from that in the Damdim and Mainaguri tea tracts, the population had risen from 9,431 in 1881 to 173,556, or, in other words, had increased by 164, 125; my figures show that within the last four years there has been a further increase of 28,875. This increase, however, is not confined to the Damdim and Mainaguri tracts, but to the whole of the northern part of the district lying between the Tista and Sankos rivers, for tea gardens have been and are being opened out all along the north of the district. As regards the increase in the non-tea tracts, I find that in the decade 1881—91, the increase was: 42,830, of whom 505 came from Dinajpur, 10,101 from Rangpur, and 32,224 from Kuch Bihar. That the tide has not ceased to flow yet is to be gathered from the fact that during the year of report 669 applications were received for leases of arable lands for ordinary cultivation. The applications are for jotes.

There have no doubt, therefore, been numerous chukanidar immigrants of whom we cannot gauge the number until consus time."

I may observe that relatively to the large number empoyed in tea, as estimated by Mr. Renny, the emigration from Darjeeling for military service is not large.

VII.-PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

(a) Prices of food, which had been excessively high in the two previous years, continued to be so in 1894-95, except as regards the principal article of consumption—common rice. The cost of the latter fell second fortnight in March, the rate was 17 secres the rupee, against 14 seers, the usual price in that district was 23 seers the rupee. Wages remained almost unchanged, the only alteration in the returns being a reduction in the daily wages of gharamis in Dinajpur from five annas three pies to five annas, of of wages for common carpenters from five annas four pies to eight annas, of superior carpenters from ten annas eight pies to twelve annas eight pies, of women from an anna and-a-half to three annas, and of boys from one anna to two annas. The enhancement in Rangpur is important; but I doubt whether it has been accurately observed. The Collector, who supplies the figures, writes in his report that "there is little variation in wages." Throughout the Division generally coolies get four annas a day, except in Rajshahi, where they receive three annas and three pies only.

VIII,--MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

20. As reported last year, the manufactured articles used in the Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, jute and other agricultural products. The so-called local manufactures, where they are of importance, consist merely in the preparation of certain crops for the market, and may be considered agricultural processes. Those which relate to tea, indigo and cinchena are in the hands of Europeans. I doubt if in any part of the world a population of eight millions could be found who manufacture so little as the inhabitants of the Rajshahi Division. They import nearly all their clothing, all their metal work, their salt, and most of their domestic utensils.

The production of indigo is almost limited to Rajshahi, the districts of Pabna, Dinajpur, and Rangpur giving only a few maunds. The outturn of the Division this year was 931 maunds, against 600 in 1893 and 410 in 1892. The season was favourable.

The yield of manufactured silk in Rajshahi, the only silk-producing district in this Division, was 129,290lbs., against 141,406lbs. in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of 12,116lbs. The factory managers report that the year 1894 was a bad one for silk cultivation.

The outturn of jute hand presses in Jalpaiguri and Sirajganj was respectively 43,932 bales and 148,007 tales, and that of the Sirajganj Jute Mill worked by steam, was 8,700 tons. Endi cloth (coarse silk) is manufactured in small quantities for home consumption in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. Melasses are manufactured in all the districts. They are largely experted from Rajshahi. Sugar is made in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, and at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri. Gunnies are prepared in almost all the districts and at the Sirajganj Jute Mills on an extensive scale, and experted to Calcutta. Cotton cloth is manufactured in Pabna by hand-looms, but the products of this industry are gradually being replaced by European piecegoods of fine textures which sell at lower rates. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Budhpara and Kalam within the Nator subdivision, at Gomnati in the Nilphamari subdivision, at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, and in the district of Pabna. They are experted to other districts after meeting the local demand. Sitalpati mats are made in Bogra and Pabna.

Sataranjis (carpets) are made in Rangpur and are in great demand throughout Bengal. Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

21. The number of tea gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table:—

Distrators.	Num	iber of gu	rdena.	AREA UNDER COLITIVATION IN ACRES. Mature plants. Immature plants.					Gypsi	Gross yield in pounds,				Average yield per acre from mature plants.			
	1802.	1864.	1994,	1892.	1809.	1894.	1892,	1893.	1896,	1602.	1,603.	1894,	1692.	1908,	1394.		
1	8	8	6	5	6	7	6	В	10	11	19	13	26	15	16		
Jalpaiguri Darjeoling	188 184	184 184	198 177	27,980 40,618	88,822 54,308	35,886 53,763	10,508 5,490	9,533	7,717 16,670	18,878,698 10,581,601	19,524,210 11,145,074	10,104,206 11,313,404	05/11/2 2001/6	854°9 303°2	\$41°3 211°P		
Total	307	\$48	370	ek, suk	87,030	88,754	16,423	14,937	24,417	28,800,229	29,660,28k	80,465,887	69017	\$38-5	918:3		

The cultivation of tea possesses a special value, inasmuch as it does not develop, like that of jute, by displacing other crops, but by the reclamation of the jungle which renders the Terai region so malarious. The number of persons returned as employed increased during the year from 60,412 to 74,724, but the population really engaged on the work in some form as indicated by the census is much greater; the area on which the plant grows increased from 102,567 to 113,171 acres. There were 134 applications for new grants in Jalpaiguri, against 15 of the previous year; of these 39 were sanctioned. The outturn in 1894 was fair, and prices good. I give the following figures taken from the Planters' Gazette of the 15th June, as illustrating the large profits made by Duars gardens:—

Name o	f Compa	ny.	Di	vidend for 1894
Carron	44)	410	80	per cent.
Ohalouni		144	30	19
Ellenbarie	4 - 1	***	30	11
lood Hope	h b s		25	19
Торе	114	***	50	27
Haldibari			7	19
Matelli	* = *		17]	,,
Monabari		4++	124	43

Four other gardens are mentioned in the statement, but their dividend for the year had not been declared. It is sometimes said that ten cannot be cultivated at a profit with imported workmen unless penal contract laws are maintained. Without this check, it is alleged, the coolies will desert, leaving the employer to bear the loss of the money spent on bringing them from their homes. In the Duars all labour is imported, and there is no labour law. The figures quoted indicate the result. I do not deny that great inconvenience is felt by managers and their assistants for want of the coercive powers which are exercised elsewhere—inconvenience so considerable as to explain the representations made from time to time in favour of introducing the Assam system in whole or in part; but there are advantages on the other side which render free labour more profitable, though it gives greater trouble. The coolies prefer going to the free districts; their recruitment is therefore less costly, and they work with a better will. For the shareholder, or proprietor, I have no doubt that the Duars system is the best, as it is for the labourer.

1772 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and previous years:—

	Diareter.		1	Nu	other of plan	tu.	Gross	yleld in pou	nda,		Profit.	
				1892-98.	1893-04,	1894-95.	1992-93.	1691-94,	1894-95,	1902-93,	1000-04,	1894-05.
	. 1		1	2	9	4	4	e	7	S	9	30
Darjesling	Government		**-	4,067,680	4,428,000	8,927,540	804,890	485,010	800,5%4	Ra, 8,171	Not avail-	Not avai
	CPrivate	ditto	100	1,270,470	900,000	90,500	134,843	8,000	77,148	Not avail-	able. Ditto.	abla. Ditto,
		Total.	847	5,859,190	4,656,000	6,018,000	450,229	433,010	677,68%	B. 171		

Two of the private plantations have not furnished figures for column 4; hence the marked decrease in the number of plants.

(b) Mines.

23. No mine was worked during the year. Appendix V is therefore blank.

IX.-TRADE AND COMMERCE.

24. The trade of the Division is mainly with Calcutta, the port at which

(a) Exports.

(b) Imports.

(c) Imports.

(c) Imports.

(d) Exports.

(e) Imports.

(e) Imports.

(f) Imports.

(e) Imports.

(f) Imports.

(f) Imports.

(g) Exports.

(g) Exports.

(h) Our agricultural products are exchanged for European goods. The chief article of export is jute, of which we send more than six-and-a-half million maunds, against less than two million maunds of all other commodities taken together. The fibre must bring over two crores of rupees a year into the Division, the land revenue being half a crore, and the rental, according to the road cess valuation, a crore and a-half. Tea is in point of value the second export; tobacco and rice are also of great importance. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt and gunny bags. The ordinary raiyat is clothed in English cotton and eats English salt; in return he gives a part of his jute, and has nearly enough left from the price of that fibre to pay his rent. The following tables show the trade of the Division with Calcutta as registered in that city and published in the gazette. I may observe that these returns are never used by local officers in Bengal, as far as I am aware, though they readily supply more information than can be gleaned from any other source even at the cost of much labour.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALOUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1773

Exports to Calculta.

								Food	-Oharpo								PIRROU I	HODUCTS,	
Distrator	0,	797.		1	paddy.	1	in rice.	Whe	bat.	Gran pol	and		r-food	To	tað,	Juta	PRW.		y bages.
		Bie	.0.	Ped	ay.	TOUR	III Litter												
		1808.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1898,	1894.	1893.	1894,	1898.	1894,	1985.	1894,	1808,	1894.	1693.	1894,
1		9	В	4	5	6	7	8	9	30	11	12	13	16	75	35	17	18	19
Zajehahi Dinajpur Jaipaguri Darjasling Rangpus Hogra	100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1	Mds. 42,796 8,81,790 15,695 8,990 9,723 1,60,828 6,120	Mds. 64,735 3,92,96: 1,781 911,780 2,011	675				Mdn. 8,987 3,010 2,385 6,685	Mds. 3,092 1,645 100 778	Mds, 40,873 6,190 229 16 8,428	Mds. 34,785 800 4 29 81 15,825	51 dp. 439 327 293	Mds. 327 93	3(da. 1,01,109 3,48,550 34,114 3,999 6,008 1,68,318 19,925	Mda. 82,388 8,35,163 1,960 99,833 18,116	M da. 4,74,636 2,04,638 5,46,274 18,469 17,74,065 1,59,504 35,73,081	Mda, 8,27,657 2,45,727 5,10,943 90,149 10,38,350 2,35,111 38,68,983	No. 10,040 954,199 1,980,865 511,665 11,025 11,025 7,802,565	233,206
Total	801	5,69,341	4,70,684	9,806	1,938	5,60,782	6,71,321	16,347	4,616	04,836	51.088	1,000	42+	6,01,926	0,27,459	67,26,183	69,40,215	11,017,867	
Foreste	111	817.0	-				···			111						1,9	4,076	P-	
octowno	***	97,7	otr	1	.040	96	461	33	682	21	,763	10	88	1,24	,463	449		6.419	001
ercentage increase,	10	dace	41	***		***								+>=1			5'3		
ercontage decrease.	10	37	711		6514		17'3	ſ	7176		21'2	44	1.3	18	71			B1-	

* One mound of paddy = 25 seem of rice.

			Otta				31						Buc	AR,		<u> </u>	TOPACOO		
*Districted		Linge	ød.	Mostar	d seed.	Ten, Iz	dino, 🔑	Cotton,	TRW.	Bilk,	PAW,	Refit	æd.	Unrefi	lued,	Unmagni	actured.	Ma	ne. red.
	1	1693.	1804,	1896.	1894.	1892.	1601.	1893,	1894.	1693.	1894,	1898.	1894.	1808,	1694.	1698,	1894.	1504.	1994,
		20	21	99	93	84	25	28	97	18	24	30	\$1	36	35	Bin	38	86	87
Rajahahi Braijpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Bangpur Boges Pahna	hdl 	25 1,020 25,001	M da. 22,586 3,707 1,275 31,761	Mdn, 8,713 8,389 120 0,348 10,916 1,04,817	164 167 165 1,985 1,985 86,801	Mds. 1,75,544 1,08,921 617	1,05,086 1,07,007 215	Mdq. 19 16 3 15,000 167 37	7,367	M da, 4,980 1,289	Mds. 6,741	Mds.	Mds. 501	Mda. 223 4 8	376 376 38	1d da, 4 394 5,056 1,309 2,43,333 11,714	Mda. 661 1,716 12,38% 19,029 2,18,744 2,744 11,938	Mda.	Mda
Total	let	69,508	49,427	1,86,778	43,036	3,38,088	3,73,383	15,500	7,376	6,816	4,761		691	837	435	1,60,996	2,64,526	8	J
Introde	-	414	*1	1444	15	RE	,801	-1+++		a+b	her .		91	_ 1	16	8	,999		1
Decrease		10	,070	98	740			7,8	96	1,80	65			178	***	494	100	***	
Percentage intrease.	of	347	F#	1-h- 0			31'4	45511				419		26	9-0		18		010
Percentage dacrease.	of		16.9		58-16	,		81	19	24	75	4+0-		411			-	8-8-1	-11

Districts.		Total in m	anndu.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage, of increases.	Percentage of decrease.	Total in n	iinber,	Increase,	Decrease,	Percentage of increase,	Person tage of decrease
		1,005.	1894.					1800.	1894.			ļ	
		58	39	40	41	43	48	44	46	46	47	46	40
Rejebahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeoling Rangpur Rogna Pabna	201 201 215 225 225 221	0,14,698 5,85,980 7,41,019 1,52,967 80,49,170 5,40,411 37,83,070	7,39,665 6,74,687 7,97,994 2,07,421 31,64,699 8,40,824 84,60,725	1,25,690 20,023 24,634 1,10,820 31,548	13,601	19°9 3°7 13°6 6°8 10°3	118	10,044 956,132 1,739,695 514,806 345,106 11,025 7,303,668	5,690 778,145 8,080,580 593,865 223,305 11,840 1,901,561	740,083 	4,360 181,987 191,980 161,900 6,900,904	6675	48-3 19-07 25-6 30-4 75-6
Total	[81,89,107	81,17,976	3,14,518	2,25,040	243		11,917,307	5,396,676	741,800	4,840,891	-1+	441
r Insteas				68,776			****	44+	+=		141		
Decrease	107	.,		ы	414		+114	APE		614	8,619,001		1884
Percentage increase,	of	8414		0"4	914	91	har M	=14	143			,	17940
Percentage decrease.	of	44.1	н		911	-		***		4-4	51.0		7"

Imports from Calculta.

	<u> </u>	COTTON	PTRCB	oòbs.		Corre	n Taler.									
Dis PRICES.	E	uropean.		Indian.	Eu	tto borro	la.	dian.	8	nkt.	Gang	y baga,	Karo	sine oll.	Total :	la Rupon
	1691	k. 189	6. 15	US. 1894	1903,	1894.	1893.	1894.	1698.	1804	1803.	1804,	1000.	1894.	1,998.	1894.
1	2	8	Į	4 8	-0	7	8	Ð	10	11	19	13	14	15	16	37
Rajahuhi Dinaipur Jalpulguri Jarpulguri Papugar Papugar	14 80	.844 19,10 .052 11,39 .159 11,09 .275 13,75 .043 20,50 .482 17,53	107 413 408 948 921 508	134	1,555 5,541 9,259 4,639 1,363	1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111	198 530 486 1,049	M do, 9,260 2,764 3,564 2,774 4,933 1,064 579	27 da. 151,494 1,29,867 1,02,095 70,645 1,80,763 77,979 8,76,793	1,37,490 1,07,873 6M,041 2,10,746 0-,040	Non, 196,630 130,037 11,243 15,419 40,379 187,661 76,591	Nos. 80,144 180,773 25,540 41,513 56,776 203,750 60,038	24,248 90,829 16,970 29,607 21,170	25,478 25,478 21,512 20,103 4,613	14,80,163	11,89,41 0: 11,09,84 3: 19,31,2 29,41,86 17,68,46
Total	1,40,88,	495 1,31,06,	277	19,304	16,428	0,248	108,6	18,501	10,78,084	19.74,473	677,850	784,668	12d,3e4	1,87,779	1,49,50,811	1,81,19,64
Increase"		B)****		13,045			18,	610	1,9	5,651	106	769	24	11-11-		1-1-1
Деотева о	2.8	,83,218			1	2,160							3	8,608		4 = 1
Percentage of incresse.				1,023'9			64	Q.02		16'8		27:1				
Percentage.		19'9		454414	6	9.8			9+	(10)	4	11	1	7:05	,,	
ol decrease,				1			+							,	1	
Brancina	In- creame.	Decreust.	Per- centage of in-	Percent-	Total in :	тенрая.	Francisco.	Da-	Parcent-	Percent-	Total in t	rumbter,	Increase.	Decrease.	Parotest-	Percent-
Brancina		Decreuse.	centage	Bgr of	Total in :	mannds.	Incresses.			mage of	Total in t	sumber.	Increase.	Decreuse.		
Brancina		Decreuse.	oentage of in-	Bgr of)	Increase.		age of .	mage of			Increase.	Decrouse.	age of	age of
Brancina	Creake,		oeninge of in- crease.	age of decrease.	1893.	1894,		CPSARO.	age of increase,	decrease.	1898,	1894.	76,738 26,098 26,098 16,386 16,000	30,500	83 63.09 918 h 100.3 44.6 18.9	83
Distracto,	18 180,026	19 032,000 347,200 678,200 1,0%,200	entage of in- crease.	\$1 217 227 5 448	1893. 28 1,68,416 1,49,858 1,23,833 90,343 8,10,112 1,00,621	2,08,273 1,66,374 1,58,145 1,58,145 1,58,145 1,38,712 1,31,718 1,31,718 3,65,988	29,857 3,868 24,973 4,005 86,609 35,777	35	25 25 26 26 27 26 11 26 12 46 18 19 18 19	B7	1898, 28 126,650 126,650 127,057 11,232 15,419 44,378 46,378	1894. 29 89,040 196,776 85,840 41,513 64,513 P63,750	76,738 24,579 26,494 16,390	36,590	83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 8	83
Distracto,	18 180,026	18 132,080 3-17,280 578,241 1,948,200 240,354 231,037	entage of in- creame.	\$1 217 217 237 543 270 143 106	1893. 1893. 1,68,416 1,49,858 1,23,853 90,343 3,10,103 4,78,169	1894, 20 2,06,273 1,66,354 1,55,145 92,356 2,63,712 1,34,346 1,34,346 1,545,098	20,857 3,863 74,773 4,005 36,609 95,777 03,954	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	25 25 29'7 29'7 29'4 11'2 4'5 16'1 35'4 13'9	B7	1898, 28 126,630 126,637 11,232 16,419 40,379 167,660 76,502	29 80,040 196,776 55,840 41,519 98,776 955,750 59,750 57,468	76,738 26,508 26,909 18,390 26,990	36,590	83 63-09 218-8 160-3 43-6 13-6	83
Distracts. liajabahi linajawa nipusuri nip	18 18/3016	10 532,000 537,200 678,201 1,944,200 240,354 233,007 3,070,110	entage of in-	\$1 21.7 21.7 23.5 54.3 27.6 14.8 10.6	1893. \$3 1,49,858 1,29,833 90,343 3,10,112 1,00,621 4,78,189 10,96,839	1894, 20 2,08,273 1,56,364 1,58,105 92,396 2,62,712 1,34,346 1,34,346 1,36,346 1,46,708 1,58,708	20,857 8,068 24,073 4,005 86,609 95,777 03,034 2,00,733	35	25 287 286 11:2 4:3 16:1 35:0 18:9	B7	1898, 28 126,550 126,657 21,242 16,410 46,376 26,502 077,889	1894. 28 80,040 196,776 35,840 41,513 68,774 955,750 57,633 734,628	76,718 26,678 26,678 26,996 18,398 26,990	36,500 17.837 54,147	age of increase.	age of docress.
Distracts, injahald linajper nipacuri nrjeding iopra bun Tetal larease	18 180,036	19 032,080 537,280 537,20 1,044,20 240,354 233,107 3,070,110	oentage of in- creease.	\$1 21.7 21.7 23.5 34.3 27.0 14.3 16.6	1893. 28 1,68,416 1,47,858 1,23,833 3,10,112 1,00,621 4,78,169 10,26,830	1894, 20 2,08,273 1,80,944 1,58,105 93,398 2,83,712 1,04,346 3,65,098 15,27,048	20,657 3,563 14,173 4,066 55,777 61,154 2,01,753 2,01,753	35	26 297 286 11:2 445 16:1 13:9	B7	1898, 28 126,650 126,657 \$1,232 15,419 44,576 44,576 76,562 57,7859	1894. 29 80,040 196,776 35,840 41,513 28,776 963,756 59,635 734,688	76.738 28,098 18,399 174,918 186,780	30,500 17,837 54,147	age of increase.	age of docrease.

25. The decline in the import of the principal commodity—European piece-goods—is very rematkable. These were valued at Rs. 2,20,71,666 in 1892, at Rs. 1,49,89,495 in 1893, and at Rs. 1,21,06,277 in 1894. The falling ing off is common to all the districts, except Darjeeling, where the circumstances are altogether exceptional, and I am therefore unable to attribute it to the supply having come otherwise than from Calcutta. No less significant is the reduction in the importation of korosine oil, an article the use of which is supposed to be growing more common every day. I have always been disposed to regard the consumption of these commodities as an index to the prosperity of the people, but I find that in Rajshahi, where the decrease is most marked, the crops were better this year than they were last. Indian piece-goods were not imported last year, except a nominal quantity to Bogra: in 1894 they made an appearance in some force, but not so as to fill in any appreciable degree the great void left by the shrinking of the trade in English goods. I notice also a great increase in the importation of Indian cotton twist, which has almost supplanted the English article. More than one District Officer has adopted the view I hazarded last year, that imports have been checked by the continued fall in exchange—a result which should follow according to the accepted theory on this point. The import of salt has increased largely, but it fell last year by nearly the same amount. I believe the consumption is pretty steady, and that variations are due to the exigencies of trade. The rice exports diminished, but not to any great extent—a fact which agrees with the reports of crop outturns. In the

Rajshahi district only do these indicate an improvement on last year's results, and in it there has been an increase in rice exports. Wheat, gram, and other foodgrains are so little exported that the decline in regard to them needs no explanation; the partial failure of the oilseed crops accounts for the falling off under that head. There was a slight increase in the jute exports, though the crop was distinctly inferior to that of last year; this I attribute to a larger area having been sown, and to the accumulation of stocks. The jute crop being gathered in the autumn, its amount affects the exports, not only of the calendar year in which it is cut, but of the next also. The export of tea was 3,35,082 maunds in 1893, and rose to 8,73,383 maunds in 1894, the increase being due to the gradual expansion of this presperous industry. The cotton exports are really from the Gare Hills, though shipped at river stations in Rangpur: I observe a great decline in exportation. The silk produce of Rajshahi has varied very little from that of last year, which was much better than that of 1892. The trade in tobacco centres in Rangpur, from which the exports were a little less than in 1893; on the other hand, there is evidence that cultivation for export is spreading to Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra. The total imports were 15,27,083 maunds, against 13,26,330 maunds last year; the exports were 82,17,975 maunds, against 81,89,197 maunds. It is well known that in these parts the down traffic is much heavier than the up, and that it is also more valuable; the balance is the commercial tribute of an outlying tract to the industrial centre.

26. The total quantity and value of the articles carried upwards and downwards by this service during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

		Qua	ntity.		Value.
Export	141	1893. Mds. 24,86,703 7,72,480	1894- Mds. 29,68,910 6,07,083	1893, Rs. 1,72,86,047 26,26,023	1894. Rs. 1,30,66,631 28,20,108

I am not in a position to explain the decrease, except in so far as it is attributable to the discontinuance of work during portion of the year by the

Sirajganj Jute Company.

The statement given below shows in detail the import and export trade of Sirajganj and other marts of the Pabna district carried by the Sirajganj steamer service.—

	- }				BIRA	mani.				
	-		Import	to.			Bapor	di.		OTHER MARKS.
ARTICLEL				189		1695		3604.		
		9	8	4	В		T	8	0	10
Doul on the to	1 	M4s. 1,09,578	10m. 60,436	36 da. 58	Ha. 20	Mda.	25.a. 115 116	Mds.	Bu. 1,470	The small import of coal is due to the Jude Company. Limited, having stopped work for the granter posting of the year.
Twist and parties (1). Europeet. (a) In hales (b) In boxes	104	} a,ere	1,68,040	2,896	1,88,940				185	In general, variation in these statistic must be accounted for to a large exten-
Piece-goods— 2.—Baranesu— (a) in balse (b) In boxes	***	se,ara	3,19,618	15,070	4/27/000	144		***	444	butk of the trade carried to county boats of which i reliable statisti crist. The Ricam Companies who ha
Dyes and tank - 1,-ludigo	,15	hijir		99A	ort	***	#4÷	***	414	have not been able offer any other planation of the Tax
Prins— 1.—Wheat 2.—Rice 3.—Joan and pairs 4.—Green 6.—Others (firs)	Bed des des	5,068 . 5,973 1,948	10,878 43,946 6,030	3,000	10,000	740 45,336 3,008 E,800 97	1,78,580 1,78,580 4,000 31,900 54	64,790 641 6,408	1,95,446 '1,658 18,936	
Hides and skins- (a) Dressed (b) Undressed	10-01	4		781	444	630	16,760	1,908	30,650	,

1776 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

				*			Straje,	aru.				
AN	I I CILI	ı,			• Imp	orla,			Вп	porta,		Отина Мант
				11	196.	1	194,		899.		1004.	
	1			9		4	8	6	7	8	•	10
				Mar.	Ra.	Mds.	Ra.	Mai.	Pa,	Mds.	Ba.	
Jula-												
1.—Raw 2.—Gunny t	bager ins	od ele	liban	2,000 1,776	18,000 18,240	4,700	33,500	\$1,69,367 \$28,861	1,41,00,498 57,55,143	32,00,973 59,156	1,1 ⁰ ,84,988 8,90,174	
80-							†					
1.—Stick 2.—Shell	***		# *** # ***	***	441		001	111	116	rige.	MAI ket	
Motals-												
1.—Copper, 1.—Iron 3.—Tin a.—Others (744	1.1	***	10,090 6,698 2,331	44,860 60,276 03,240	14,777 7,873 8,780	89,108 94,464 1,10,800	20	100	76	375	
Oilseeds-						-						
1.—Linsted 2. — Mustard 3. — Til or jin 6.—Usslor 5.—Poppy 6.—Others	ij\$1¢	***	Hen I	79.976	B,30,898	4+1 4+1 2+4		21,000 700	47,600 11,500	5,00g	19,536	
	847	877	WP-	10,210	D-Seloke		7.1	4-1	411	, p.)	E16	
1.—Ghee				290	13,504	267	14,380					
\$,—Bali	841			9,25,825	9,88,908	2,97,040	11,33,946	471	#- h	340	· " 600	
lilk, mw—												
1.—Poreign 1.—Indian	p=1 ded	471	481 5-1	\$40	444 877	***	****	111 164	981 961	1 pp 144	4+8	
Piece-goode—												
1.—Foreign 2.—Indian	1141	14 th		847	117 Eng	414	4+4	468	943	*>4		
Bagur												
1.—Undmin 2.—Umined	ed	***	207	8,714 2,166	70,713 23,660	8,960 8,00g	86,358 86,060	300	9,700	1,616	B,090	
rea—												
1Foreign zIndian	401	441		b16	***	E-4			d e4	***	***	
Pobacco		414		112	1,000	414	1-10	12,509	1,18,131	11,837	30,616	
il other art	delles	of z	007-	3,06,860	3,76,491	1,48,617	7,18,438	11,737	81,880	8,468	46,097	
GMAN	ip To	FAL	411	7,71,480	86,25,425	Б,07,063	26,99,108	26,06,708	1,79,86,067	\$8,68,610	3,80,66,681	

27. The registration of trade with Bhutan continued to be carried on at the three stations of Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari, The following figures show the value of the import and export:—

				1893.	1894.
		-		Rs.	Rs.
Import	***		444	1,36,424	1,27,352
Export	***	144	4.68	1,32,470	94,384

There was decrease in the value of import and export to the extent of 6.8 and 28.7 per cont. respectively, compared with the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the disputes in Bhutan, in its relation with Tibet, may have had something to do with the matter. The imports are generally of staples, not specified in the returns, except as "other articles of merchandise." Cotton in bales is the chief export.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALOUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1096. 1777

The details of the traffic are given in the following statement:-

Anticles.	Total imports the different ing station Blum	reguter-	0		Total ex- through the registerine to Bhu	different etablem		4	Value of total imports,	Yakue of total exports.
	1,800,	1894,	Increase	Decrease	1988.	1894,	Increto	Decrease	1894,	1894.
1	1	1	4	Б	0	7	В	9	10	11
	1								No.	Da.
Sation, mw on Man Soliton piece-goods— L.—Ruropean—		414	***	110		***	414	. 4=1		
(a)—in balos Valus	DH .		H4		26,150	20,029	110	10,367	048	98,629
1Indigo Mds.	1 au F	849	200	н	210	937	449	811	0.00	***
2 Vermilion	BH	hed an	1 114 4		1 111	***	101	411	1158	84.7
a.—Hanjuta ta a	39	40		44.1	BH -		na h	494	800	***
1 Wheat w		91	23.	411		117	117		71	474
		111		API Bell	0.200	6,500	149	1,611	Left.	1.8,686
3Jowar and bajra in	477	771	1715	841	***	1112	444	211	}	444
4Grant	4-6	mbe	401	177	PH	1+4		***	141	der h
1 Btick	611	411	141	7707	-	449	1.44	*64	114	***
Matale— 3.—Copper (mi- 4	199		4.1	204	98	#1	117	11		2,045
arought).		mi			BSSE	600		9.9		6,400
Provisions-				}						
*1,-Ghee or to be	7	B	141	2	4=1		110	4+1	108	est.
2Butter	97	50	}	41	447	174	446		1,340	Bet
Salt	18	1.6	8	-			178	100	103	111
Bilk piece goods-				i	l et	444		948	1.0	441
Total ages of the second	900		100	107	100		4 4 4	4	117	411
H-Indian b	***	411								
Undrained Mds.	499	PIP	100		637	EIB8-	***	39	149	4,195
Ten.—),—Poreign	99	25		- 4	100	930	++4	,	1,838	44.5
		611	171	141	1,446	1,788	343	-11	erd	9,968
/ N/A	491	200	144	191				177	9,043	11,811
of parchandise. Value	1,16,079	8,059 89,777	L,100	26,309	3,910 14,991	14,134	***	276 87	35,42A 89,777	14,184
Total (No	491	300	1 334	101	700 404	10,808		1.00%	14.	544
Total Mda.	3,034	8,8 9	7,178	25,503	17,433 83,410	48,966	198	10,486		94,384
Pigures for 1898		101	411	177	410		,		1,36,434	1,89,67

28. No change was made during the year in the system of registering trade carried on with the adjoining States of Tibet, Sikkin, and Nepal. The following table gives an abstract of the import and export trade of the three States in question:—

u.	•		Im	ORFE.					Esp	orts.			
NAME OF STATE.	În une	nber.	In ro	pate.	In mac	nds.	In an	nber.	in re	pees.	E PORT	ındə.	Bintarki.
	1893,	1894,	1805.	1694.	1698.	1894.	1883."	1894.	1003.	1894.	1885.	1894,	
1	h	3	4		6	7	В	0	10	71	33	1.8	16
Noot	A 000 R	d,811 7,440	4,517 8,994 56,771	5,84n a,609 64,767	18,799 68,533 10,796	94,847 96,655 13,526	30 713	12 488	1,49,541 46,466 1,13,023	1,81,660 78,453 84,670	8,062 (a)32,844 3,040	8,818 26,791 4,902	(a) Revised Agure
Total	D 106	13,657	89,809	76,850	81,64B	137,000	748	560	3,06,1\$9	3,66,028	(a) 39,946	37,308	
Increase in 1894 — 10	-	861		873	64	5,860		168		LL, 899		,788	
Decrease in 1894 Percentage of increase	1	49-9		91.2		67'8				19:8		4511	
Ferencings of decrease		15784	,	quipe h				944		117-44		6.8	

Taking the three States together, there was increase in import under all the heads and increase in export under the head of articles estimated in rupes value, and decrease under the two heads.

29. The details of the import and export trade are given in the following statement:—

		Ton	AL IN	PORTU	D TES	MO TO	THE I	PER.	DET		-	TOTAL	RÉPORT	ID THE	ROTON HULLI	THE DI	TTTREE	HT BBO!	OF SER-		
Anticass.		Tib	Mrt.	O I, let	k (Hos	Ne	pis).		eal orte.	4	4	116	et.	- Gick	fin.	Napa	4.	Total es	morts.	*	d
		# # #	18	8	1	TSM.	1	1000	1	Incresse	Denne	1889.	1987	3883,	1894	1665.	1894.	1896.	1906	Tana	Decrea
1		1	3	4		0	7	a		10	31	12	1,3	14	16	10	17	18	39	20	21,
Oosl	Mda.		A++	4,815	1,701 941		2,689	48	4,84n 841.	963	478	147	200	4	111	130	***				<u> </u>
Cotton twist and yars-													*	44.	*14	100	100	190	08-	***	
3.—Buropean	**	2+4 117	4	487	**17	***	144	***	37.	17	71h	142 46	170	6,200 5,638		1,960 480	1,986	7,865 6,26g	9,613 0,061	***	6.7
otton place-gooda-		ļ					}			1							T'ota	Ujane:	6,901	mr4	1,2
1.—European—	Re.	,				-		6													
(b) In bases	11	3	144		***	1-+	***	99.	der	149	1+7	86,025	1,11,218	\$4,760	44,688	68,021	71,305	1,89,786	5,68,932	ea,600	
t.—Indian— (a) In balco		,					ļ														
(b) In boxes	11	13 1	144	3, 67E	4,167	1,706	20,600	18,977	24,787	11,190	144			3,874	6,771	18,960	23,145	18,000	25,910	10,091	,,,
	Mds.	4		441	774	144	104	944	1++	ın l		98	101	444		744		je.	145	ė?	
min— 1.—Wheat	07	494			- 4	.,,	411	426		н	400	373	PSA	361							
B.—Rice 5.—Jowar and bejre 5.—Gram	91	111	100	1,698	064	1,095	1,128	2,790	1 679	FIF	1,190	909	119	12,679	11,000	611 614	(*1	12,751	12, 210		1
D.—Palso	ы	3		1	20,031	1,991	2,235	11,008	22,35c	17,816	144	280	. 675	108			H4 ;	196	990	204	
6.—Others lides and skins	н	4+> 1	1**	17,902	75, 9	4,868	6,178	42,766	80,685	27,750	***	16	107	1,000		P4 P	hall	(a) 1,135	114		1,1
2 Hides of cattle-	No.																				
(b) Undremed		3 6	***	4,194	0,311	4,996	7,448	9,100	13,657	4,681	10	80	***	718	,	***		748	1 to	4117	1
ute—	Mas.																				
2 Gunny begg and		242	100	+41	14*	611	***	***	904	des	2-7		***	1-1	441		140	2417	***	216.5	ıb
40			1	*"	1141		444		1**	191	h4	444	12	++4	458	191	110	44)	Jićo	\$60	-
1.—Stick	Mda.		***37	4=1			144	24	15.5 mm		Inq	141	+nd	+	114	447			ын		
detalo—					147		114		27	10		41-	***	4++	D-P4		4+4	<u></u> .	400	641	
1,-Copper, unwrought	14 4+		041	36 131	96	34 136	8 154	287	100	a.		111	510		346	70	206	400	800	483	
8 Tin 4 Othern	79	-	621	1 m ds		:::	169		140	169	131	424 65	#18 102	803	467	973	3296	1,780	3,181	447	-
Hanode—										-	125		200	***		307	181	'libo	488	#5	M.
1Linseed 2Muntard and rape 3Til or jinjill	1 .,	***	1		107	014 114	***	44*	1	1		10	114		411	144	415	***	177	90.1	par
4.—Castor 5.—Poppy		101	410	38	:::	***		13	981 981	141	118	410		991	Biv 443	171	4+1		dut del	401	P-85
6.—Uth ra		791	400	114 114	100	444	***	-t- hiii	411	441	les les	114	986 668	797	H1	444	114	617 644 860	444	0×1 94* 504	pith pith
1.—Ghee	# p;		14	37	504	7,670	1 610													, ·-	
2.—Salt		1 2	2	,	144	117	1,416	1,118	1,726	663	177	21	F84	4,146	6,836	97 304	200	196	7,026	\$,000	2.5
1 Poreign	1 61	-																ı i		alano	750
S.—Indian			110	411	141	das .	111	444	No.		:	gas dah	101	411	414	41.2	141	944	640 640	241 684	dat hst
1.—Foreign	. Ba.							-									'		***	681	l let
g.—Indian Engar—	н	41.6	1,076	***	91a +	100	481	404	1,476	1,061	Bhs -	1,00e	9,156			944		1,886	2,196	357	845
1Drained	. Mda,	100	100	144		101		574	ы	1444				Lie	-48						
Tes-		"				1			18	1	4114	70	Б1		665	266	1	(88)	191	156 97	
1.—Pareign	P 1	81	30		411	33	197			188			,								
Tobacco Wool, raw Wool, manufactured	112	17,010	94,766	*** 3	177	844	990	881 17,820	TH 970	7,301	331	1,680		1 2	E,189	346	163	3,406	4,062	7 3 1,484	6 114
All other authles of	No. Ra. Mda	8,171	411		1.90	1 - 1	* ***	20,723	24,695	8,972	968 968	88,997	41,218	0,905	4,680	911 817	86	42,948	8 46,878	3	
	Clida	114	147	141	1,467	110	23,622	6,178	25,319	50,141	111	15,681	96,876	867	3,400	26,331		43,750	29,808	,	15,FI
Plate b	No.	6,217	5,840	4,104 6,904	6,911	4,906	7,446	0,106				80	72	222	499		122	2+4	F14	474	44*
	Mes.				0,009	106,371	69,747	38,902	78,200	36,354	841	1,40,851	1,000	72 8 45,400 (a)	79,459	1,11,028	94,576		500 8,60,038	61,860	
					-	708100	79,000	01,045	1,87,004	67,886	3,506	B; 862	\$,515	39,366	30,791	8,540	4,909	39,840	87,208	5,673	8,6

The trade with Tibet has special interest, as it has been recently the subject of a convention with China. It may be convenient to bring together the figures showing the value of exports and imports during each year of the last decade:—

-		*								
YEAR.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	REMARKS.						
1		2	3	4						
		Rs.	Rs.							
1885-86	***	3,72,785	2,45,714							
1886-87		2,18,143	3,40,462							
1887-88	100	1,90,427	1,74,799	1						
1888-89		3,168	4,181							
1889-90	h+ i	1,49,275	1,34,085							
1890-91	444	1,80,898	1,99,788							
1891-92	***	6,18,146	2,03,131							
1892-93	***	8,51,519	2,29,117							
1893-94		3,58,799	3,31,613							
1894-95		7,01,348	4,47,802							

It will be observed that the traffic almost ceased in 1888-89, owing to political complications. It has since revived, and shows a tendency to increase beyond the dimensions it attained before the disturbance. The opening of the Yatung, in Tibet, as a mart has as yet had no influence, as traders have not settled there, but the establishment of a permanent route over the Jeylup pass has probably had a great effect.

X .- ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

30. Five sub-registry offices were opened during the year—one at Birganj in Dinajpur, two in Rangpur, and two in Bogra. The police-station Homtabad in Dinajpur was converted into an outpost, and Raiganj made the head-quarters of the thana. The outpost at Ghoraghat, which was abolished on the recommendation of the Police Committee, was during the latter part of the year ordered by Government to be re-opened. The outposts Madhupur in thana Shariakandi in Bogra, Ataikula, Handyal, Khetupara, and Pangasi in Pabna were abolished. The boundaries of the Sadar and Alipur subdivisions in Jalpaiguri were revised owing to the appointment of a Territorial Subdivisional Officer in the district. Nine villages of thana Mathura in Pabna were transferred to Faridpur and included in the area of the Goalando thana. The Munsifi at Shazadpur was transferred to Sirajganj.

XL-STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

31. No special statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year.

32. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered in the several municipalities in the Division:—

Name of District.		Name of Munici	nality.	Number regis	of births tered.	Number of deaths registered.			
NAME	NARBUT DIGITALE.		TIBILIO OL MENION	,,	1893-94.	1894-95.	1898-94.	1894-95	
	I		2		8	4	6	6	
Rejshahi \ [N]	Rampur Boalia Nator	***	725 239	507 293 201	761 449 882	661 802 697			
Dinajpur Jalpaiguri	***	,	Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	144	214 261 289 99	208 870 126	246 214 141	827 274 126	
Darjeeling Rangpur	***		Kurseong Rangpur Bogra	***	240 161	194 147	424 241	978 222 118	
Bogra Pabna	***	{	Sherpur Pabna Sirajganj	141 141	52 376 637	74 264 662	178 387 662	263 424	
			Total		8,817	2,906	4,075	9,680	

There has been an increase in the number of both births and deaths registered in Darjeeling, an increase of births in Kurseong, and an increase of deaths in Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. The other municipalities show a decrease in both births and deaths. Generally speaking, there has been a decrease in both births and deaths registered in the municipalities during the year under report. The decrease in the number of births registered is apparently due to careless registered. The decline in the death-rate may be real.

tration. The decline in the death-rate may be real.

There were 16 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in Dinajpur for neglect to register births and deaths, and fines amounting to Rs. 96-8 were imposed. There were 24 prosecutions in Darjeeling and 9 in Pabna, the amount of fines realized was Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 12-8 respectively. Out of 24 prosecutions in the ID-rate of the ID-rate of the ID-rate of I

in the Darjeeling Municipality, 17 persons were convicted.

The number of births registered in rural areas in the several districts of the Rajshabi Division during the year 1894-95 and the previous year is shown in the table given below:—

DISTRICTS.			Birthe regis	eas.	Population of	Births re	REMARKS.	
1		1898-94.	1894-96.	rural areas.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
		2	8	4		6	7	
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Parjeeling Rangpur Begra Pabna	4 H + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	041 411 424 240 240	62,225 85,610 25,905 9,489 81,002 (a)28,789 (a)63,207	43,667 61,887 20,736 6,866 65,966 25,020 41,302	1,282,744 1,643,631 671,070 205,647 2,041,248 808,973 (&)1,921,470	40·7 43·07 88·5 16·9 59·6 86·6 41·22	48 07 33 9 88 5 30 8 16 9 26 4 99 6 82 3 86 6 31	
	Total		\$11,127	258,922	7,878,388	89:7	82.8	

(a) These figures are for calendar year.
(b) The population decreased owing to the transfer of some villages from the district of Pabus to that of Faridpur,

Nowhere has the number of births registered reached what is supposed to

be the normal rate, 47.8 per mille.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Mr. Greer, that a decided improvement has taken place in the registration of deaths since the introduction of the Chaukidari Act in the Terai, the number reported being 44.9 per mille, against 40.28 in 1893. The Act is not applicable in the hills where managers of tea gardens and khas mahal mandals perform the necessary duties. The

system works satisfactorily. The reports of deaths submitted by the officers of the Vaccination Department are sent for verification to the police, and any reported omission is tested by local enquiries.

33. The only model farm in the Division is at Mynaguri in the district of Model farms and gardens.

Jalpaiguri. It comprises an area of 13 bighas 12½ cottahs. The lands are divided into plots for different kinds of crops. Among the new staples, the Naini Tal potatoes and some English vegetables were sown. The potatoes were of smaller size than those of the previous year. Indigenous crops were also cultivated, but their outturn was below the average, owing to rain at the sowing season. Sugarcane cultivation was also tried in 1 bigha 4 cottahs 12 chitaks of land, and the yield of molasses was 22 maunds 6 seers 4 chitaks. As this crop is rare in the Duars, it attracted the notice of many of the jotedars, some of whom have commenced its cultivation. Plantains of good quality and fruit trees have also been planted. The farm is closely supervised by the officers of the Agricultural Department. The income derived from the farm was Rs. 392-7-3 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 500.

XII .- CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. There were 34½ Judicial officers in the Division (as calculated for official purposes' against 37½ in the preceding year. These officers disposed of 58,464 suits, ordinary and Small Cause Court, and examined 79,688 witnesses, i.s., disposed of 1,694·6 suits, and examined 2,309·8 witnesses per officer, against 1,570·3 suits and 2,106 witnesses per officer in the preceding year.

The number of suits and miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of and witnesses examined by each class of officer will be seen from the following statement:—

	Number of officers.	Number of suits disposed of fordinary and Small Cause Court).	Number of miscellaneous (judicial) cases dispos- ed of.	Number of execution cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses	Ratio per cent. of witnesses defained over two days to total examined.	RIMARUS,
1	2	3	6	ь]	Ð	7	8
Judges Subordinate and Sinall Cause	4 44	26 4,424	799 265	26 2,909	632 7,019	14·4 8·4	
Judges. Munsife	254	64,014	3,104	29,290	72,157	9.1	

Of the 26 cases disposed of by the Judges, 16 were contested. Thus, each District Judge disposed of, on an average, 4 contested cases during the year. Taking 233 as the number of Civil Court working days in the year, the number of witnesses examined by each Judge on each working day of the year was '55, against '7 on each working day in the preceding year.

The 43 Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges disposed of 4,424 suits, af which '735

The 4\frac{3}{4} Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges disposed of 4,424 suits, of which 735 were contested, and examined 7,009 witnesses. Thus each officer of this class disposed of 3.99 suits, of which '7 was contested, and examined 6.3 witnesses on each working day of the year, against 3.7 suits, of which '6 was contested, and 5.7 witnesses on each working day in the preceding year.

The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 8.4 against 7.2. There were 25% Munsifs in the Division during the year, against 27 in the preceding year, who disposed of 54,014 suits, of which 10,440 were contested, against 53,134 suits, of which 9,069 were contested, and 72,157 witnesses against 69,465. Thus each Munsif disposed of 9 suits, of which 1.7 were contested, and examined 12.03 witnesses on each working day of the year, against 8.5 suits, of which 1.4 were contested, and 11.1 witnesses on each working day in the preceding year.

The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 9.1 against 10.4, and the ratio per cent. of suits pending on December 31st, 1894, to total disposed of was 15.1, against 14.8 in the preceding

Thus, on the whole, a smaller number of Munsife has done more work than a larger number of officers did in the preceding year.

35. The following statement compares the work of the year 1894 with

				the district.		BEL OF S				Scita in columns 4 And 5 flow billion or,		CLARGE OF SCITE IN COLUMNS 4 2ND S.			oratrined.	witnesses de- days to total	ordinary and or pending on total disposed	disposed of por
Districts.		Year,	Number of officers in t	Ordinary.	Broad Cause Courts	Total.	Incremen.	Drervaue.	Contested,	Otherwise disposed of.	Moosy,	Beut.	Title	Number of witnesses	Ratio per cent. of a thinted over two da number examined.	Retto per wint, of Benall Cruse fruit Met December to of.	Ynesher of suits disp Numit.	
1		<u> 2</u>	3	*	6	6	7	6	o	10	11	19	18	16	25	18	17	
Dinajpur Jalpeiguri Darjeeling Hengpur Bogra	and the second stands being the second stands	1871- 1866 1864 1873 1884 1873 1884 1873 1884 1873 1884 1873 1884 1883 1884 1883	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	8.869 8.601 10.869 9.647 1.136 1.780 197 18.784 13.159 2.784 2.784 3.770 6.214 4.015	2,786 2,031 1,452 971 1,363 1,169 (4) 225 4,997 4,600 2,635 5,319 6,370	6,061 8,585 11,775 10,016 2,490 2,556 397 313 17,581 17,787 5,530 10,403 10,403	1,156	310 310 213	967 778 2,234 1,570 004 515 80 3,518 3,234 907 9,110 2,016	8,154 6,802 9,520 9,620 1,435 8,443 817 817 14,473 4,563 4,563 4,902 8,922 8,475	4,061 3,681 6,837 4,824 2,218 2,728 891 7,402 7,306 3,401 3,655 7,308 7,411	1,450 1,588 5,489 5,171 8,866 0,354 1,592 1,592 1,592 2,079 3,200	290 316 586 582 567 236 16 9 1,213 977 477 477 473	6.858 7, 132 10.890 14.005 5,480 8,347 890 22.424 5,485 22.424 5,485 15,733 15,733	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	18 8 18 8 18 8 18 8 18 9 18 9 18 9 11 6 15 11 14 15 74 82 74 83 1	9,19879 1771 8,4797 1,2474 1,2474 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 9,247 9,247 2,808 2,608 2,608	
To To	al fo	or 1904 or 1903	8.12 27	84,94) 85,477	19,067 17,657	64.014 63,134	1,610	719	10,440	48,574 44,065	29,956 29,053	10,886 90,128	8,242 8,359	72,157 60,485	9°1 10°4	15'1 16'8	8,0971 1,9071	

(a) The power under the Small Cause Court Act which the present Joint-Magistrate of Eurseans exercised in his capacity as Muncil was withdrawn.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined decreased in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Jajpaiguri—very considerably in the last-named district—and increased in the remaining districts of the Division. The lowest ratio was in Dinajpur (4.6) and highest in Bogra (15.7).

As in the proceeding year, the number of suits disposed of by each Munsif was highest in Bogra (2,765), Pabna occupying the second place (2,608). Excluding Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri occupies the last place (1,249.5 suits).

The following statement shows the ratio per cent. of suits disposed of in

The following statement shows the ratio per cent. of suits disposed of in each district to total disposed of in the Division and the proportion of suits disposed of to population during 1894:-

Districts, tion		Popula- tion.	Number of suits dis- posed of.	Ratio per cent. of cases disposed of to total number of cases dis- posed of in the Division.	Proportion of suits dis- posed of to population,	Remates.
		2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Bogra Pabna	***	1,813,336 1,555,835 681,852 223,814 2,065,464 817,494 1,361,228	6,001 11,774 2,499 397 17,381 5,530 10,432	11-1 21-8 46 -8 32-1 10-3 19-3	Suit. Persons. 1 to 218 1 , 132 1 , 271 1 , 562 1 , 118 1 , 148 1 , 130	Exclusive of rent suits which are tried by Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1859.
Total	84.0	8,018,018	54,014	100.	1 , 148	

From these figures it clearly appears that Rangpur is the district in the Division in which most litigation occurs, Pabna occupying the second place. Turning to columns 11, 12 and 13 of the table at the commencement of this paragraph, it is observed that rent and money suits in the Division were almost as numerous this year as last, and there is no substantial variation to be explained, when the districts are considered separately, the differences are small.

As indicating the extent to which the people are in debt to the moneylenders, the Munsif of Thakurgaon notes that "the number of money suits is nearly equal to that of rent suits, and that the value of the money suits—Rs. 58,398—is so much larger than that of the rent suits—Rs. 35,588.5 He remarks on the reluctance of the mahajans as a class to produce their account books in Court and the consequent temptation to debtors to deny their just debts.

In Darjeeling money suits are rare, and show no marked signs of increasing in number, though the Deputy Commissioner finds that debt is very prevalent. There were 381 such suits in 1894, against 364 in the previous year, being 1 suit in 586 of the population; in the neighbouring district of Jalpaiguri the proportion is 1 in 308 of the population. This is remarkable, as criminal cases are proportionately far more numerous in Darjeeling than in other districts. Title suits increased from 3,353 in 1893 to 4,232 in 1894. The title suits are increasing: the probable reason being, according to Mr. Steinberg, Judge of Rangpur, the classification of mortgage suits under this head. It will be several years yet before this change has produced its full effect.

Mr. Bradbury, Judge of Pabna, attributes the increase of title suits as well as the decrease of other suits observed in his district and Bogra to the goodness of the harvest. He writes:—"for the first time during my incumbency of this Judgeship the lateness of the inundation saved the aus or summer paddy in Pabna, and that has been followed by a plentiful ingathering of aman or winter paddy. Finally, the present cold-weather crops of both districts as a whole promise well. Thus the outlook for producer, consumer and rent receiver was throughout 1894 infinitely more satisfactory than it had been for some years, and the result, as might have been expected, was a substantial decline of institutions in 1894. A fat year succeeded a series of lean years, and the indebted multitude were able either to satisfy their debts or make such payments on account as stayed recourse by creditors to the Court.

"Accordingly the decrease is solely of suits for rent and petty debts. The same amelioration of income and prospects which alleviated the indebtedness of the humbler population facilitated the assertion by those better off of real or imaginary rights to land and what not. In years of scarcity the luxury of litigation is of necessity foregone. A revival, however ephemeral, of prosperity affords the means of appealing to the law; hence the extraordinary rise of the class of title and other suits from the 1,414 of 1893 to the 1,578 of 1894, every court save those of the Munsifs of Pabna contributing thereto. figures alone attest the improved condition of the general population, for the plaintiffs of the bulk of suits of the kind under consideration belong to the middle or lower class."

The average ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 65-3 against 59-8. It was 69-3 in Dinajpur and 56-5 in Bogra.

The rent suits disposed of by the two Deputy Commissioners and the Deputy Collectors under them are shown in the following table:—

	8	Test Cabo		DISTORED		pend-	to the state of	of with	Cent. neeses more days	of per
Districts.	Number officers.	Number of races disp	Cantested.	With drawn,	Experte and default and other-	Number pri	Bath prt if casts ing to ch posed of.	Number o	Matto per of detrined then two to total	Number of dispended
1	1	8	4		6	7	-		10	111
Jaipsiguri (1804 1893 Darjeeling (1884 1884	. Sh	9,448 9,665 18 12	410 5 4	35 19	1,979 2,186 13 17	405 815 4 5	18-8 10-0 22-2 12-7	\$,747 6,885 51 68	76 76	8771 8471 181 1419
District total {1814 1884	. 84	9 441 2,087	434 414	36 90	1,999 2,653	850 850	17*8	8,798 6,806	11	70071 6971

It will be observed that in Jalpaiguri the rent cases are counted by thousands, and with the civil suits occupy m great proportion of the Deputy Collectors' time. In Darjeeling, work of this kind is trifling; there were only five contested suits during the year. The percentage of cases pending at the end of the year, 17.8, is larger than it was in 1893, but does not seem to me very excessive; in rent suits it is generally desirable to give the defendant time to collect his evidence. In no branch of litigation is the tendency greater to use the courts for improper purposes. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined was '5 in Jalpaiguri, and nil in Darjeeling. I found on inspection that the work was done with great regularity in this respect, as the figures indicate a result very different from what I observed three years ago.

Under the Duars Act of 1869, the Deputy Collectors try all suits connected with land in the part of Julpaiguri east of the Tista.

The work disposed of is shown in the following statement:-

			of officers.	A THE	How o	TEPOSKI:	CLASS	SEB OF		意意	44	of wit-	we tent total
DISTRICTS			Number of	Nember of deposed of	Contested,	distribution of	Money or	Rent	1416	Number of celianeous chil cases poste of	Number of retion case posed of.	Number of	Metic revision of witness over degree to number ex-
			9	3	6	6	6	7	8	⊌	1.0	11	12
Intpaigneri Sadar sut	1884		14	95	ক্য	56	-81	60	38		80	296	. Appres
division,	(1893		12	131	9-8	77	21	92	20	diam'r.	-41-11	1000	418
ilipar mibdivision	§1894		LÍ	150	40	119	4	117	36	14	61	169	1.18
are the same of the same	(1898	hw c	2	95	20	€G ¹		77	18	FF7F71	*11 47	104	216
fotul for the district	S 1884	416	5	256	77	177	12	186	56	16	po.	396	'B
TOTAL TOT THE GIBLING	(1803		95	224	8.5	148	21	160	38			334	6°B

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total examined was much better than in the previous year, and may be considered very satisfactory. The percentage of suits pending at the end of the year to suits disposed of was 13.4, against 20.1 in 1893—a variation in the direction opposite to that noticed in regard to rent suits, and almost equal in degree. The one may be set off against the other.

There were 61 rent appeals in Jalpaiguri, of which 37 were confirmed, 3 modified, 14 reversed, and 7 were otherwise disposed of. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 60.66, against 66.7 in 1893. There were 8 such appeals in Darjeeling, in all of which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed. There were altogether 40 appeals under the Bhutan Duars Act, of which 17 were confirmed, 1 modified, 13 reversed, and 9 otherwise disposed of. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 42.5, against 58.5 in 1893. The proportion of reversals is very large, and may fairly be quoted as evidence that the Deputy Collectors, who come to us without experience of civil work, and seldom remain long enough to learn very much, do not make good Judges. The appeals are nearly all from Deputy Collectors to Deputy Commissioners; I had as Commissioner to hear 6 appeals under the Bhutan Duars Act from the Deputy Commissioner's orders, in 5 of which the original decision was upheld, and as many under the Rent Law, in all of which the decisions were uphold,

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1894, as compared with the year 1893 :-

Den	er köze			Cogn is eria	zuble ie.	Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cog		Increase.	Decressy.	Total c	rime.
				1893.	1894.	î H		1898,	1894.			1602.	1894.
	1			5	8		6	6	7	6	eg .	10	11
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpulpuri Darjeeling Rangpur Rosta Pabna	# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	411 	8++ 4+1 	3,465 8,419 1,461 1,670 9,668 1,615 1,995	9,378 2,544 1,646 1,350 8,142 3,566 1,796	322 06 324 465	\$14 100	1,790 1,745 039 964 8,068 1,969 1,969	1.728 1,674 900 902 2,769 1,689 2,280	57 161 161 938	77 71 110 110	4,284 4,157 7,884 2,535 5,759 2,463 3,953	6,00 6,21 2,53 2,34 6,70 2,51 4,02
	7	otal	F=1	14,096	16,558	461	Maria	12,869	11,668	1	40	25,078	¥8,44

The figures show but little variation from those of last year; there was a slight increase in cognizable and still slighter decrease in non-cognizable crime. The general result is an increase of 422 cases over last year's total of 25,978, or less than 2 per cent .-- an amount proportionate to the annual growth

of the population.

37. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported under

each class during the years 1893 and 1894 in the Division:

	Cogn	zable.	Non-cog	nizable.
Cases.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Abetment I.—Offences against public tranquillity II.—Serious offences against the person III.— Ditto ditto property IV.—Minor offences against the person V.— Ditto ditto property	2 337 568 3,496 345 5,945	375 608 3,877 392 6,620	825 1 815 5,278 1,024	818 6 291 4,660 1,232
Total of cases I to V VI.—Other offences Special laws	10,693 3,257 146	11,872 2,534 152	7,453 2,283 2,146	7,007 2,782 2,073
Total	14,096	14,558	11,882	11,84

There has been an increase of more than 10 per cent, in offences against public tranquillity and offences against property. The former is due to land disputes in Rajshahi, and the latter may, perhaps, be attributed, at least in some degree, to better reporting. The decrease is in offences against special laws; prosecutions under the Arms and Excise Acts having been exceptionally numerous in 1893.

The total number of non-cognizable cases was 11,842, against 11,882 in 1893, showing a decrease of 40 cases only.

The fluctuations under classes IV and V, Minor offences against person and property, were great; the former shows a decrease of 618 cases, chiefly owing to the falling off of assault cases in Rangpur and Pabna, and the latter an increase of 208 cases, chiefly owing to the increase of cases of this class in Rajshahi and Rangpur,

38. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts:—

Dp	Price.		Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non- cognizable cases,	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognisable and non- cognisable cases.	Population to each cuso.	Sanana.
	1		1	3	4	b	•	Ŧ	8
Rejehaki Dinajpur Jaipaiguri Darjeeing Rangpur Rogra Pabna	91 - 429 100 - 400 100 - 400 100 - 400 100 - 400 100 - 400	# - 1 # - 1 # - 1 # - 1 # - 1 # - 1	1,570 1,546 1,546 1,556 5,000 1,953 1,700	075 611 439 164 876 423 767	1,779 1,674 990 991 9,705 1,584 2,386	749 994 966 966 966 743 586 011	4,000 4,218 1,530 1,346 5,761 6,512 4,023	200 200 260 25 244 241 200	
	Total	***	14,688	880	11,810	667	86,400	383	

The high ratio of crime to population in Darjeeling is due to the special character of the district, a hill tract, where Magistrates are numerous, and every petty infraction of the rights of property, or of rules made for the public convenience, watched with special care. Even under these conditions, however, I think that the prosecution of one person in ninety-five each year is excessive, when we allow for the number of persons who, by reason of age, sex or remoteness, are but little exposed to legal proceedings. In Bogra there is a great deal of crime and litigation, probably because of the inferior administration of that district, the standard of efficiency in which has for a considerable time been below that attained in the rest of the Division. I am surprised to find that the proportion of cognizable cases is lowest in Pabna, where the conditions, except as to administration, are very similar to those which prevail in Bogra.

XIV.—POLICE.

39. The following statement shows the working of the police in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894:—

Driert	goti.		Class	of offen	CMF.	into by	nquired the Police the year.	False	meen.	True a	1006.	l'ercen tales cases enquire	to those	Cauce disp by the Me during th	aristys.te-
						1883.	. 1894.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1894.	1898.	1894,	1000,	1604
1				1		8	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	li.	19
Rajekahi	311	{	l to ∀ Vi		 14:	1,148	1,113	127	109	1,089 765	1,086 495	18°5	9°5	265 785	42 33
				Total		1,949	1,681	195	111	1,694	1,470	816	7'0	1,146	61
Din*jpor		{	1—₹ V i		***	1,149 186	1,185	141	143	1,008 184	1,010	19:2	29'6 '8	396 186	34 31
				Total	***	1,886	1,897	145	147	1,193	1,850	107	10.2	068	57
Jalpaigari		{	i io V Vi	***	110	781 216	794 366	۵	71	782 218	795 35h	Ø18	8-9	544 296	19 33
				Potal	a qua	1999	1,161	49	71	980	1,080	479	8-1	888	62
Darjeeling	199	{	I to V		714	676 646	617 A70	91 2		884 804	595 570	8:1 '5	#15 +10	284 631	36
				Total		1,844	1,187	23	21	1,816	1,108	1.7	1.8	1,017	(lid
Rengpor		{	l to ₹	4		1,748 388	1,949 59T	192	157	1,451 288	1,799 197	11.6	810	804 817	64 29
			İ	Total	irk	1,975	9,246	398	157	1,770	8,089	9-9	619	981	141
Bogra	100	{	i to V		н.	939 131	1,0 0 0 101	108	189	884 121:	927 100	1124	12:8	315 110	뵘
				3 otal	914	1,080	1,170	198	183	968	1,087	(1*9	11.9	444	3
Pabna	r 1-11	{	1 to V	*49	1	939 463	988 280	80	101	899 468	627 965	5'8	107	843 485	31 Z4
				Trial	184	1,402	1,807	50	104	2,882	1,103	5.0	8.4	798	5
Divisional	L TOTA	.s {	I to V		122	7,589 2,773	7,697 8,249	681 10	777 8	8,807 9,168	6,960 3,244	8.0	915	3,754 2,096	9,3'
				Total	114	10,081	Jr,99B	601	766	9,370	9,194	6.8	7.5	5,458	4.7

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALGUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1787

91			Carer of	nding to	CHARGO	ding in			PRE	0026			Percent persons e	age of	
	provid.		- COULL	letion.	onsen di	bolded,	Brunght	to trial,	Conv	icted.	Acqo	Hed.	to bornom	tini.	
			1698,	1894.	1805.	1894,	1803,	1894.	1693.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1698,	1804	
			18	14	10	16	17	18	ĹĐ	90	21	23	23	26	
Rajebabi	41%	{	284 748	202 202	96'0	7416 9510	809 534	1,071	899 71/2	818 415	863 48	515 28	49°5 94°0	40-2	_
*	(Date)	mat .	1,008	465	87'7	\$2.8	1,635	1,500	1,181	940	407	589	79-1	61.8	
Dinajpur	+II	{	811 181	958 230	781 9718	72:5 19:9	1,901 400	1,096 898	781 853	551 549	329 53	413 23	8610 9819	53·1 80·9	
	Total		473	474	84-2	8216	1,607	3,421	1,133	900	443	486	70.5	88.8	
Jesiguri	ы	{	157 101	198 387	7414 9318	6618 9419	1,008 \$66	84L 468	506 251	308 418	678 60	409 48	50'1 88'5	47'8	
	Total	110	448	635	B\$:0	69.1	1,312	1,509	757	614	519	414	B7 18	48.1	
Darjooling	403	{	308 693	294 524	79°7 9°189	8614 95-7	ean- BBO	566 708	470 797	41.5 639	198 16	138 60	86°E	12:0 13:0	
	Total		/ 901	618	68-5	88-3	1,560	1,876	1,867	1,076	974	150	80-7	64.1	
Rangpur	911	{	393 196	408 960	65:0 98:0	67°B 86°1	1,468 512	1,568 410	765 :	703 339	486	778	88'4 80'7	44'S 80'9	
	Total		688	663	74/7	74'8	1,984	1,978	1,509	1,035	698	843	ðira -	52:3	
Rogra.	414	{	904 105	149 88	6518 6819	59°6 69°8	1,128 106	974 199	41R 169	270 188	848 14	874 88	57 S 80'5	97-9 81-8	
	Total	***	511	237	7116	87-9	1.300	1.L67	588	800	673	606	4410	80-9	
Pabna	710	{	9/12 409	216 241	16'3 88'3	60°8 1/3°3	1,045	1,078 218	\$58 808	454 270	390 70	871 Bá	83-9 87-9	4413 5614	
	Total		604	409	63-8	79'8	1,687	1,385	1,664	730	600	dos	66.49	82.4	
DIVIDIONA	L Tota	ı {	1,001 2,519	1,895	79.5	70°9 83°9	7,320 5,734	7.131 2.917	3,886 3,811	5,410 2,6.2	3,000 366	3,382 365	65°0 68°0	47°9 66'9	
	Total) II	4,630	3,671	89:7	81/4	11,044	10,955	7,197	6,091	8,407	8,557	661)	8918	

The number of cases investigated by the police was 9,939, against 10,061 in 1893. Of this number 7.5 per cent, were returned as false. I attach little value to the proportion of such returns, as it varies with the practice of each Magistrate. The degree of evidence necessary for conviction, and that required before the complainant can be punished for perjury, are established, but in regard to the large number of cases which are of such a doubtful character that action can be taken against neither purty, there is no standard to regulate the decision whether they are to be entered as true or as false. One Magistrate requires, before excluding them from his returns, a degree of certainty

as to their falsehood which to another appears quite superfluous.

Of the cases and persons under classes I to V disposed of by the Magistrates, 70.9 and 47.9 per cent. respectively were convicted, against 72.2 and 53 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of convictions was highest in Darjeeling, and, as usual, it was lowest in Bogra.

The subjoined table compares the number of serious charges instituted

against police officers during 1893 and 1894 :-

Bancas	ille	Tora	L'EMBRY P9.	EMBUZE CAS	O CARES.	ERPOREIO	ÇASE,	Torruna	1	9.	STRICT	101
	189-à.	1893.	1894.	1898.	1894.	1888,	1854,	1808.				
10	· ·	8	7	8	ı.	+	8	3			1	
		25	#*1 #*1	P*4	***18	90		2 1	474	471	***	Rejetshi Dinalpur
	411 101	(91 191 he)	817	111	100	##1 ###	400	847 r44	771	***	***	al palgori Parjeeling
	8	B	reb Bet		8	7	991 494	1	625 642	441 341	444	langpur logra
	20	34			20	20	NT)	Б		late?	7	

It is satisfactory to observe that no cases of torture or embezzlement were instituted against police officers, and that there were no charges of any kind in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, or Pabna. In Dinajpur extortion cases were formerly very common, and very badly investigated. The present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Tucker, has been active in his enquiries, with the usual result, that such charges have diminished in number. I could not get Mr. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, to make prompt personal enquiry as to such charges, and his neglect gave occasion for their continuance in Bogra. In regard to such offences everything depends on the activity of the District Superintendent, and I do not think that the change in the Police Code, diminishing his responsibility in the matter to some extent, has worked well. Where he is ready at once to examine into the truth of every complaint, his subordinates will not dare to extort money, nor will bad characters care to risk prompt exposure by bringing false accusations. I am aware, however, that improvement in this direction requires considerable time. The habit of making illicit profits is not easily broken when once formed, nor is that of attacking the police by wrongful accusations.

I think that the police were well managed during the year in Dinajpur by Mr. Tucker, in Jalpaiguri by Mr. Gouldsbury, and in Darjeeling by Mr. Birch. The other districts did fairly well, except Bogra. In it there has recently been a change both of the District Magistrate and of the District Superintendent, so that the officers now in charge are not responsible for the results.

40. Chaukidars were appointed for the first time throughout the Terai, in

supersession of a special system of patrol police, remunerated by grants of land which proved unsuc-The Village Chaukidari Act. cessful. Mr. Greer, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, reports that a great improvement has been effected by this measure. In Bogra the work of appointing new panchayats when the office of those formerly named had clapsed, had been neglected. It was, on orders passed by me when inspecting, taken actively in hand during the year, and has now been completed. The force is now paid with fair regularity, but I cannot say that the most is made of it for purposes of prevention and detection. There is a tendency to ignore the fact that a village police works best when in sympathy with the villagers, to punish too often and to reward too little. It is a general complaint after each dacoity that the chaukidar did not do his duty. On the other hand, I may mention a report received this month of excellent conduct on the part of a chaukidar in Jalpaiguri. He noticed the absence of a bad character one night, and arranged with the panchayat, aided by some neighbours, to examine the man as he returned in the morning. The suspected person had, in fact, been engaged in a daccity; he was seized as he re-entered his village with his share of the spoils, confessed, and named his accomplices, ten of whom were arrested with a considerable amount of the plunder. This is what might occur frequently if the panchayats could be made to value their position, and take an interest in their work. My experience is that the degree to which they do so depends very much on the consideration with which they are treated.

XV.-CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

41. There were 48 Stipendiary Magistrates in the districts of this Division during the year, against 481 (as we count them) in the previous year. These officers disposed of 9,112 criminal cases of all kinds with 14,187 persons and examined 38,755 witnesses, against 10,819 cases with 15,181 persons and 42,665 witnesses in the previous year. The average number of cases disposed of per officer and the average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of were 179.4 and 4.5, against 223.07 and 3.9 respectively. From these figures it appears that each Stipendiary Magistrate heard somewhat less than three witnesses on the average working day, and disposed of one person accused. He heard little more than half of one case per day. In the face of such figures I have never been able to accept the statement that frequent adjournments, or inconveniently late hours, are necessary on account of the heavy burden of magisterial work.

There were 36 Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly during the year, against 37 in the preceding year. These Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 2,987 criminal cases of all kinds with 3,631 persons and examined 8,077 witnesses, against 2,763 cases with 3,410 persons and 7,302 witnesses in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates exclusive of cases under class VI in the several districts of the Division during 1894:—

of the same	çers.		Wember of Magis-	Number of mass dis- posed of.	Number pending at slose of year.	Nozaber of persons	Sumber coarloted.	Number sequities.	Humber templaine under trial at close of year.	Number of witnesses examined.	Mumber of those in column 2 who were detained mere than two days.	Batto per cent, of wit- nesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals the order by Magnitrate or District Judge.	fruite of decisions confirmed in appeal.	Earlo per cent. of decisious confirmed in appeal to total	Average number of cases disposted of per officer.	Average number of witnesses standaed per case disposed of	Spinate.
4"		- 1	3	4	4	В	d	7	8	0	10	n	18	13	14	16	10	17
		-							STIPE	DIABI	MAGIST	RATES.						
debahi inalpur depalgeri inggur	194 818 484 411 484	145	81 7 7 61 8	1,180 1,400 184 334 1,848 754 1,306	\$6 40 21 40 9	1,630 1,631 1,038 764 9,068 1,111 1,688	619 3,028 480 483 1,018 487 988	603 511 359 1,015 574	61 46 25 4 91 38 17	5,849 5,105 8,465 1,646 5,000 4,790 7,363	95 46 46 82 465 575 318	1:5 6:5 1:1 5:3 8:4 10:8 4:8	99 173 101 17 104 70 287	65 78 25 125 00 141	65-6 60-7 78-2 99-5 30-9 74-6 56-4	189'8 200 18'4 119 174'3 182'4 786'7	8.6 8.3 3.4 4.3 8.6 5.6	
Apar Otto	Total	gyh pro	45	7,100	204	10,313	5_2053	4,911	205	34,458	1,678	814	507	858	66-1	149'3	4:8	

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

																1		
Rejebahl Phasipur Palpasyari Darjoeling Bangpur	1 mile p. 100 - 10	410	11 11 11	71 110 108 619 761 201	18 18 0 19	57 140 368 841 834 868	80 39 146 599 296 93	07 110 111 241 296 215 183	16 10	384 885 610 1,386 1,561 906 634	11 10 146 163 69	110 104 160 184	18 6 19 31 34 87 8	8 10 11 96 35	46°1 38°8 63°3 100 78°8 67°6	28.6 -47.2 54 56.2 67.1 145.5 100.3	9-6 9-8 9-8 9-1 9-1	Two digit.
Palien	201	4D 1	- 8	301	10 .	2,861	148		91	7,001	.44E	43	116	79	66.6	66'7	310	
	Total	290		2,523		1 -100-	1						-					

It appears that each Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of half a case of classes I to V and disposed two and-a-haif witnesses on each working day of the year in such cases. The average number of cases disposed of per officer was over 100 in all the districts except Jalpaiguri, where the officers, in addition to the criminal work, try cases under Act X of 1859 and Act XVI of 1869. The targest number is returned by Pabna, where the average exceeds 225. Of the 10,312 persons disposed of, 5,362, or 51.9 per cent., were convicted. The best results were obtained in Darjeeling, 63 per cent., and worst in Bogra, 48.3 per cent. The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 4.8. The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 4.8. The number was largest, as it always is, in Bogra, and smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 6.6 and 3.4, respectively. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined was 5.4. The percentage was highest in Bogra (10.8) and lowest in Jalpaiguri (1.3). I found that Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner, exercised a very salutary influence over subordinate courts in regard to their punctuality in examining witnesses. Out of 807 appeals decided by Magistrates and District Judges in the Division, decisions were confirmed in 558 or 69.1 per cent. of cases. The result was best in Darjeeling and worst in Paboa, the figures being 92.5 and result was best in Darjeeling and worst in Paboa, the figures being 92.5 and classes I to V and disposed two and-a-half witnesses on each working day of result was best in Darjeeling and worst in Pabua, the figures being 92.5 and 59.4 respectively. The number of cases under classes I to V disposed of by Honorary Magistrates and that of witnesses examined were 2,323 and 7,001, Honorary Magistrates and that of witnesses examined were 2,323 and 7,001, respectively. The average number of cases disposed of was highest in Bogra (145.5) and lowest in Rajshahi (23.6). Of the 2,863 persons disposed of, 1,367, or 47.7 per cent, were convicted. The best results were obtained in Darjeeling (71.1) and the worst in Bogra (25.8).

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 3.8. The highest average is returned by Jalpaiguri and the lowest by Pabna, the figures being 5 and 2.1, respectively. None of the witnesses examined by the Benches in Jalpaiguri were detained over two days. The ratio exceeded 10 in respect to three districts—Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna—while it was below three in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling. The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal was 68.6. The result was best in Darjeeling. The ratio exceeded 60 per cent. in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. The results in the remaining districts were not good.

42. The remands in A form cases in the several districts are shown in the Remands. following statement:—

						ses send to year, to pend- rededing	uo Jo p			Non	LEDE P	optpox	F3032.		12	P St of
Dre	truch		Class o	Magister	ite,	Number of A cases send ny during the yes, fricteding those penal- ang from proceding	Number disposed	Grafe	The last		Row thus	Plye times.	Bir times.	Over efr times.	Number pending close of year,	Batio per cent, o cases remanded fines and more t
	1	*		8		8	4		5 1	1	7 1	8	20	1	19	18
Rejshaki (5-3)	kII	Phi	Stipendiary	\$14	4-4	014	213	145	91	-	100	8	1	411) 	'Ip
26.4				Total	***	610	813	140	91	56	16	8	1			*10
Dinapur		611	Supendlary Beautry	1-1 8-1	+71	446 19	14L	117	08	89		18	13	10	11	519
				Total		465	146	319	- 66	41		70	15	1 18	1 12	37'7
Jaipaiguri	***	{	Silpendiary Honorary	#14 #11 P-1 #11	818 411	898 87	111	89	44	97 31	- 10	7 5	8	5	12	1.7
				Total		203	118	100	57	36	10	18	- 5	1 8	16	9.6
Derjeeling	184	{	Stipendiary Hopers	915 E14	*-4	325 190	199	63 28	31	13	10	3	1	2	- AB	8.9
				Total		469	283	86	45	20	10		- 111	1 1		-7
Mazigpur	191	{	Rtipendiary Honorary	494 104 148 444	P44 +88	736 14	146	183	120	100	6#	40	16	45	40	8-6
				Total		750	149	164	198	101	De-	40	16	1-0	1	8:6 7:6
Bogra	Feb	{	Stipendiary Honorary	dtd 5	## P	e0) 6	- 22	80	84	76	80	40	17	28	6	9.8
				Total	, ·	468	68	90	68	76	80	40	10	1		40.
Pahna	hón	{	Stipendiary Honotary	114 HI	Liv	844	135	70	68	88	14	17	2	20	6	10-3
				Total	~	34á .	183	70	89	29	14	17			***	***
		(Stipendiary .			3,124	1,005	737	674	82a			- 3	-8	B	1%
			GRAND To	YEAR 1884	-	22.5 3,340	1,102	37	84	26	221	149	6	8	77	616 616
Divisional	• • • •	111			F	- Closh	4,302	774	508	850	227	15L	BB .	96	88	47
			Stipendlary . Honorary . Grann To	111	:::	3,803	1,527 91	R36 A3	594 50	378 12	176	65	68	78 2	89 5	3-4 2-6
		`	OMEGIN TO	44T 188	***	3,782	1,418	888	648	200	164	93	80	75	PA -	3'4

Norm.—The Rangpur figures of this table do not agree with the figures of the corresponding table of the Grime Report, because the District Officer excluded the A Form pending at the end of 1998 from the table of the Crime Report,

The ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of was 4.7, against 3.4 in the preceding year. Darjeeling shows a great improvement during the year, the figures being .8, against 3.5 of the preceding year. Bogra returned 10.2 against 12.5. The ratios in Dinajpur and Rangpur were 6.1 and 8.6, against 2.9 and 2.8, respectively. In the district of Rajshahi are tried, as also to some degree in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. I know of no reason why the same result could not have been obtained elsewhere. Dinajpur and Rangpur are the districts which have fallen off. The Honorary Magistrates in Dinajpur and Bogra seem to have been specially dilatory.

Osses in which European British subjects were involved; one of assault, which was compromised, one of nuisance in which the accused was fined. There were three cases in Jalpaiguri. The first was under section 186, Indian Penal Code, obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties; the second was under section 323, Indian Penal Code, voluntarily causing hurt; and the third was under section 19, Act XI of 1878 (Arms Act), exporting a gun without a license. Conviction was obtained in the first and third cases, while the second was compromised. None of the accused claimed to be tried by jury. The following table shows the details of the trial of European British subjects during the year in Darjeeling:—

	30000	TAL LOWE DMT TO LAL.		TAL UND OF.	Pra	D1#9.	P	nnsens :	HOM DH	ream o	r.
Овисалит јон ов о рганса.	į	Persons	Custa.	Potness.	Coppe	Permay.	Courieted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed	Pled, every- est, or trans- ferred,	Total,
1	3	3	4	٥	ø	7	8	p	30	n	12
(1) Offences affecting the public health, a. (Chapter XIV). (2) Offences affecting the human body	\$	а		3			3	***	441		3-
(2) Ohencia su-cring the numer body (Chapter XVI). (3) Criminal manupropriation of pro- party.	B 1	6 1	1	1	P4*	1+4		1	***	*1*	1
(4) Machiel (5) Thoth (6) Offences under special and local	1 3	1 2	9	1 2	***		1 1 k	1		62 0 61 0	1 1
Total for 1994	13	14	1.8	14	+=1	1	7	1	84.1	<u> </u>	14
Total for 1808	7.6	11,15	15	1.5	211	944	4	11	4.1		28

Bad livelihood cases.

44. The subjoined table shows the bad livelihood cases during the year 1894:—

Districte.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases in which conviction followed	Number of cases in which acquittal followed.	Longest period from date on which process issued to con- clusion of case.	Венави.
1	2	3	4	6	6
Rajahahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Bangpur Bogra	16 38 15 9 37 48	7 18 8 9 37 81	6 9	Days. 68 60 58 50 180 142 {	9 cases pending. 20 "" 1 case pending. 4 cases pending. 1 absconded. 1 proceedings dropped. 1 struck off. 18 cases pending.
Total for 1894	251	159	87	574	
Total for 1898	260	191	58		

The result of bad livelihood cases was satisfactory in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.

Result of Sessions trials.

45. The following statement shows the results of the Sessions tries in the several districts:—

Districts.		Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	Number committed during the yest.	Total number for dis- posel.	Number disposed of.	Number in which convic-	Number of pases in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	Number of cases other- wise disposed of.	Percentage of cases re- sulting in conviction to total cases disposed of.	Remarks.
1		3	8	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi		13	22	85	33	26	1	6	1(a)	81.3	
Dinajpur		1	16	17	18	8	.,,	6	114	61.9	
Jalpsiguri	.,.	1(8)	8	9	8	6	414	4		66.9	
Darjoeling		1	8	9	7	5	111	2	140	71:4	
Rangpur		6(e)	38	39	38	26	2	12		68:4	
Bogra			18	18	18	10		7	1	65.6	
Pabna		4	16	20	19	13	1+*	6	844	68:4	
Total for 1894		26	181	147	187	99	8	42	2	68:4	
Total for 1898		19	166	184	155	1'5	7	40		761	

(a) Transferred to Pabna under orders of the High Court.
(b) Esvised figure.
(c) Out of the 10 cases that were pending at the end of 1893, four cases were transferred to Dinajpur in 1898.

The proportion of convictions is lower than in 1893. It was best in Rajshahi, where the percentage of cases ending in conviction to total cases disposed of was 81.2, and it was worst in Jalpaiguri and Bogra, where the percentage fell off from 90 and 75 to 55.5 and 55.5 respectively.

46. The subjoined table shows the demand, collections, and remissions of criminal fines during

the year 1894 :-

District	l	Derana year, in balanco o vions	of the cluding the pro- year.	Collec	thou.	Remise	ios, #c.	ing at	entstand- the end : year.	collective demand (and 5 on 2 - 6 as	tage of me on test columns relumns ad 2-7, lively).	Remarks.
		1893,	1894,	1898,	1894.	1893,	1004.	1998.	1894.	1884.	1894,	
1		3	3	4	В	6	7	8	Ď	10	11	72
Rajshaki Dinajpur Jaipalguri Darjooling		Rm. 10,948 17,437 17,047 18,470	Re. 16,704 17,326 14,356 9,051	Te. 8,480 13,361 0,497 8,365	Pa. 9,694 11,619 7,004 8,968	Re. 1,121 1,387 3,141 2,026	H4. 680 1,589 143 2,662	Re. 6,858 2,919 7,409 2,877	Ha. 5,480 (a)7,585 7,125 518	57°1 73°3 46°6 73°6	90°1 74°3 40°8 91°1	(a) Correct figures arrived at by worldention from the fine register. It is reported that the mistake
Rangpor Bogra Pabna	IM Idi	16,560 14,087 16,440	18,024 19,123 16,520	11,501 8,904 10,656	18,104 14,877 17,886	1,287 698 298	1,807 1,941 2,515	4,041 0,868 0,840	(b)3,756 5,354 4,634	761 6316 661	77'6 68'8 71'8	decurred before 1885. (b) The difference of Re 5 in due to the fact that the process feet realised as cost was not added to the amount of fines imposed, if was added as distinct item to the amount of fine realised under accountant-General, Kengul's cir- cular No, 1184.— M, of 1894.
Total	841	1,11,946	1,19,819	67,029	70,238	0,994	10,226	34,394	85,278	-06-9	68'6	

The percentage of collections on net demand shows improvement in all the districts, but the results cannot be considered satisfactory, especially in Jalpaiguri, where the collections are still below 50 per cent. The amount of remissions was highest in Darjeeling, being 27.4 per cent.

Attendance of Honorary Magis-

47. The following abstract statement shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates:

Distric	Ts.	* Subdivis	iona.	Number of times the Honorary	times the Honorary	Honor	BEE OF TIE RARY MAG ERE ABSEN	ISTRATES
*				Magistrates were asked to attend.	Magistrates actually attended.	With leave.	Without leave.	Total
1		2		8	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	{	Sadar Nator Naugaon	***	167 397 117	106 171 110	14	47 226	61 226 7
-		Total	114	681	387	21	273	294
Dinajpur	{	Sadar Raiganj	***	258 117	(a)149 87	80 30	47	127 30
		Total	184	875	236	110	47	157
Jalpaiguri		Sadar		706	541	96	69	165
Darjeeling	{	Sadar Kurseong		326 102	310 63	13 33	3 6	16 39
		Total		428	373	46	9	55
Rangpur	{	Sadar Gaibanda Kurigram Nilphamari	***	406 393 43 410	322 271 34 309	70 5 2 64	36 150 7 37	112 155 9 101
		Total		1,252	(8)936	147	280	377
Bogra		Sadar		333	(b)1,004		52	52
Pabna	{	Sadar Sirajganj	***	240 416	201 284	3	89 179	39 182
		Total		656	485	3	218	221
,		Divisional for 1894	total	-4,481	8,912	423	898	1,821
		Divisional for 1893	total	4,350	3,603	324	924	1,248

 ⁽a) One Honorary Magistrate attended 18 times more than he was saked to attend.
 (b) Certain Honorary Magistrates attended accord times more than they were saked to attend.

I have noticed with much pleasure the good work done by Mr. Sutherland. Barrister-at-law, and the Honorary Magistrates of Darjeeling. And in some remote places the appointment of benches offers the only means of doing justice on the spot. But I am not in favour of transferring trials from professional to Honorary Magistrates where the services of the former are available. I have found that judicial business is best transacted by those who are trained to it and being paid to do it have no excuse for neglect. The economy of employing private gentlemen without remuneration is a consideration of consequence, and it is well to encourage those willing to take a part in the administration, but the primary object is that justice should be done.

YVI -- REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The number of deeds registered during the year rose from 98,742 to 105,885, showing an increase of 7,143, as will be seen from the following statement. The increase is normal, being proportionate to the progress of the Division during a good year in wealth and population:—

,	Dieratore.		NUMBER OF REGISTERED			
			1893-94.	1894-95.		
	1		2	3		
Rajshahi	144	***	6,454	5,788		
Dinajpur	4++	***	19,709	20,803		
Jalpaiguri Jalpaiguri	***	410	5,019	5,113		
Darjeeling	166	***	509	571		
Rangpur	5+4	141	29,967	34,400		
Bogra	1+1	* ***	18,226	20,946		
Pabna	***	***	18,858	18,264		
	Total		98,742	105,885		

A charge was brought against the clerks of the Naugaon Sub-Registry Office, in the district of Rajshahi, for demanding excessive fees; it is reported that they have been dismissed, and that the conduct of the Sub-Registrar is under enquiry.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 51,75,095, and there was at the beginning of the year an arrear of Rs. 88,068; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,97,905, and the arrears were reduced to Rs. 61,276. In the previous year also the collections had exceeded the current demand, reducing the arrears from Rs. 1,10,340 to the sum indicated above. The result may be regarded as satisfactory. The road cess collections were also in excess of the current demand, being Rs. 9,57,869, against a current demand of Rs. 9,45,390, leaving an outstending balance of Rs. 74,406 at the close of the year.

leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 74,406 at the close of the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 16,430 in the current demand of land revenue, obtained almost entirely from temporarily-settled estates and estates held under direct management. To this increase Jalpaiguri contributed Rs. 13,267 gained by settlement of lands under ten lease rules, by progressive rate of rents under those rules, by renewal of time-expired leases, by settlement of jalkar mahals, and by the general settlement of the Western Duars. The current demand of ceases was Rs. 9,45,390, against Rs. 9,24,376 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,014. This increase is due chiefly to revaluations.

With a total demand of Rs. 49,421 (current Rs. 47,005 and arrear Rs. 2,416) on account of zamindari dák cess, the collections were Rs. 48,383. Here, again, the outstanding balance was reduced.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collections on current demands and the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demands under each class in each district:

				C	LASS II.—	TEMPORA	KELY-SETT	Led Hartan	EG.	Otiag	HL-Be	ITATES DIRI AGRIL	MILY	
Digg	RICTO.	Permu	a L— mently- ostales.	Bett) period	a) ed for is with restors,	Private leased to	b) refetes farmers rious.	Gove	o) rment leased ners for inds.	Those	n) managed pristors,	Govern	b) whed by limbtes rioter.	EO.
4		Oprrent.	Arress.	Current.	Arresr,	Current,	Arresr.	Cerrent.	Arrear,	Current.	Arrear.	Сиггедь.	Arrent.	REMARKO.
-	1	3	3	•	5	6	7	8	0	10	n,	12	18	14
	C 1894-95	20'14	100	100		ahara								
ajuhahd	1893-04	98*54	100	100	100	100	Gerton	99*58	rest10-	86101	95'84	87.81	91'48	
	C 1894-96	100°B	100	100	100	100	******	100		65-87	82.30	58°69	79:38	
inejper	1893-94	99:7	200		P*****		484 (1)	*******	1	100	100	100	100	
	4		200	4410	818414		White see	951458	844186	96'6	100400	00%	100	
ipoiguri	1894-85	99-97	440.00	100	100	paper	Andrea			borton	441***	92'87	94126	
	(1995-04	390	100	100	100	*****	,	FIRM	*****	4148	*****	90'08	18:39	
arjeeling	1894-96	69-60	Miles	******	P41 - +4	49+4+1	***	100	Hillian Inc.	171411	1985-1	D7168	99:84	
	(1893-94	59160	Bress	1-1	*****	*****	841114	100	Luo			99109	95-50	
mgpur	S 1894-95	98*97	100	100	141491	86.86	100	78:28	100		,	1.00		
er@h.er	1803-94	99-13	100	3.00	100	31199	199	77'45			,,,,,,	61.00	,,,,,,	
	£ 1894-95	98'81	100	*****		117-0-	41,444			911.100		9L'16	86:57	
iliur.	1898.04	9619	100	444-41	*****		224.115	461111	Ib. ste		177111	87:18	9570	
	(1894-91	9918	100	100	300	Pore	81'3	50/3	100	84.6	68-8	67'4	48	
ACC.	E898-00	8015	100	99"1	100	96%	8917	88-8	100	68.9	95	95.7	83-1	

The percentage of collections in permanently-settled estates was above the prescribed standard in all districts except Darjeeling and Bogra. In the former the apparent deficiency is due to a peculiar arrangement, which costs us several explanations every year. A sum of Rs. 474 has been allowed for life to the heirs of the late Chebu Lama, and by order of the Board it is shown in the accounts as a revenue demand remitted. In Bogra the balance was Rs. 5,291, of which Rs. 5,209 were realized after the close of the year. Revenue in that district is largely paid by transfer receipts, which are sometimes realized too late. In Pahna the collections on private estates temporarily settled with farmers did not reach the prescribed standard. In that district successive Collectors have been much too easy with these middlemen, who should be taught punctuality, or climinated altogether from our revenue system. The short collections in Rangpur on Government estates temporarily settled with farmers were due to the non-realization of the small sum of Rs. 32. The low percentage in Pahna is open to the comment I have made as regards private estates. In estates directly managed for proprietors, and in those owned by Government as proprietors, the percentages of collections were not up to the mark in Rajshahi and Pahna. The short collections in the former district were partly due to the failure of the kalai and mulberry crops in some estates. The short collections in Pahna were principally due to the non-realization of rents from the raiyats of the estate Namzad Bahir Char. This land is under settlement, and the local authorities have not been able to come to an understanding with the raiyats as to the new rental. Until the point is decided, a difficulty is felt in making any realizations. The figures for Jalpaiguri have not been explained. The results were considerably better than in the previous year. The percentages of collections in Government estates managed direct were low in Darjeeling and Bogra. The falling off in Darjeelin

OPERATION OF THE SALE LAWS.

51. The following table shows the number of sales and exemptions from sales in the several districts during the year:—

	i		, SA	LES.		Exemption	~ -		
Districts.		Whole estate.	Shares.	Rights and interests.	Total.	from sales.	Sales annulled.	REMARKS.	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rajshahi		111001	7 2		7	61	414444		
Dinajpur		1	2		3	19	*****		
Jalpaiguri		4411	1	*****	1	1	*****		
Darjeeling	***	******	Oliver .	18:414	****	11	*****		
Rangpur	444	3	2	******	5	18	44414	a fe	
Bogra	}	1 1	477515	114111	1	62	*****	**	
Pabua	144	4	1	*****	5	180	******		
Total for 1894-95	4 h +	9	13		22	352	*****		
Total for 1893-94		21	11	141119	32	378	2	-	

The defaults resulting in sales were as usual due to disputes among sharers or the unprofitable nature of the estates. It appears that the Act was worked with moderation.

ed with moderation.
52. Altogether 15 regular settlements were effected during the year.

In Raishahi the settlements of char Titamari and diara Shibnagur were concluded under the old Regulations. The former was hitherto unassessed, and the revision of the rent-roll of the latter was found necessary on account of the expiration of the farming lease. The operations resulted in an increase of Rs. 301 in the revenue, chiefly on account of improvement in the quality of the soil through fluvial action and extension of cultivation. In Jalpaiguri two tea estates, the term of the preliminary leases of which had expired, were resettled. The settlement of the Western Duars, which was commenced in 1889 and conducted by a special officer under the provisions of the Bhutan Duars Act, KVI of 1869, was concluded, and the final report submitted during the year. The settlements of the Alipur and Falakata tahsils have since been confirmed. The sottlements of the other three tahsils were confirmed during the previous year. An increase of Rs. 1,40,902, or 60°2 per cent., was gained over the revonue of Rs. 2,33,999 paid under the previous settlement. The chanced revenue has been collected with as much facility as the old, and no general objection has been made to the increase. The resettlement of the West Tista Khas Mahal in Darjeeling, which was concluded during the year, resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,683. The other estate settled in this district is a plot of forest land. A cadastral survey in connection with the resettlement of Terai jotes, containing an area of 271 square miles, was undertaken during the year under the supervision of Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the Bengal Survey Party, Nos. 2 and 8, and 229 square miles were surveyed during the season commencing from the 8th December 1894 to the 5th March 1895. Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, who was appointed Assistant Superintendent Officer to carry out demarcation and khanapuri work, completed khanapuri as ragards 100 square miles. The marks deliminating the jotes have disappeared in places by the encroachments of the ri

the khañapuri was almost completed, and he returned to general duty on the 16th August 1894. He took leave before the next field season and was transferred to other work. His successor, Babu Sarat Chander Das, arrived on the 29th of November 1694, and had to commence attestation without the advantage of communicating with the officers whose work he had to attest. He found many defects in the khanapuri, much of which had to be done once again. Up to the end of March 1895 the existing rents and the status of 1,465 tenants were recorded after final attestation, but some of the entries will probably require further revision. There were 78 boundary disputes, of which 23 were disposed of by the Settlement Officer during the year. The cost of survey to the end of the year was Rs. 12,625-4 and that of settlement Rs. 4,912-2-3. Seven regular settlements were effected in Pabna, of which five were settlements of resumed estates and two of Government estates. Of the five resumed estates, four were settled with proprietors and one farmed out. The two Government estates are fisheries.

Estates held under direct management. 53. The following table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

. 94	Nome	er of m	FFATIN.			5 d			GE OF CO	LLECTIONS D,	
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private inti- viduale,	Total.	Total demand, And current,	Total collections, research currents	Total remissions, rest and current.	fotal balences.	derear,	Ourreat.	Total,	RUMARRO
1	2	s		6	0	7	В		10	u	13
lajahahi as Hnajyur as alpaiguri as harjouling as ang pur as logga as ang pur as ang pur as	91 11 5 24 8 8	11 3 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	32 1.8 5 7.3 8	2v, 10,330 463 4,30,563 1,11,373 26 45,095 19,668	84, 9,066 443 3,38,598 1,08,710 8,1 45,323 11,519	804 1,965 1,190	30,581 1,088 1,088 5,764 6,068	91*88 100 96*85 90*84 100 96*57 60*28	87*14 100 92*40 97*05 100 91*16 88*0	87-76 100 98-58 87-66 110 91-80 58-6	
total for 1696-85	95	86	183	6,08,541	5,61,694	3,496	63,601	8:19	91:3	99.3	
otal for 1895-94	97	88	180	6,26,068	6,67,610	3,975	66,608	8914	90°B	B0:4	

The collections were satisfactory in Dinajpur and Rangpur.

Agency and the mode of manage—

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55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts:—

Cost of management.

Districts.		Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingen-	Percentage of column 8 on column 2.
1		2	8	4
Rajsbahi	***	Rs. 8,862	Ra. 398	4:47
Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	***	3,75,945 1,10,745	17,238 9,385	4·5 8·4
Rangpur Bogra Pabna	111	40,610 15,116	6,460 1,462	13·4 9·67
Total for 1894.95	***	5,51,278	33,943	6.1
Total for 1893-94	411	5,40,702	33,489	6.1

The high cost in Bogra is due to the fact that a special officer is retained for the management of the Jaipur estate in that district.

56. The condition of raivats in Government estates is very like that of their neighbours on private lands, differing only in their neighbours on private lands, differing only in their neighbours on private lands, differing only in their neighbours on private lands, differing only in their neighbours on private lands, differing only in the fixed, they are, on the whole, more prosperous. Like the surrounding raivats, they are cheerful and fairly well off in the hills; they make money in the Terai country, though suffering in many parts from sickness; are free from poverty, but very ignorant in the Barind; are occasionally badly off in the Gangetic districts, and feel the pressure of population, while in other respects having a life very much to their taste. The only attribute they enjoy in common is security of tenure at a fair rent, and since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it is shared in some measure by the whole country. The prosperity of the Duars is due to the fact that it is country newly conquered and reclaimed where population has not yet attained its limits.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvements in, Government estates during the year:—

		A	MOUNT EXPENDED	FROM-		
		74	per cent.			
Division	Districts.	Manage- ment proper,	Miscellaneous improvements (inc.uding agri- cultural improve- ments and experiments).	2 per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Grant for agricultural public works.	REMARKS
1	2		4	6	6	-7
	Rajshahi	Re. 898	Rs.	Re. 22	Rs. 344	
Raj-	Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	17,238 9,885	11,118 5,000	6,152	990	
	Rangpur Bogra	5,460 1,462	266 111	808	###### ###### ######	,
	Total	33,943	16,495	7,050	1,884	

Details of the expenditure shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of the foregoing statement are given in the following table:—

					AMOURT E	xpended-	_		
Die	Districts. •		In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drain- age and irriga- tion.	In plant- ing trees.	On drains and em- bank- ments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi		641	Rs. 344	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra,	Rs. 22	Rs. 300
Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	3	***	3,786	1,767	144144	****** ******	4,953 5,000	7,764	18,260
Rangpur Bogra Pabua		141	808	84 (PP) 4P+HAR	22	991000 114444 801741	144	100	1,074
	Total	***	5,008	1,757	22	141144	10,097	7,997	24,871

The greater part of the Rs. 5,006 devoted to water-works was expended on making 88 Raniganj pipe wells in the Duars—a very useful work where good drinking water is hard to get. Rupees 1,757 were spent in Jalpaiguri on dams on the Dhurdhura, Bhutki, and Barabisha rivers, repairing a channel at Chukchuka and some roadside drains. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, reports that "by the construction of the bunds much improvement has been effected in bringing lands under cultivation which would have otherwise remained effected in bringing lands under cultivation which would have otherwise remained fallow. By clearing roadside drains the Alipur civil station has been better drained." Tree planting, I regret to see, was neglected except in Bogra; this is a matter I commend to the attention of all Collectors and tahsildars. The expenditure on road making was confined to Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, new districts, where the work is much needed. The Darjeeling assignment of Rs. 5,000 was all paid as a contribution for the construction of an important bridge at Matigara on the Balasan river in the Terai. This may be suitable for once, but in general I prefer to see the grant used for various local works on the different estates rather than appropriated bodily for some one Government construction which is being mainly made out of other funds. In regard to expenditure under the head of miscellaneous improvements, I may observe that Rs. 2,250 were spent on the construction of record-rooms in the three tahsils. Besides what is shown in the preceding statement, a sum of Rs. 11,534 was spent during the year from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund on the construction of Hospital Assistant's quarters at Kalimpong, improvements of hats and bazars, the maintenance of roads, maintenance of the dispensary at Siliguri, and contribution to primary education.

58. The following table shows the amount

expended in original works and repairs of the roads

in different districts :-

•		Construc	TION OF-		ANCE AND RS OF—		
Districts.		Main roads and bridges.	Village roads.	Main roads.	Village roads.	Total.	REMARKS
1		2	3	4 .	5	6	7
		Re.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jalpaiguri	417	30,498	6,189	15,830	1,080	(a)53,097	
Darjeeling	****	800	614	5,965	*** 1	(8)6,785	
Bogra	417	144 28-50 144	***	***	4.4	(c)144	
Total		81,442	6,189	21,295	1,080	60,006	

(a) and (c) Inclusive of the amount shown in the second table at the commencement of paragraph 57.
(b) Exclusive of the amount shown in the second table at the commencement of paragraph 57.

59. Several experiments were tried during the year, that which produced the most favourable result being the sowing of the Naini Tal potato seed. This succeeded in Rajshahi Cultivation of new staples. and in the Alipur subdivision of Jalpaiguri, while it failed at Mainaguri.

Agricultural improvements, 60. No agricultural implements were tried

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

during the year of report.

61. The number of certificates issued during the year, exclusive of those received "from other districts," was somewhat less than that in the preceding year, being 6,220 against 6,835. The number of disposals by satisfaction of Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act. claim was greater than that of the preceding year by 881, and the number pending at the close of the year shows a decrease by 220. The realizations were much better, showing an increase of Rs. 60,840 over those of the preceding year, and were generally made before sale of property, only Rs. 5,267 having been recovered by the latter method or arrest. The results are therefore, on the whole, very satisfactory.

19, in the previous year. The number pending at the close of the year was 28, against 22 in the previous year.

63. Fifteen partition cases were instituted during the year, and 13 were disposed of, against 6 and 8, respectively, in the previous year: 52 cases are pending. I find great difficulty in securing continuous attention to this form of business. Partition cases are long, and the residence of officials in this Division is very short; as soon as a Collector or Deputy Collector has got the butwaras in hand, he seems to be invariably transferred. I have, however, noticed an improvement

84. There were 1,793 instituted during the year, 1,800 were disposed of, and 480 remained pending. The instructions contained in the Board's circular order No. 3 of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested land registration cases, have been duly observed. The change has continued to work satisfactorily. It leads to the more speedy disposal of cases, and saves much expense to the applicants. It has not yet given rise to any fraudulent registration. The registers prescribed by the Act are generally

65. The importance of the use of the elaborate rent receipts prescribed by the Act is now universally known to the raiyate, and the forms have come into general use. This provision of the Bengal Tenancy Act has proved most successful: it has constructed a record of rights for the province on automatic principles.

66. The following statement shows details as to some operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885:—

bremon.	Darmore.	(a) Votuntary, sec. tion 13(3),	(b) By derree sale, wertions 18(1) and co	(c) By succession, of section 15.	Contractation of rent pay-	Appressing of produce whote rept is paid in kind, sections 60 and 70.	Segistration of tempore- went, section 80.	Certificate of Collectors as to stepsistion of land for building or other per- round, welfor M.	Notices of recumptions of hand by tandlords, section 87 (8).	Written permeaton to landlords to meaning fand, under metion 90.	Applications by Collector for appearance of com- mon manager, under sec- fon of	deplantions made for sor- ver and record of rights under chapter 3.	Applications made for the marray and record of propretors private lands, ouder chapter X.L.	Local enquiries held by the order of a Coort, sec- tion 103.
1	2			В	6	7	8	8	10	11	18	15	14	18
Berneum	Bajahahi	187 67 587 587 58 116	6 1 5 914 B50	16 1 1 1 1	200	1	568 549 541 541 541 541	24 77 84 84 84 71 818	9	100	Ann Ann Ann Ann Ann Ann Ann Ann Ann Ann	3	199 000 100 100 101 111 111 111 111 111	1111 1988 1998 1998 486 481
	Total for 1898-94,	660	595	4			ì		10	144		2	*14	4.1

Three settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act were completed during the year—of Lot Latijhari, a Ward's estate in Dinajpur; Char Pachakola, the property of Government; and Latuabari, a private estate in Pabna. There are 14 such settlements in progress. I have found the procedure of ordering a survey and record of rights to be made very effective for settling land disputes which, if left to be fought out, go on for generations. The objection to using the system more extensively is that most of the competent officers who can be spared for such work are engaged on the great settlements of Bihar and Orissa. When this agency is set free, I hope for great good to Bengal in the adoption of a more active policy where the relations between landlord and tenant are disturbed. The local officers cannot be got to do the work, and those at present sent on special duty are seldom fit to do it.

Landlords' iccs. Sum of Rs. 1,044 was deposited as landlords' fees, against Rs. 1,262 in the previous year. The amounts accepted and refused by landlords were Rs. 301 and Rs. 669, against Rs. 244 and Rs. 966, respectively, in the preceding year. The figures indicate that the zamindars are somewhat less disinclined than they were to accept their fees, also that the raiyats' desire to pay has a little slackened. Rejection is still, however, the rule, acceptance the exception. The alleged object of the refusals is the fear of creating evidence that the holding is of the privileged character for which the fees are payable; it is not improbable that the hope of getting more than the legal fee by private arrangement is the real metive.

68. The relation between landlords and tenants were on the whole

Relation between landlords and tenants were on the whole peaceful and satisfactory during the year, though there were exceptions, some of which I note. In the Naugaon subdivision a complaint was made that the Chaudhuri zamindars of Kasimpur had the crops of their raiysts plundered for resisting a demand for enhanced rent. The charge was proved fully and certain persons convicted. In Rangpur the survey and settlement of Padamshar, where the relation between landlords and tenants had been very strained, has been effective in restoring peace. It is reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Gaibandha that "the zamindar of Bamandanga, Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Choudhuri, has become very unpopular on account of his vagaries and his shabby treatment of his tenants. His method of putting down his raiyats is said to be by letting loose his elephants, of which he possesses 12, without mahuts in charge of them, to wander through the crops and destroy them." The Collector says that steps have been taken to stop this procedure. It was a case of this kind, observed by me on tour, that led to the orders for settling rents in Padamshar. I should have thought it easy to deal with, so long as the zamindar confined himself to the use of an engine of oppression as conspicuous as an elephant. The Subdivisional Officer of Sirajanj writes:—"Most of the landlords keep large number of peons and sardars, very few are in undisputed possession of their estates, and collections are commonly made at least by show of force. Landlords are undoubtedly in a difficult position, and I think the raiyats can hold their own as a rule, but there are some serious disputes current between landlords and raiyats at presont, and a fow gross acts of oppression have undoubtedly occurred." I believe that the agrarian disputes in Sirajganj, which have been carried on for half a century and originally suggested the procedure for settlement now embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Act, could all be reconciled if oortain portions of the subdivision were dealt with under t

Training of young officers in in connection with the resettlement of the Terai jotes. In Pabna Mr. C. A. Bell, late Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj, acted as Settlement and Revenue Officer of the private estate Uday Krishtopur Digur and Aminpur, and in addition as Settlement Officer in connection with settlements under Regulations of the petty estates. Mr. Carey, the present Subdivisional Officer, also acted as Settlement and Revenue Officer of estate Char Aminpur in addition to the settlement work of the petty estates under the Regulations.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Col. 70. I desire to record no remarks under this leaters.

EVIH .- ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

71. There were eight estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. Babu Kunja Mohan Maitra, ward of the Talanda estate in Rajshahi, is being educated in the 4th class of the Rajshahi Collegiate School. The progress made by him in his studies is unsatisfactory. He has not obtained his annual class promotion this year. Both the wards of the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur have obtained their class remove in the school. Burdhankuti ward,

Babu Chandrakeshore Roy, has given up his studies and does not attend school. He is being taught now zamindari business at home by a tutor. The Rahamatpur ward was in good health and made progress in studies. He has been promoted from the 5th to the 4th class of the Hare School, Calcutta. ward has also done well. He obtained his class remove from the 4th to the 3rd class of the Hare School, Calcutta. The progress made by the Hazrabati ward was unsatisfactory. Arrangements are being made to remove him from Kajshahi to Rangpur, and place him under the 2nd teacher of the local zilla school, who has been appointed guardian tutor of the ward. The survey and settlement has been appointed guardian tutor of the ward. of Lot Latijhari of the Maldwar ward's estate in Dinajpur, taken in hand in 1893, were completed during the year. The rental has increased from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,520. The demand of the Wards' estates in the Division was Rs. 3,15,925 current and Rs. 2,10,609 arrear, making in all Rs. 5,26,534; the collections were Rs. 3,11,926, the remissions Rs. 11,501, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,03,107. The result is so far fair that the collections almost equalled the current demand, and that the arrears were reduced, though by very little only. Nothing is more difficult than to get a manager to apply for leave to write off a demand irrecoverable, even when, as is usually the case, it represents a sum that never was duo-something entered in the account on the old zamindari princple of making the rent seem as large as may be. He finds that to obtain the remission costs trouble, and he does not see that it can benefit the ward; moreover, it is contrary to custom. It is for this reason mainly that the considerable arrears remain on the accounts year after year. The collections indicate different defects in the season as retarding realizations.

XIX.-EXCISE.

72. The following statement shows the excise revenue in the several districts of this Division during the year 1894-95:—

	Con-	itry rlt.	Tai	rl.	Paci	hwai.	Ran	. do.		LPRAI, ND,	Ganja	a and g.	Opiu	20.	Drogs lices		Misson! Oli		Tot	<u>.</u>
Districts.	1888.04	1891-06.	1845-94	1695-45	1965-94	1,004.95.	1605-94,	1891-96.	1895-94.	1004-0b.	1989-04	1848.	1386.04.	1884-0K.	1505-94,	1694-95.	1005-01.	780-100	1980 44	4
1	8	8		8	6	7	В	В	10	11	39	18	16	1.6	16	17	18	10	90	
ajehahi lianipur alpaiguri arjeeling arjeeling arjeeling arjeeling	83,833 93,860	Re. 88,089 83,194 1,15,052 1,24,296 35,229 87,667 87,047	En. 1,207 1,747 406 168	Ra. 1,640 1,660 1,661	25,395 197 45,895 197 458 314	H4. 1.619 4,965 97,060 195 1,551 511	Re. 1,424 1,664 1,860 14,860 5,613 868 1,630	R.a. 1,680 9,106 2,678 18,384 8,411 948 1,718	Ra. 2,564 8,172 445 480 108 402 1,680	Re. 2,796 8,263 401 420 245 664 1,649	40, 271 35, 973 35, 973 33, 697 10, 427 54, 307 26, 180 61, 218	Bta. 63,288 89,391 81,892 9,64: 67,488 94,304 51,474	Ha. 35,441 47,857 P.811 5,684 87,324 E1,318 18,248	Bo. 35,440 66,143 0,636 6,304 6,304 6,304 17,470	Re. 29 137 18 1	144 186 18 19 1	Ra. 218 74 52 266 66 68	8ta- 181 87 90 195 60 A86 95	E.a., 1.18,652 1.80,677 1,67,686 1,74,640 1,79,494 72,178 1,06,480	1,56 1,64 1,60 1,60 1,60 1,60 1,00
Total	4,03,335	4,30,458	8,617	6,103	33,948	25,380	26,112	28,100	7,777	9,371	2,61,970	8,71,847	11,23,881	2,20,412	348	819	190	806	9,48,679	10,

The statement shows a moderate increase in the receipts under every head except opium, the demand for which remains almost unchanged. The steady growth of the excise I attribute to the same cause as that of the stamp revenue—the normal development of a year during which the people were fairly prosperous, in a country progressing both in population and wealth. Exclusive of the cost price of opium, it amounted to Rs. 51,954, or 5.5 per cent. To ascertain the increase due to greater consumption in this Division, it is necessary to exclude also the figures as to ganja, a drug we produce rather than use; calculated thus, the excise revenue was Rs. 6,96,602 in 1893.94 and Rs. 7,28,979 in 1894-95, showing an improvement of Rs. 32,377, or 4.6 per cent.

The increase is mainly under the head of country spirit and ganja, which account for Rs. 28,125 and Rs. 19,577 respectively, and is on account of better settlement.

There were 123,421 gallons of country spirit consumed during the year, against 113,808 of the previous year, showing an increase of 9,513 gallons. The consumption of ganja and opium was 442 and 183 maunds, against 462 and 190 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

The rate per head of the population of the total excise revenue was as follows in the several districts:-

Rajebahi				As.	P.
Dinajpar	1++	44.0	* 1 0	I	7
Jalpuignri	***	***	44.	1	7
Darjeeling	***	9.4.4		3	9
Rangpur	***	441	111	13	0
Bogra	010	9,1,7	***	1	5
Pabra	141	***	111	1	6
	111			1	L3

The consumption of country spirits is highest in Darjeeling, and of opium

in Rangpur, as was the case in the preceding year.

73. The area cultivated with ganja decreased from 3,295 bighas to 2,011, the number of raiyats growing the drug from 2,879 to 1,842, the produce from 9,755 maunds to 3,235. The figures indicate a bad season, caused by excessive rain at the commencement of the season, and the appearance of the red spider later on. The quantity of ganja exported from the producing and storing station at Naugaon was 5,456 maunds 28 seers 2 chitaks, against 7,434 maunds 1 seer I chitak in the preceding year. Its distribution was as follows:—

Bengal	***			Mns.		C,
Orisan,	***	P 14		4,627	EF.	14
Assam	***	4 + 1			37	4
Kuch Biha	***	***	111	596		12
Minust Mir	1 70 0	* * *	100	62	12	- 8
MOTED- W 08	tern Provinces		***	73	15	12
		Total	*	5,456	28	2

The export to the North-Western Provinces has steadily increased. The duty on ganja sent there was Rs. 18,214. This sum was paid at the Naugaon subtreasury under a rule which seems contrary to the economic principle that taxation should not be levied until the latest moment possible. In the case of Assam the more convenient system is adopted of realising the duty in the consuming districts. The rate of duty during the year remained unchanged; 58 persons were licensed to act as ganja brokers, against 70 in the previous year. There were 14 presecutions for offences against the Ganja Act: 10 for illegal possession, 3 failing to account for stock, and 1 for illegal sale. Of these cases 13 ended in conviction.

XX.-STAMPS.

74. The subjoined table shows the stamp revenue during the year 1894-1895 :-

Darra	rops,		Court-fees.	Copies.	Non- judicial adhesive,	Beceipt.	Non- judicial impressed.	General.	Cours gupers,	Total,	Bineaug
	1		1	3	4	4	4	7	8	9	10
			Ba.	Be.	Be.	Ba.	Da.	Ba.	Ra.	Ra.	
Bajahahi		444	1,01,111	10,278		1,186	42,840	2,376	3,660	2,02,654	
inajpor	110	411	1,68,057	7,609	91	6,138	74,610	3,394	3,797	2,93,719	
elpelguri	D+1	* p*	75,942	6,000	148	6,383	\$0,143	1,490	1,600	1,17,861	
arjesting	p. d	***	18,715	794	20	6,300	7,646	228	186	80,671	
August.	***	P-11	2,62,576	15,168	30	4,006	1,13,271	8,616	6,875	4,08,781	į.
ottor	849		\$6,540	6,974	141	1,686	44,800	1,140	3,499	1,45,791	
Lion		+64	1,96,048	11,710	4	8,900	^ 67,87L	4,710	3,778	1,84,343	
Total for 3	804/05	des	9,93,300	15,450	154	20/60h	3,63,265	18,600	90,768	18,01,641	
Yatel for l	408-84		V,61,31,8	16,700	14E	\$7,755	3,73,918	194,,240	80,778	16,47,099	

The year under report brings in an increased stamp revenue of Rs. 53,574, or 3.8 per cent. over the receipts of the preceding year. The increase is mainly in court-fee stamps, which account for Rs. 47,072. The steady growth of the revenue is due to the progress of the country in population and wealth. Compared with the previous year, it appears that the proportion of revenue to population is stationary in the case of both non-judicial and court-fee stamps in all the districts except Rajshahi, Darjeeling, and Bogra. Rajshahi shows a proportion of 1 against 109 in the case of court-fee stamps. Bogra shows a proportion of 106 against 105 in the case of non-judicial stamps, and Darjeeling a proportion of 105 and 108 against 106 and 11 in the case of both the stamps respectively. The divisional average for non-judicial and court-fee stamps is 105 and 11, respectively, as was in the preceding year. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realized by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was 242, against 275 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 33. The amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 1,510, against Rs. 2,043 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 533. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Collectors under section 37 was 299 against 306, showing a decrease of 7 cases, and the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 2,428 against Rs. 2,587, showing a decrease of Rs. 159. Two cases occurred in Rajshahi in which duty and penalty to the amount of Rs. 46 were realized during the year under sections 19E and 19G of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870. The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 126 against 18, the number of persons brought to trial was 160 against 109, the number of convictions was 141 against 90, the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 812-8 against Rs. 460, and the amount disbursed as rewards was Rs. 187-8 against Rs. 124 in the preceding year.

XXI.-INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income-tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

YHARE.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand (tax),	Collections.	Parcentage of collec- tions to demand.	Distress warrant,	Pounities.	Expendi-	Percentage of expen- diture to collec- tions.	Objections
1	1	1	4		θ	7		0	-
1893-84	32.948	Ra. 3,43,659	Rd. 3.01,600	99-3	589	Ra. 2,315	Ns. 16,764	5'8	178
1004-06	18,848	8,06,189	8,06,274	9817	601	3,476	16,813	816	789
Increase or decrease	+400	+4,680	+3,666	6	+61	+1,163	+-59	414	-84

With the increased number of assessees the demand and collections increased by Rs. 4,580 and Rs. 2,668, respectively. The percentage of expenditure to collections was stationary. The mealizations were satisfactory, being 98'7 percent, of the demand. In no district did they fall below the minimum standard of 95 percent. The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 600, against 1 to 619 in the preceding year, and the average incidence of tax was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 1 to every 26 persons. The incidence of tax is highest in Darjeeling (1 to every 5 persons) and lowest in Rangpur (1 to every 41 persons). There was a decrease of tan cases in the number of sales in the districts of this Division, the figures of the year being 60, against 70 of the previous year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1805

XXII.-MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

76. The circulation of currency notes during the year and the preceding year will be seen from the following statement:—

		Hadet	TATE.			Dimai	PUL.			JALPAT	G Dius.			DARIBI	RLIFO.	
	Value o	d notes	Value o		Value o		Yalue c	d notes	Value e recei		Value o			of notes		of motes
	1895-04.	1894-06,	1805-04.	1894-90.	1898-94.	1804-95.	1993-94.	1884-05,	1395-94.	1894-95.	1005-04.	L894-86.	1899-04.	1×84-95.	1993-95.	1804-96.
1	3	3	4	Б	Ð	2	*	p	10	31	15	18	14	15	10	ir
	Ra.	B4.	Ba.	Re.	Rs.	Ra.	jke.	lta.	Re.	Ra.	Bo.	Re.	B4.	Re.	Be.	Es.
Government Trea- attry, Bank of Bengal,	60,750	89,600	4	941	.500	16,800	194	41)	10,500	36,500	6,23,680	8,99,170	***	>29	4,94,786	4,74,236
Other Treasuries	177	1+>	1,50,250	1,17,525	971		10,55,540	10,25,570		6.1		M.	1111		'	197
Public in pay- ment of Govern- ment dues.	1,87,716	2,83,980	1,79,701	1,78,600	7,68,030	6,01,855	1,20,000	1,29,998	P.75,950	8,24,635	2,08,653	2,27,960	7,68,275	7,58,910	3,43,655	3.40,993
Ditto for silver	2,01,280	1,68,145	1,87,540	1,47,853	4,87,800	7,00,760	1,48,646	9,02,175	66,145	12,840	1,08,925	1,72,375	1,30,476	96,975	62,110	88,686
Exchange for notes of other values.	19,900	15,300	19,200	13,300	4,800	0,020	4,800	6,510	7,310	\$2,810	7,310	22, 81u	1,27,010	1,47,870	1.97,010	1,47,870
Total	4,76,090	4,48,806	4,86,785	4,65,840	12,50,000	13,94,186	13,95,646	14,94,960	10,69,225	8,90,700	10,48,450	a,92,305	0,74,700	10,03,258	9,97,510	10,12,670
otes of Re. 540 and upwards.	2,01,000	2,43,500	3,10,500	2,18,50	9,80,000	11,68,000	10,80,000	11,70,600	5,20,000	2,27,000	8, 88,800	1,06,000	2,32,000	2,35,000	8,87,000	2,13,000
ito of amalar values.	2,77,090	8,46,800	2.70,236	2.40,340	4,11,600	2,20,185	2,29,018	8,53,780	7,80,945	6,00,700	7.14,950	d,26,505	7,42,700	7,64,955	7,70,010	7,79,670
Total	4,76,020	4,88,806	4,86,738	4,60,860	19,80,090	18,94,185	18,25,846	14,94,960	10,59,925	8,98,700	10,48,450	0.22.305	9.74.700	10,03,286	9_97_510	10,12,67

		RANG	PUB.			Dogs	lijk,			PAR	WA.	1		Tot	A.E.	
	Value o		Value o	of notes		of mates ived.	Value o		Value o	d notes	Value o	of notes	Yalue o	of notes wed.		of spoten
	1893-94,	1894-95.	1993-94.	3896-95.	1893-94.	1896-96.	1893-94,	1894-05,	1893-94,	1894-96.	1993-94,	1804-95,	1903-94.	1894-06.	1893-94,	1894-96.
	18	19	200	91.	23	23	24	25	296	27	28	269	30	51	æ	20
	BJ.	Ro.	Re.	Ra.	Ra,	Ba.	Ba.	Ha.	No.	Pa.	Ra,	Ra.	Be.	Be.	Re.	Ba.
1. Covernment Tree-	40,000	43,500		4 2 4	68,600	99,000		13-	18,750	19,500	76,000		8,07,600	2,26,500	12,64,261	6,78,486
Bengal.	147	100	3,07,384	3,16,250	1.2		1,29,000	69,000	1,500	had	8,500	212	1,500	444	16,44,770	15,13,846
3. Public in pay- ment of Govern-	5,05,486	5,72,856	1,01,680	1,76,825	1,25,245	94,135	74,160	69,670	1,81,650	99,780	1,25,020	3,37,646	84,07,680	82,94,791	15,13,085	12,51,130
. Ditto for sliver	1,18,808	64,389	8,43,080	1,56,510	76,130	35,650	69,170	\$2,020	85,676	50,480	83,870	47,915	11,09,065	10,93,046	9,00,007	8,01,030
5. Eschange for notes of other waters.	49,370	31,960	49,370	11,960	4,070	6,240	4,570	6,840	DI	5,000	FII	6,000	9,11,760	1,16,300	1,11,700	9,16,300
Total	7,00,100	7, 19,065	1,50,450	6,61,846	2,66,945	1,57,018	1,09,900	1,45,030	2,39,755	1,76,670	3,58,600	1,90,660	50,55,565	48,56,635	61, 44, 620	47,10,610
Notes of Me. 800 and upwards.	4,04,600	8,45,500	8,95,000	2,93,500	1,98,000	61,500	1,92,500	60,000	3,37,500	63,000	1,39,500	88,000	23,73,000	98,\$n.,500	85,14,800	98,27,560
Detto of smaller	8,61,580	8,78,886	8,04,480	8,68,346	1,40,948	95,516	1,47,400	82,000	96,250	1,13,570	1,27,386	1,33,660	9,65,545	24/95,135	26,80,020	24,68,011
Total	7,85,100	7,18,066	7,89,486	8,61,846	2,66,946	1,57,015	9,69,900	1,49,080	1,39,750	1,74,670	5,58,800	1,90,66	0 50, 21, 555	48,25,635	61,44,520	47,10,60

The value of notes received during the year declined from Rs. 50,28,555 to Rs. 48,26,635 and of issues from Rs. 51,44,520 to Rs. 47,10,510. The falling off was in the district of Jalpaiguri, and is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that planters preferred this year paying dues in cash rather than in notes. I noticed that rupees were more plentiful at the station this year than formerly, and that one could not remit to Calcutta at par; but I could not ascertain the reason; perhaps the establishment of a branch of the bank of Bengal there had some influence, though of this I am not sure. The decline in issue was a consequence of that in receipts; notes paid at Jalpaiguri are in the end sent to Calcutta.

77. The following table shows the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks at the close of the year 1894-95 as compared with the previous year:—

ı	districts.	Number of at the c	f depositors		of deposit at	Remarki
		1893-94.	1894-95,	1893-94.	1894-95.	COMMIN
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rejshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Bogra Pabna	Total	2,999 3,229 1,970 1,705 4,616 1,813 5,365	3,178 8,391 2,259 1,890 4,992 1,866 6,247	Rs. 5,01,778* 4,45,403 1,87,204 1,83,346 6,15,522 2,46,522 2,11,338 23,91,113	Rs. 5,82,486 4,77,879 2,17,856 1,77,249 6,71,493 2,59,444 1,97,895	

^{*} Revised figures.

The increase is normal.

78. The following table shows the total number and amount of money-orders.

Money-orders.

Money-orders.

Orders issued and received during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

					Numana	AFD AMOUS	OP ORDER	48 169CHD.	Мижвая.	THEORY CH	OF ORDER	BECKIVE
	Dum	LICTA,			1.80	3-94,	280	L-0.1.	169	3-94.	169	6-95.
-					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount
		1			2	8	4	В	4	7	8	BI
Rajebahi Diunjpur Jalyanjuri Darjeding Bangur Bogra Paten	0 0	Pade	11 g	198 198 198 198 198	50,580 61,513 62,770 63,242 209,686 44,145 70,987	Rs. 11,39,198 13,04,110 15,00,543 16,00,693 90,34,464 9,34,827 14,50,880	58,095 64,119 67,770 68,714 118,044 48,704 75,087	Rm, 16,71,875 18,01,680 13,42,514 11,87,081 20,87,18± 10,82,828 16,77,893	26,226 26,682 10,768 28,075 27,670 10,326 40,078	B.a. 8.05,842 8.24,703 4.07,155 7.00,634 9.35,830 8.76,406 11,30,407	96,550 14,648 11,177 17,858 81,400 10,640 54,264	7,51,009 4,74,750 3,89,786 7,65,284 9,67,260 3,63,756 11,61,750
		T	otal	***	419,087	\$1,00, 69 5	400,303	97,40,880	166,368	48,95,627	166,718	47,44,588

Here, again, we find the increase to be expected with the growing wealth of the district.

XXIII .- BAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

79. An application was made during the year for a concession to run a light tramway from Siliguri to Naxalbari in the Terai of the Darjeeling district, but I had to return it, as it contained none of the details required by the Tramway Act. Survey operations were taken up for a railway line to Gaibandha through Ghoraghat in the district of Dinajpur. In the Bengal Duars Railway the following lengths were opened for traffic during the year:—

From Lataguri to Ramshai for passengers ... = 5.40 miles. From Mal Bazar to Damdim for passengers and goods ... = 4.15 ,,

During the year under report 36:40 miles were open for both passenger and goods traffic.

The following branch lines to the Railway were ordered to be surveyed, and parties of surveyors took the field in January last:-

Damdim oid Bagrakote to Siliguri Sivok to Tista Bridge 25 miles. 18 4 - 1 0.4.6 Mal Bazar to Hantupera 35 144 9.14 114 Bagrakote to Daling Coalfield -6 93 Total 84

The Public Works Department cart road at Kurigram in the district of Rangpur by the side of the railway line, being Railway feeders. insufficient for traffic, a new feeder was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,281. This road forms a feeder to the Kurigram railway station. A diversion of road No. 62 in the district which feeds both the stations of Badarganj and Saidpur was also made. No new feeder roads were constructed in the other districts of this Division.

There is no irrigation or other public works

Other public works.

of importance in this Division.

The Imperial and Provincial buildings were kept up by the District Boards economically. The Boards also undertook the construction of some original works at the expense of Government.

80. The subsidy which the District Board of Rajshahi used to pay to the India General Steam Navigation Company (b) Steamer service. was withdrawn during the year. It is reported that at present there is no regularity in the times of arrival of the steamer between Damukdia and Rampur Boalia and between the latter and Malda. The service has consequently become unpopular. The Pabna District Board subsidises steam ferry between Pabna and Kushtia.

81. The total number of tanks and wells, roads and bridges, and other works of public utility constructed and repaired by private individuals during the year 1894, and the (c) Tanks, wells, roads, etc., con-structed by private individuals and by the District Boards. cost of their construction and repairs in the several

districts of the Division, are shown in the following

table :—

Distriors.		Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	Hospital, school, sud other buildings of public utility.	Cost.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	4,	67	Rs. 70,540	,	Re.		Rs.
Dinajpur		7	5,175	4	1,250	1	1,200
Jalpaiguri		494***		3	7,650	4	250
Darjeeling	•••	2	1,442	******		44444	449914
_		23	7,250	1	2,500	1	1,800
_	141	16	9,783	2	1,000	*****	*****
-	•••	5	6,250		4.7149	10000	1
		400	7.00.440	10	19 400	6	8,250
Total	48.0	120	1,00,440	10	12,400		0,000
Total for 1893-	94	101	72,856	18	9,222	*****	844414

The following table shows the number of tanks and wells excavated and sunk or repaired by the several District Boards, and the amount spent on that account during the year:—

Districts,	Number of tanks ex- cavated or re-excav- ated.	Cost.	Number of wells sunk or repair- ed.		Total cost.	Remarks.
1	3	3	4		1 6	7
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri	6+4+++ 6+4+++ 844+++	Rs.	**************************************	Rs.	Rs. (a)	(a) Rupees 6,000 have been sanctioned if the District Fun Budget for sinking wells, and estimate
Darfeeling Rangpur Bogra Pabna	1 1 3	417 380 (o)	5 (b) 32 1 15	2,062 8,152 31 (c)	2,062 3,069 411 2,300	for three wells have been senctioned. (b) From the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. (c) Separate figure not furnished.
Total	5	797	53	5,245	8,842	

XXIV.-COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards and the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee is shown in this table:—

	ORIGINA	L WORKS.	Rei	AIRS.	Total pro.	Total actual	Percent
DISTRICTS.	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amout proposed to be spent.	Total actual expendi- ture.	posed amount (columns 2 and 4).	expenditure (columns 8 and 5).	age of column 7 cm column 6.
1	3	В	4		6	7	8
Rajahahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Jogra	R ₁ , 14,420 71,018 37,297 47,606 47, 67 14,891	Ra. 7,257 54,917 (a)40,392 84 29,798 19,098 7,805	Ra. 44,664 42,920 28,208 13,768 47,960 81,639 19,707	Rs. 40,003 88,363 27,677 9,062 43,628 18,166 20,367	Rs. 69,084 1,13,933 65,605 12,768 95,666 78,706 84,698	Re. 47,259 93,270 68,069 9,086 78,426 (5)37,201 28,172	80°0 81°9 108°9 71°3 76°9 47°3 81°4
otal for 1894.95	2,32,294	1,69,239	2.27,86¢	1,97,244	4,60,160	3,56,483	77.6
otal for 1898-94	2,83,448	2,02,980	2,06,622	1,86,269	4,98,070	8,59,249	88-8

⁽a) This amount includes Rs. 3,808 expended out of Rs. 4,800 contributed by tea planters for the improvement of the Nagrabata
(b) This amount does not include bills for works done during the year but not paid within the year.

It is stated in the reports that the roads in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Bogra and the important roads in Jalpaiguri were kept in fair order. In Bogra the failure to work up to the estimates is very remarkable. It is explained that bills for Rs. 13,268 on account of work done during the year were submitted on the 30th and 31st March, but not paid during the year. Even if credit be allowed for this sum, there remains a considerable deficiency: and it is not satisfactory that such large demands should be crowded into the two last days of the financial year. The Ramshaihat to Nagrakata road which was severely damaged by the floods of 1893-94, stood

the rains of 1894 with the help of the protective works constructed. Many new roads have been opened in the Duars during the last few years, but more are still wanted. All important roads in the district of Darjeeling are in charge of the Public Works Department. That connecting the Tista Bazar and the Rungpo bridge has been completed by the Political Officer of Sikkim at a cost of Rs. 2,000, the money being supplied by the Public Works Department.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads

Village roads. in each district are shown below:—

D				Rs.
Rajshahi		***	*4.0	4,809
Dinajpur		441	141	1,699
Jalpaiguri		Per	444	303
Darjeeling				240
Rangpur	***	444	441	10,239
Bogra	111	4 1 2	***	2,765
Pabna		194	414	2,458
		Total		22,273

As stated in the previous year, little can be gained by comparing these figures, because the system of classifying village roads is different in each district. The amounts spent under this head in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are very small. As regards Jalpaiguri, it is explained by the District Officer, Mr. R. H. Renny, that the income of the District Board is limited, and the demand on account of construction and maintenance of important roads is great, consequently sufficient money could not be found for village roads. In Darjeeling the village roads in the hill khas mahals are repaired by the raiyats at their own cost under a condition of the patta; hence Rs. 240 only were spent by the Road Fund Committee on repairs of village roads in the Terai. In Bogra, besides the expenditure of Rs. 2,765, a sum of Rs. 525 was advanced to the Manager of Jaipur Government estates and Rs. 150 to the villagers of Kola, respectively, for the construction and repairs of the khas mahal village roads and Kola village road, but the advance could not be adjusted during the year. The agency employed in the construction and repairs of village roads was generally composed of the headmen of villages. In Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Pabna the work was, for the most part, executed by petty contractors under the supervision of the overseers and sub-overseers.

84. No money was specially allotted by the District Board of Rajshahi during the year under this head, but the existing trees on the sides of roads were attended to. A sum of Rs. 58-13-3 is reported to have been spent by the Nangaon Local Board in maintaining the plants. It is stated by the District Officer that it cannot be gathered how much the District Engineer spent for the purpose, because such charges have been met from the road allotment, and charged to repairs. The District Board of Dinajpur planted 1,430 trees, and maintained old trees

Mahua	1-1		2
Mango			964
Sisoo	444		72
Serie	141		131
Champa	***		4
Moonehig	gandha	4.11	81
Ohandan		141	- 4
Jack	491	491	66
Bokom	***		19
Debdarn	111 %	4.1	1
Bokul	***		8
Foreign	145	*1*	138
	D - a - B		
1	lotal		1,480

at a cost of Rs. 989. The species of trees planted are given in the margin. In Jalpaiguri the planting operation of now trees was not extended on any of the important roads in the district during the year, but 200 vacancies caused by casualties were filled up by new trees. The cost of planting new trees and of maintaining the existing trees amounted to Rs. 882. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,183-9 were spent in planting trees, of which Rs. 50 were spent by the Road Fund Committee, Rs. 20-9 by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, and Rs. 1,113 by the Public Works Department. The District

Board of Rangpur planted 130 trees, and maintained 10,857 existing trees at a cost of Rs. 494. These are mostly mango and jack fruit trees. At the head-quarters there are some sisco, teak and mahogany trees, but they are not thriving. Recently two species of plants, scapnut (reetha) and akrot, are being largely raised, and from their thriving growth seem to be congenial to the soil. Effort is made from time to time to grow good timber or avenue trees, but with very little success. In Bogra the total cost of maintaining the existing trees was Rs. 273-6-6, but the charges have not been shown in the accounts owing to the payment of the amount being made in April 1895. The District Board of Pabna planted 400 new trees at a cost of Rs. 692-7-6, and maintained the existing trees at a cost of Rs. 1,318-15-3. The trees planted are mango, jack, peepul, banian, bot, seris, gambher, jam, and kadam.

peepul, banian, bot, seris, gambher, jam, and kadam.

I am not satisfied with the degree of progress made in tree planting throughout the Division generally. Rangpur and Bogra are particularly deficient

in this respect, as they are in working up to their estimates.

XXV.-WORKING OF THE LODGING HOUSE ACT.

85. The Act is not in force in any district in this Division.

XXVI.-EDUCATION.

86. The progress made during the year in education is illustrated by the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.		at th	of schools e end creh—	at the	of pupils end of ch—	•	Cost	per Pu	head pil.	per	ŗ
		1898-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	18	93-8	4.	189	4-9	5.
1		2	3	4	5		6			7	_
						Rs.	٨,	P.	Rs.	Α,	1
High English		21	24	4,096	4,680	25	11	3	24	5	(
Middle do.	441	95	95	6,269	5,655	11	7	4	11	1	1
Do. vernacular	199	138	134	7,127	6,963	7	4	0	7	9	
Primary schools		3,292	3,571	85,994	97,525	2	7	4	2	6	
Special do.		17	10	583	619	38	1	10	17	0	1
Total		3,568	3,834	104,069	116,342	4	7	1	4	4	

The figures indicate a very satisfactory improvement in the number of schools and pupils, with a corresponding economy in the cost of education to the individual scholar. In 1892-98, the progress in regard to pupils was less than three per cent., last year it was six per cent., and this year it has risen to twelve per cent. The District Officers will do well if they can maintain this rate of geometrical progression. There is still ample room for improvement, the proportion of boys of school-going age under tuition in this Division being only 19 per cent., against 26 per cent. in Bengal generally. I think that the people of Rajshahi are as forward as the average of the province, and can only attribute the comparative illiteracy of the masses to neglect in the past, for which we should now atone.

87. In the order of educational merit the districts rank as follows:-

DISTRICTS.			Number of boys of school-	Number un	der instruc- on.	Percer pupils t goin	Improve	
			going age.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1698-94.	1894-05.	ment.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I. II. IV. V. VI.	Bogra Pabua Darjeeling Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Rangpur	***	62,837 101,587 18,456 98,150 121,807 54,698 159,271	12,487 19,883 3,474 13,486 22,046 8,655 24,038	13,932 21,073 3,831 18,880 22,304 9,843 26,479	17·7 19·0 17·4 13·9 17·2 13·7 14·1	22·1 20·7 20·7 19·2 18·3 17·9 16·6	4·4 1·7 3·3 5·3 1·1 4·2 2·5
	Total	* = 4	616,806	104,069	116,342	16.7	18.9	2:2

88. The progress made in each district, as indicated in this table, is fair, and in some instances very remarkable; but it must be sustained for a considerable time before the results can be regarded as in themselves satisfactory.

89. The Rajshahi College passed two students for the M.A. examination, the first from the institution to obtain that distinction. At the B.A. examination it passed only one, against two last year; at the F.A. 32 passed, against 24. The collegiate school was not as successful as formerly at the Entrance examination.

90. The number of schools and pupils in the high English class increased largely, as was to be expected, considering the great rewards which attend proficiency of this kind; on the other hand, there was some falling off in the number receiving middle class education. Rangpur and Pabna took the first place among the zilla schools; Shazadpur, Sirajganj and Dighapatia among those aided by Government. In regard to mass education Bogra stands highest. The Board raised all rates of reward by one-third, with results which may induce other districts to follow this good example. The increased outlay is stated to have been Rs. 1,205. I am glad to notice a great improvement in the Rajshahi returns. Last year I commented on the want of zeal and success in dealing with primary education which has long been a tradition of that district, on the refusal of all rewards to small schools, and the arbitrary maximum restricting the amount of rewards in the large schools. The rule as to the maximum has been abolished, an additional sum of Rs. 2,500 has been granted, and the Deputy Inspector has urged his subordinates to start new A more doubtful measure was taken in holding out hopes of reward to inspecting pandits who may increase the number of schools and pupils. The effect has been to raise Rajshahi from the lowest place in the table of educational merit to a position in the centre. The expenditure in the Division generally on primary education rose from Rs. 77,364 to Rs. 111,796—a fact which by itself explains the increase in the number of pupils. Progress in primary education under the system of payment by results is very much a matter of money; there are pupils eager to learn and teachers ready to instruct; it needs only a moderate amount of financial assistance to bring them together. The only a moderate amount of financial assistance to bring them together. The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar set an example by granting Rs. 1,824 for the support of schools on his estate in Jalpaiguri. Among special institutions I may mention the Rangpur Technical School, the number of pupils in which rose from 72 to 95. Raja Gobinda Lal Rai Bahadur contributes Rs. 1,200 year to its support. It attracts pupils from many districts, and is doing excellent work. Marked progress has been made during the year in female education, the number of schools having risen from 133 to 160, that of pupils from 4,335 to 5,158. The number of Muhammadan pupils has increased from 59,974 to 68,558, and the proportion from 56 to 57 per cent. The educational results of the year are creditable to the officers of the department.

XXVII....DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

91. The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts in this Division:—

			In	ons FRO	и—		-	Total	NUMBER TE	TATED.	Dully	Daily	Cort of	Matto ment. o
Districts.	Number of dis- pensaries.	Munt- cital grant.	District . Bourd grant,	Garagu-	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.	Expendi- ture.	En- patients.	Out- patients,	Total,	number of in- patients.	of out-	diet per in- pationi.	note to po
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	8	9	10	ш	1.9	1,8	14	11
Rajahahi 1800 Dinajpar 1803 Jalpajgari 1803 Darjoding 1809 Bangpur 1809 Bangpur 1809 Bangpur 1809	% 10 9 6 6 15 15 15 6 6	13a, 2.087 2,329 3,313 1,529 1,549 8,365 6,609 3,466 9,210 1,439 1,439 1,439 4,239 4,210	Re. 000 000 3,788 786 1,287 600 1,293 1,696 1,220 1,000 1,000 1,213 2,173 453 916	RA. 384 76 363 173 849 485 1,089 148 148 148 247 851	Els. 9,235 8,642 8,426 6,745 4,016 4,636 4,636 1,616 1,616 1,616 1,416 2,236 1,416 2,236 0,253	Ra. 12,660 11,544 15,190 11,094 7,272 7,290 7,889 9,537 15,443 16,891 8,794 8,895 7,378 9,596	Ba. 12,225 11,646 14,976 16,962 7,287 6,273 7,789 9,287 14,453 18,794 5,583 7,786 9,594	881 868 867 859 891 380 681 097 608 858 858 787 740	44,334 20,716 37,349 36,913 11,1652 20,740 37,1039 35,366 54,173 54,606 23,518 23,189 31,189 31,466	46,316 46,874 28,762 20,325 31,100 37,760 36,005 76,673 25,644 22,524 36,240	97108 2910 29170 25180 15195 15195 15195 15197 15191 10105 10108 1	201 '92 5977) 16-85 179-34 179-37 140-30 187-24 112-81 36-73 16-12 16-12 143-69 143-60	Ba. A. P. 0 2 3 0 0 2 7 0 8 0 0 1 10 0 2 4 0 0 1 10	
Divisional Total for	54	21,705	9,774	2,502	87,976	72,047	69,770	4,568	240,736	306,508	100-68	1,496'19	0 2 0	0
190 i. Fotal for 1898	404	10,948	7,900	3,900	38,234	68,434	86,092	4,278	211,363	215,886	18671	1,870'02	0 8	B

There were 54 dispensaries, against 49 in the year 1893. One new dispensary has been opened by Setab Chand Lahar Bahadur at Bochaganj in the district of Dinajpur. This dispensary has not yet been placed under Government supervision, but will be this year. It is at present located in proom of the zamindar's cutcherry. A dispensary building with a ward for in-patients is about to be built. A new dispensary was also opened at Naxalbari in the district of Darjeeling on the 5th September 1894. It is doing good work and is appreciated by the inhabitants. A resident named Kazi Azimale has provided a building free of cost, and the people of the neighbourhood have promised to contribute Rs. 100 a wear, payable in advance, towards the expenses. The Government dispensary at Kalimpong was closed on the 27th August 1894, a superior institution for in-door and out-door patients having been established there by the Mission of the Scotch Church under the immediate care of C. J. Ponder, M.B.C.M. A grant of money equivalent to the expenses of the former dispensaries given in aid by Government. An admirable hospital has been erected, and the arrangements are most complete. In Rangpur there were 15 dispensaries under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon; three of these, viz., Domer, Dimla, and Jaldhaka, were brought under supervision in 1894. In addition to these there are private dispensaries in Nawabganj and Mahiganj at the head-quarters of the district and at Kurigram. The Eastern Bengal State Railway has dispensaries at Kaunia and Saidpur. The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar maintains private dispensary at Panga in the Kurigram subdivision. An excellent dispensary is maintained at Govindganj by the Tagore Estate. The Shazadpur dispensary in Pabna was burnt down, and was therefore dosed throughout the year.

On the whole there was increase in the number of admissions of both in-door and out-door patients due to the opening of new dispensaries, to the unhealthiness of the year, and in some instances to increasing popularity. In Rajshahi and Bogra, where health has been good, and the number of institutions the same, the largely increased attendance (it was from 40,574 to 45,215 and from 22,525 to 25,644, respectively) must be attributed solely to the latter cause, and is highly creditable. Jalpaiguri, on the other hand, shows a falling off in work done, though the year there was unhealthy. The increase in Rangpar, from 55,473 to 75,578, is due to all these causes.

XXVIII.-LIBRARIES.

92. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in the Division is very limited. The Rajshahi institution was maintained very efficiently. It is under the management of a Committee with an Honorary Secretary, the sclaried staff consisting of a librarian and 4

peons. The accommodation in the present building being insufficient, a proposal is under contemplation to construct a more spacious building at a cost of Rs. 8,000. There are two public libraries in the district of Raugpur, one at the Sadar station and the other at Nilphamari, both maintained by public subscriptions. The Bogra Public Library is reported to have been in good condition. As reported last year, there are three public libraries in the district of Pabna, one at Pabna, another at Sirajganj, and the third at Porjona in the Sirajganj subdivision. They are reported to have been in good condition. The public library at Pabna is managed efficiently by a Committee of 25 members presided over by the District Judge. It has a librarian at Rs. 10 and a peon at Rs. 6 per mensem. There are no public libraries of any importance in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling. A proposal is now on foot to establish a combined public library and museum in Darjeeling.

XXIX.-MUSEUMS.

93. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.-LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

94. The average attendance at the important Committees was as follows in the several districts in this Division:—

					Non	1988	- Nei	ereko.					MEDICAL CONTRACTOR		A		FATT ACH M			
		-	M c Come	miel pa' nlasion	OTH-		triet an Boars			nention musit te		Countities.	Local	Committee	Munic	ipa),	Distr and L Boar	ocal	Edgen	tion
Districts.		Name of Committees.	Elected.	Nombated.	Total.	Elected.	Romitated.	Total.	Official	Non-official.	Total.	Musicipal Con	Pisteriot and Boards.	Education Con	Bleeted	Hominated	Elected.	Nowigated.	Official.	Ston-official.
1		1	8	4	В	6	7	В	Ð	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	2
	-	District Board	110	}	147	10	113	£L			416		72	}= 4			517	41	178	
		Boalis	14	. 7	91	10	6	36		147		14	6	4 **	814	3.3	2.7	21	100	١.
ajekuh i	1	Nator	10	8	18	0	8	38			***	25	6		73	8'8	8-8	5.2		١,
	- []	Names				- 6	- 4	20	144	417			e	***	1	4	9:0	3.3	100	
		Dinatute	10	В	36	- 6	17	22		407	***	39	12	***	5'3	37 05	1.0	616		
najpur	}	Thatureson	1	,,,		4+1	9	0]	v-1			5	h 14	841	111	41-	4.8		
. ipaiguri		Jalpaiguri		13	18	(a)	37	17				10	18		46.1	4.6	(a)	6:0 (6)		
rabidava		Daviseling		9.5	25	(a)	(6)	18	7	7	3.8	16	6.5	3	494	10.0	2.0	T'B	2	-
arjesting	}	Kurseong		- 4	12	All		н.		811	PII	17]		314	2.1	r. 1	nds.		
	-	District Board		*40		10	11	91.		841			18		447		816	5-3		
		Bangpur 10	7.6		1.8		12	12	715	441		18	1.0		514	2.3	4+1	dr2	- 1+	
angpur	,,,	Gathandha		484	ma-r	141	2	7		No.	+0-6		11	***			an .	6.0		-
arigher.	"]	Kurigrem		part	44-	m4	7	7	149	411	1-1		7	les F		+14-		2.8	100	
	Ţ	Niphamari	1		- (41	849	7	7	116		*40	PHI	19		h44		-	375		
		Bogta	3.0	В	15	4**	16	18	2/5-7	ref	+++	15	1.8		6.5	1%		8.7	171	
logra	}	Sherpur	1 .		18		440	,,,,	84.7	1400.	144	1.0	,	844	416	21	161	641		
		District Board				B	8	16		294	41	111	13	417			6-3	3.9		١.
		Pabna	200	6	1.0	8	- 4	19	185		ued	19	11		6.9	17	8:0	1.0		
anda	17	Birnigani	10	.6	1-6	8	- 4	12		101	P94	37	14	017	7:1	419	44	1.3		
		Total	100	87	185	79	156	238	7	7.	34	102	175	3			111	1	9	Г
		Total for 1893-94		67	183	74	162	590	7	7	14	206	196	5		147	114	100	3.2	

N.R.—The figures shown in columnest, 7, 8, 13, 17 and 18 against Darjeeting rater to the Diricit Road Coss Committee. (a) official and (b) non-official.

In the matter of attendance there has been no great change since last year. Local institutions continue to work smoothly, and with the degree of efficiency noticed under the different headings of this report dealing with the several departments of their business. During the year under report a Local Board has been established at Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur, consisting of eight members with the Subdivisional Officer as its Chairman.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

The following statement shows the offices held by Muhammadans in the several districts of this Division during the year 1894-95 :-

				GARLITED OFFICERS.		NUMBER OF MCHARMADARS HOLDING GARRIED APPOINT.				130	in miree Orfices	TAL B,	Mentale,			
Districts.			Ra Rapees 100 and		Above Ra. 100.		Rapeci	Ropecs 100 and under.		Muham madane.		Total	Muhammadana			
					malayy.	under.	1805.04	1984-95.	1986-94	1804-96.	ber,	10.591	1Ms+26.	ber.	18234.	1894-95.
					2	8	4	8	6	7	8	P	10	11	15	13
Bajahabi Dinalpur Jatrofguri Darjeeling Bangpur Boara Palma	Olvisto	**** *** *** *** *** *** ***	in the last of the	941 771 711 14 14 14 14 14	10 10 11 6 82 P	1	1	1 2	1 m 4 m 4 m 4 m 4 m 4 m 4 m 4 m 4 m 4 m	1	147 190 103 40 213 103 106	23 17 5 0 41 30 23*	23 18 4 5 43 38	230 230 106 72 356 134 226	99 121* 56 21 1P9 91 198	150 185 65 19 195 78 122
		oral T	13491	44-	BAL	9	- 4	4		1	890	161*	165	1,380	6944	714

* Bevised figures.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the number of Muhammadan ministerial officers in the Division was 155, against 151 in the previous year. The proportion of offices held by Muhammadans is 17.4 per cent., against 16.9 per cent. in 1893-94-a small number in a Division where the majority are of that creed. The causes which have led to this result are well known.

XXXII.-POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

96. The department was worked during the year with its usual efficiency. Two new post-offices were opened in Jalpaiguri at Deomoni. In Darjeeling a new post-office was opened at the Clarendon Hotel (Kurscong). New post-offices have been opened at the following places in the district of Rangpur:—Bather Lalmonirhat, Haripur alias Kalirbazar, Newdomes Khariebanda and Dhonadance. One harvely office and phonadance. Nawdanga, Khariabanda, and Dhopadanga. One branch office was opened in Bogra. A branch post-office was also opened at Salgaria in the town of Pabna, but it was afterwards closed as it failed to prove self-supporting. A case of mail robbery occurred in Dinajpur in February last, in which Rs. 610 were stolen. The case was detected, and the runner who committed the offence was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the property stolen was recovered with the exception of one rupee. In Jalpaiguri the contents of a value-payable parcel were tampered with; suspicion has fallen on a postal delivery peon. The runner of the line Dulai to Talat in the district of Pabna stole Rs. 115 from the mail hag, he was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 5. The mail from Pabna to Sara was robbed near Arankola on the 30th of August 1894. The runner was severely wounded, and currency notes worth Rs. 1,450 and one silver ornament of the value of Rs. 20-12 were taken away by the robbers. A police enquiry

was made, but there was no detection of the offenders.

97. The Telegraph Department worked satisfactorily during the year. Telegraph.

A new office was opened in connexion with the post-office at Nagrispur in the district of Dar-

XXXIII.—ZAMINDABI DAK.

98. The demand on account of dák cess was Rs. 47,005 for the current year, and Rs. 2,416 arrears, making a total of Rs. 49,421. The collections, Rs. 8,378, advanced in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 48,207. The outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 2,416 to Rs. 1,287; more than half of this is in the Pabna district. These results are very satisfactory.

The following statement shows the expenditure and belance of the Zamin-dari Dák Fund in the districts of the Rajahahi Division during the year

Distric	Districts.		Balance in hand from the previous year.	TotaL	Expendi- ture.	Belance in hand,	Remarks
1		2	8	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjseling Rangpur	181 201 202 144	Rs. 8,844 9,990 8,668	Ra. 2,456 8,740 7,531	Ra 11,300 18,630 11,199	R ₈ . 9,521 9,309 3,943	Ra. 1,779 9,321 7,256	
Bogra Pabna		5,694 9,358	1,496 5,689(a)	7,190 14,997	10,454 5,441 9,183	7,477 1,749 5,814	
Total	**.	48,207	33,040	81,247	47,851	38,396	
Total for 189	otal for 1893-94	53,838	27,311	81,144	47,983	33,161	

(c) These are the correct and revised figures.

It will be seen that in every district there is an adequate balance. In some instances the amount in hand is excessive. The rates per Rs. 100 of revenue at which the cess was levied were as follows:—

		Ra. A.			Rs.	Α.
Rajshahi	141	1 0	Rengpur		1	0
Dinajpur Jalpaiguri	***	0 10 2 0	Pahna	***	1.	4

These rates have been fixed by Government for the five years commencing from the 1st January 1893.

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd in Dinajpur during the month of April. In regard to it the following statistics have been collected through police agency:—

DESCRIPTION OF		Numbi	ER SOLD.	TOTAL REAL	Prices IZEI).	AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD.		
		1893.	1894,	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	
Elephants Camels Oxen and cows Buffaloes Horses Ponies, superior	000 000 411	145 170 20,400 1,000	100 170 25,000 1,500	1,16,000 5,100 8,12,000 20,000 67,000	80,000 5,950 7,50,000 30,000	800 30 30 20	800 30 30 20	
Ponies, small Sheep	491	150	160	2,250	2,400	40 15	18	
Total	404	23,540	28,430	8,22,350	9,35,850			

The following are the details of shops opened for sale:-

DESCRIPTION	OF ARTICLE	6.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.
1			3	8	4
				Ra. ·	Rs.
English oloth	**4	*** }	231	1,80,900	70,600
Country do.	440	B#1 ())		10.000
Brass utensils	rib		40	76,000	40,000
Spices		. 48.1	98	20,000	16,000
Ironware	4,4.4		40	10,000	6,000
Wood, cart-whee	la, hoxes, d	ta	60	6,500	8,500
Articles of food,		1	168	29,500	20,000
Miscellaneous, articles, blank	including	fancy	611	2,16,300	1,06,600
Earthonware	***		20	2,600	2,000
	Total		1,208	4,89,700	2,63,500
Total fo	or 1898		977	4,04,660	2,26,260

The only fair worthy of notice in the district of Rajshahi is the one which is annually held at Khetur, in thans Godagari, before the temple of Gourango, who is believed by the Baimavas to be an incarnation of Bisnu. About 35,000 pilgrims and other persons are reported to have been present in the last fair which commenced from the 16th and lasted till the 21st October 1894. English piece-goods, country cloth, brass utensils, cane-baskets, earthenware and condi-

ments of various descriptions were exposed to sale.

As reported last year, three fairs are annually held in the district of Jalpaiguri, viz., Jalpesh fair, Alipur fair, and Falakata fair. The principal and the oldest is the Jalpesh fair. It commenced on the 22nd February 1895, the day of Sivaratri festival, and lasted for three weeks. The income derived from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,102, against Rs. 1,154 in the previous year, and the expenditure incurred in its management was Rs. 140 only, which was met from the Duars Market Fund. The Alipur fair commenced from the 20th day of January and continued till the end of the mouth. Out of the 20th day of January and continued till the end of the month. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 200, Rs. 173-10 were spent on crecting booths, arranging conservancy, providing amusements and on guarding. The Falakata fair was held from 31st January to the 14th February 1895, just after the breaking of the Alipur fair. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 300, Rs. 258 were expended on its management. The Alipur and Falakata fairs are intended to encourage trade with Bhutan, as well as to bring within reach of the people articles which would not otherwise find their way to those remote parts. these remote parts.

There are no important fairs in Darjeeling. The annual agricultural show at Kalimpong was held on the 28th and 29th November 1894. The Rev. J. A. Graham and a local Committee undertook the supervision. About 4,000 persons assembled. A large number of Europeans visited the show. Rupees 500 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and Rs. 400 by Government. A large amount was raised by local subscriptions.

There are numerous petty fairs held in all parts of the district of Rangpur from the month of November to May. The only fair of any importance is that held at Darwani in the months of February and March, lasting for a month. No important fairs are held in the districts of Bogra and Pabna. The "Basanta mela," held in the town of Pabna in March every year, since 1892, has ceased to exist during the year under report.

Sanitary arrangements were made, where necessary, and there was no

outbreak of any disease in any of the fairs mentioned.

100. The receipts during the year on account of ferries were Rs. 1,16,526, against Rs. 1,01,860 last year, the expenditure being insignificant, except when now and then a Ferries. This is because the cost of management is borne by the new ferry is acquired. farmers; considerable improvement is being effected in the quality of the boats maintained. For this purpose I have always advocated the use, on ordinary rivers, of floating platforms, on to which a loaded cart can be driven. In Dinajpur all the crossings are now supplied with this convenience, and their use is also general in Jalpaiguri and Rajshahi. The Bogra Board has sanctioned the plan of a model platform, and prescribed its universal adoption. It is only in Rangpur that nothing has been done to promote this very desirable improvement. I am distinctly of opinion that the ferries are at present regarded too much as a mere source of revenue, to be farmed out to the highest bidder, without securing adequate expenditure on maintenance; the exception made regards the ferry at head-quarters where a steamer may be subsidised. They are in reality the weak links in the chain of communications, needing more care than any other. A District Officer's efficiency may often be measured as well by the state of his ferries as by the quality of the reports he propares for his superiors. Some estimate as to the care taken in selecting good men as farmers of ferries may be formed from the returns of certificates issued for the realization of dues. As a general rule, the farmer who does not discharge the duty of paying with punctuality can be trusted in nothing; if he does not keep his contract in regard to the clause, a breach of which is sure to be resented, he will not observe it in matters he can hope to conceal, such as the supply of proper boats, and illegal exactions. A hundred and nineteen certificates were issued during the year, of which 74 were in Rangpur; the amount thus demanded was Rs. 16,802, of which Rs. 11,722 relate to Rangpur. An Inspector of ferries was appointed in the latter district during the year, and I have no doubt his services are required. In Rajshahi no certificates were issued, and the results elsewhere were fairly good except in Jalpai-guri. I am urging on District Boards the expediency of farming ferries for terms of years to respectable men, and hope that a proposal so obviously reasonable will be ultimately adopted. No one defends the old system of letting the ferries, with all the power for evil this implies, to any rogue who may bid the highest at an annual auction, but it is difficult to get District Officers to take the trouble which any reforms would involve. It should, I think, be understood that the Boards have a claim only to the surplus profit which remains after ferries are properly managed in the public interest, and any attempt to increase the revenue by sacrificing the work should be discouraged.

Pounds.

Design almost the same as in 1893-94. They are leased out, like ferries, every year to the highest bidders. I do not find that their state is anywhere considered satisfactory, except from the revenue point of view, the object of a farmer on these terms necessarily being to make what he can in the year. In Rangpur, a beginning of a better system was made by leasing six pounds for a term of three years. The receipts rose from Rs. 86,197, the revenue of the previous year, to Rs. 92,456; the expenditure fell from Rs. 4,192 to Rs. 3,487. The number of certificates issued was 365—more than one for every two pounds; in Rangpur there were more certificates than pounds. The difficulty with which the revenue is collected indicates the class of men with whom the owners of cattle have to deal. Nine prosecutions of pound-keepers are reported. New forms for pounds were introduced during the year by order of Government. The Collector of Rangpur notices that these were not properly maintained, the farmers always keeping the accounts so as to show a lose, with a view to keep down the rents at the auction sales.

XXXIV. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

102. The following table shows the number of social and political institu-

DISTRICTS,	Serial No.	Names of Institutions.	Remarks.			
1	2	3	4			
5.4.1.1	7	Realis Hindu Dham C.11				
Rajsbahi	2 3 4 5	Roalis Hindu Dharma Sabha. Rajshahi Association.				
Dimeiro	8	D. najpur Dharma Sabha.				
Dinajpur }	4	Branch Indian Association.	ĺ [,			
Jalpaiguri	-5	Rate-payers' Association.				
aurheißert:	6	Duars Blanters' Association.				
])	7	The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Associa-				
D-1-1		tion.				
Darjeeling	8	The Terui Planters' Association.				
! !	9	The Durjeeling Association.				
2	10	The Kurseong Association.	Resides the institution			
11	11	Dharma Sabha.	mentioned in column			
Dan	12	Muhammadan Association.	3 there is a Brahmon			
Rangpur	13	Branch Committee of the Indian Asso-	Bamaj in each dis- triot, and also one in			
į	14	Nilphamari Sanwilani Sabha,	the subdivision of			
Bogra	15	People's Association.	Sirajganj.			
Dollar	16	Standing Congress Committee,	Sa of Sandi.			
Palma	17	Pabna Ariya Dharma Sabha.				
r econs	18	Sirajganj Agja Dharma Procharini Sabha.				

Both of the institutions in Rajshahi are important, the one from the religious and the other from the political point of view. Once a year, at the time of Dol Jatra, a large assembly of learned pandits from different quarters is collected by the Hindu Dharma Sabha, questions of philosophy and theology are discussed, and lectures are delivered. A title examination for Sanskrit students is also hold under the auspices of this institution. The Rajshahi Association interests itself in political movements. During the year under report this Association gave opinions on the Sanitary Drainage Bill, the Public Demands Recovery Act, the Revenue Sale Law Hill, and the Police Bill. The Branch Iudian Association at Dinajpur exists only, while the Rate-payers' tion and the Terai Planters' Association take interest in matters concerning the directly concerns the tea industry. There is only one Muhammadan Association in this Division—that at Rangpur. The Collector of Bogra writes:—"Both meet to, discuss questions of public interest, but only when meetings are advertised with a view to depute representatives."

meet to discuss questions of public interest, but only when meetings are advertised with a view to depute representatives."

103. The political views of the European residents of the Division, including the influential body of the planters, are made known to Government through their. Associations, and need not be repeated by mo. The large and increasing class of natives educated on the European system has also its accredited organs, which leave us in no doubt as to its opinions. Among the people at large, political feeling has been singularly quiescent during the year. They are learning to leave public affairs more and more to the class which has made them a speciality, following in this respect the Hindu principle of keeping every occupation to a single caste. There was no agitation on the subject of kine-killing, the only topic which really interests the masses. Mr. Walsh, Collector of Rajabahi, observes that among the Muhammadans the members of the sect known as Rafadeni (the same as Wahabi) is steadily increasing. As a consequence the worship of pirs is on the decline, and there is a tendency towards the observance

of a more puritanical form of faith. I have long noticed the movement to which he alludes, but was not aware that it had been particularly marked during the year.

The public press: its tons and influence.

104. The subjoined table exhibits the newspapers published during the year:—

Districts.		Serial No.	Names of Newspapers.	How often published and in what language.
1		2	1 Hindu Ranjika Weekly, Bengali. 2 Shilpa and Krishi Patrika Fortnightly, ditto. 3 Dinajpur Masik Patrika Monthly, ditto. 4 The Darjerling News Weekly, English. 5 Masik Patrika Monthly, Hindi. 6 trarjerling Standard Weekly, English. 7 Eastern Himalayan Mission, Darjeeling,	4
Rajshahi Dinajpur Darjeeling	141	8 4 5		Fortnightly, ditto. Monthly, ditto. Weekly, English. Monthly, Hindi. Weekly, English.
Rangpur Bogra	***	8 9	Kalimpong and Sikkim News Kangpur Dik Prakash Bogra varpan	Monthly, ditte. Weekly, Bengali.

The number of the newspapers has risen to 9, against 8 of the previous year, owing to the starting of the Bogra Darpan, a vernacular weekly paper of limited circulation and moderate tone. The papers read by all classes are those which find favour among the native community in the capital, among which may be mentioned the Hindu Patriot, the Statesman, the Indian Mirror, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Bengali, the Indian Nation, the Bangavasi, and the Sangivani. The tone of the vernacular press in this Division is that of Bengal generally, and is too well known to need description. It is precisely the same as that of the newspapers written by natives of Bengal in English. Its influence is almost confined to those who adopt European ideas, but among them is very great.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISH VENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

105. I desire to record no remarks under this head, a character report being appended.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

dent Chief, holding estates in British territory, or the millionaire, with property in a dozen districts, to the small money-lender, who has bought a few acres with a view to getting a profit by raising the rents. It is difficult to make any observation which will apply to the body as a whole, except that they do not effect agricultural improvements, such works being, by ancient custom, the business of the cultivators. They are generally liberal, in regard both to public and to private charities. The Kumar of Dighapatiya is mentioned by the Collector of Rajshahi as setting an example much needed, by refraining from the levy of illegal cesses and keeping proper accounts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar continues to manage his estates well; the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that he spent month in this zamindari and in that of the Raikhat, without receiving a complaint. The worst accounts, as usual, come from Sirajganj, where the Subdivisional Officer complains that the zamindars keep professional lathiats, and quarrel whenever they get an opportunity. The most serious dispute in the subdivision is being settled satisfactorily under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

XXXVII.-GENERAL REMARKS.

107. All matters of importance having been dealt with under their respective heads, I have no special remarks to make.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1894.95.

No. 1858Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL-MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Dated Calcutta, the 16th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ-

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1894-95.

The following table shows the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

PARTICULARS.		1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Дистекс
1		.2	.8	4	5
Port dues on vessels Do. on mail steamers Miscellaneous	***	Rs. 2,095 11,920	Rs. 1,675 11,626 488	Rs.	Rs. 420 294
Total Receipts		14,132	18,789	any line	343

The largest part of this net decrease of Rs. 343 was at False Point. It was due to a falling off in the export of rice.

2. The expenditure of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is summarised in the table below:—

Particulars.	ľ	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1		2 :	8	4	.5
Lighthouse establishment Vessels and boats establishment Dockyard services and supplies Miscellaneous Other charges	# 14	11,287 2,563 2,671 6,958 1,529 178	10,470 3,952 2,762 7,981 194 154	Rs. 389 91 1, 0 23	Re. 767
Potal vharges	10.00	26,136	25,503	Lights	.63,3

3. The expenditure has far exceeded the revenue in the last two years shown as well as in the year previous, and the matter was brought prominently to the notice of the Government in view to effecting such economies as were possible, but it was not found possible to effect any great reductions, as the staff employed had been reduced to almost the lowest possible limit. It has been decided to amalgamate the appointment of Customs Officer and Port Officer, Chandballi, and to disponse with a boat's crew. The latter has already been done, and the former will be accomplished in November next, when the present Port Officer retires from the service. At False Point it has not been formed possible to effect a reduction of a boat's crew, but as the greater portion of the time of one boat is occupied by customs work, it has been finally decided that two thirds of the wages of the crew shall be debited to that Department. With these reductions, and a possible increase of revenue due to a higher rate

and more frequent levying of port dues, it is hoped that the great deficit now shown will gradually lessen. One item of the heavy expenditure is the large expenditure on Dockyard services and supplies. This expenditure should be carefully scrutinized by each Port Officer and reduced to the lowest possible limit, consistent with efficiency.

4. The following Table shows the number and tonuage of vessels that en-

tered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1893-94.

		Year.		Butered.	O	leared.
			No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	{	1893-94 1894-95	51 46	79,842 74,220	50 47	78,368 75,694
Balasore	}	1893-94 1894-95	818	62,133 80,743	319 825	80,535 62,834
Puri	}	1898-94 1894-95	16 21	20,447 26,224	15 21	19,179 20,224

Altogether 379 vessels entered the ports during the year, and out of these 304 were steamers, all of which, with the exception of one, were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 75 sailing vessels, 5 were engaged in the foreign trade and 70 in the coasting trade.

trade and 70 in the coasting trade.

At the ports of False Point and Balasore there was a decrease both in the number and tonnage of vessels which entered these ports, but there was a small increase in the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from

5. The following shows the value of the trade of the ports during the

years 1893-94 and 1894-95:-

			Private	trade.	Governme	nt stores.	To	al.
			1898-94.	1694-95.	1868-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1	:	8	3	4	6	6	7
Kaporta Importa	n dere	441	Ra. 67,69,667 49,60,125	Ra. 55.11,084 62,26,499	R4. 5,890 2,31,078	Rs. 7,584 2,39,009	Rs. 67,69,667 61,81,203	Rs. \$6,18,618 64,75,608
	Total	,,,,	1,17,18,792	1,17,47,583	2,36,968	2,46,693	1,19,50,780	3,19,94,196

There was a decrease in the value of exports which was entirely due to the falling off in the rice trade already noticed. On the other hand there was an increase under imports due to the import of salt from Madras, and rice from Gopalpur. There was a falling off of imports by the Coast Canal.

8. A regular steam service is maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi. Since September 1894, four steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and the River Steam Navigation Company have been plying every week between these two ports, carrying passengers and cargo. The practice was for the Companies to start their steamers on the same days twice a week from each port, but by an arrangement between the Companies, steamers have recently left Chandballi and Calcutta five days in the week.

Communication between Cuttack and Chandballi was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the same two Companies, as in the

previous year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

OFFER OF BHYA DIRGAJ DEO, ZAMINDAR OF UNTARI, IN THE DISTRICT OF PALAMAU, TO CONTRIBUTE RS 8,000 TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY BUILDING AT DALTONGANJ.

No. 446T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 16th September 1895.

From—H. H. Risley, Esq., O.L.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept., To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 423J., dated the 31st August 1895, forwarding a copy of a letter from Bhya Dirgaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, in which he offers to give a donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the construction of a dispensary building at Daltonganj, on the condition that the cost of the entire structure, or the main portion of it, be met out of his donation, and that his gift be duly commemorated. You recommend that the gift be accepted, and that, in deference to the wishes of the donor, a tablet be erected in the dispensary building as a memorial of his liberality.

In reply I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer made by Bhya Dirgaj Deo, and to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to him for his liberality. As a memorial of his liberality the

dispensary will be named after him.

No. 423J., dated Ranchi, the 31st August 1895.

From -W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., c.s., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I have the honour to submit copy of a letter, dated the 12th August 1895, from Bhya Dirgai Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palaman, in reply to a circular letter issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, inviting attention of the zamindars of the district to the miserable condition of the charitable hospital building at Daltonganj and subscriptions to meet the total cost of Rs. 8,000, estimated for the erection of a suitable building in the place of the existing one. It will be seen that the Bhya has very liberally offered the entire place of the existing one. It will be seen that the Bhya has very liberally othered the entire amount of Rs. 8,000, on condition that the building, or at any rate the main portion of it, should be erected entirely at his expense, and that his gift be duly commemorated. This liberal and public-spirited offer of the Bhya may, I think, be accepted, and I also agree to the proposal of Mr. Streatfield, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, to erect a tablet in the dispensary as a memorial of the liberality of the Donor. I would further ask that Government may be pleased to take such other notice of his liberal gift as may be thought proper.

Dated Daltonganj, the 12th August 1895.

From BRYA DIROAJ DEO, Zamindar, Nagar Untari, To-The Deputy Commissioner of Pulamau.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st August 1895, inviting the attention of the zumindars of the district to the wretched condition of the Daltonganj Charitable Hospital building, and pointing out the desirability of building a suitable and commodious hospital adapted to the increasing needs of the station and the district at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.

In reply, I have the honour to state that I am willing to contribute the entire sum of Rs. 8,000 requisite for the construction of the said building in case the main building at least be constructed solely through my subscription, and Government should be pleased to allow some memorial of the recognition of the contribution made by me to be permanently placed in the new building, and that the contribution received from any other zamindars be devoted to any other purpose.

A reply is solicited.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 0.70. Weather extremely hot. Prospects of amon rice bad. Crops withering for want of moisture. Rain urgently wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 164 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.41. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy not yet completed for want of rain. Rain urgently needed everywhere. Common rice selling at—

					Srs.	
Sadar		4+4	***	1 + 2	174	
Contai		***		***	24	per rupee.
Tamluk Ghatal	***	4 6 4	*		16	por rupee.
CHESSI	***	P II- 4-	***	4	14	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.86. Weather hot. Harvesting of our and jute continues. Prospects of aman poor. Transplantation completed. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

					Srs.	O.	
Sadar Barasat				12 to		0)
	* 1 *	411			15	U	
Busirbat		144	***		17	7	per rupae.
Diamond Harbour	114	d v h	173		16	-0)

Murshidabad. - Report not received.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 0.84, Bagerhat 2.31, Satkhira 0.59. Weather very hot. Transplantation of aman still going on in Salar and Satkhira. Ans and jute being harvested. The grain in the ear of the ans is not full. Folder and drinking water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

					STS.	
Salar	***	4 + +	147	16)
Bagerhat Satkhira	111	11+	478		19‡ 15	per rupec.
ORUMNITH	P T T		110	444	19	1

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4.81. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops good. Price of common rice 14 to 15 seers a rupes. No outbrook of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 8:24. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of aman and steeping of jute going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Folder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—Rainfall 2.66. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Rivers steady. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupes at Sadar and 14 seers at Sirajganj. Jute at Sirajganj selling at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund. Fedder sufficient. Health of cattle good.

Dacca.—Rainfall 3.96. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Prospects of crops favourable. Cutting of jute going on. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong. - Report not received.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.82. Harvesting of marua and Indian-corn approaching completion. Rain urgently wanted in Barh and Bihar thanas for paddy crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 17 to 19½ seers per rupee.

Gays. -- Rainfall at Sadar 0.53. Marua and maize are being harvested. Paddy crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 16 seems per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champaran.—Rainfe'll at Motihari 1.92. Bandai crops are being harvested. Transplantation of aghani crop finished. Prospects good. Cattle-disease less.

Darbhanga Rainfall at Sadar 3:46, Madhubani 5:89. Marua and makai are being reaped. Transplanting of paddy finished. Common rice selling from 18 to 19; seers per rupce. Fodder and water sufficient.

1824 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALOUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

Hhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.37, Banka 0.69. Rain deficient for this time of year. More rain wanted. Weather hot and inclement. Marua and makai are being reaped with 16 annas outture. Transplantation of paddy completed. Area transplanted is slightly less. Prospects of paddy favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Purnes.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.94. Transplantation of aghani paldy finished. Bhaloi paldy and jute are being out with fair outturn. Cattle-disease in Kasba and Dingra outposts. Folder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 24 seers per rupes at Sadar.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 0.89. Weather seasonable. Early beati being harvested; outturn estimated at 12 annas. Late beati in ear. Weeling and transplanting of sarad continue. Condition of eattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				CHER		
Cuttack	***	,,,	***	21	01	
Jajpur		P P 1	, - 4	28	12	per rupee.
Jajpur Kendrapara	147	1.4.4	4 7 4			F
Banki		***	4 - 4	22	5)	,

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.8, Giridi 0.89. Heavy rain now urgently needed all over the district. So far no damage has been done and paddy crops promise well. Bhadoi crops are being harvested with generally good results everywhere. Ploughing for rabi crops in progress. Fodder abundant. Prices of common rice—

				E	TIB.		
Hazaribagh				***	16)		
Chatra	**:	* * *			14	per rupee.	
Giridi		Date:	0.0		14 /		

General Summary.—There was heavy rain in some of the northern and eastern districts; elsewhere light showers are reported. Except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the prospects of the winter rice crop continue so far good, but in several districts more rain is now required. Transplanting operations are nearly finished. Jute is still being out and steeped in some districts, and the harvesting of bhadoi rice and other autumn crops is going on. Cattle-disease is still reported from Purnes and Champarau, but has diminished in the latter district. The price of common rice is generally steady, but has fallen in a few districts. districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, The 17th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th September 1895.

1895. Bept. St ,, 10	-		13	The state of		THEPE	RATU BI	F1	1	Нүржом	STAT.		Wino,			
Month	Pate.	Maximum in min.	Namber of kours	Moan pressure barometer at 32º Fahr.	Monn.	Maninem.	Rengu.	Minimum,	Mean wet bulb,	Vapour tetision.	Daw point,	Bomidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain,	Welver
1895.	!	0		Inabea	0	0				Inohes	0	1 %			Inobes.	
Bept.	8th	185-0	1.3	29:728	86-9	88-0	7-8	80-2	81.1	1-014	79-7	84	9W and 88W	160	Nil	Chiefly eloudy, a
21	9tb	158-2	3.2	715	88-4	904	10.4	80.0	80.2	0.992	79-0	87	SW, 88W and SSE	135	0 48	Chiefly sloudy, of p. t. C.
71	10th	1398	Nil	168 5	84.4	Bu-t	12.5	7546	81-3	1.029	80-1	87	SW and 5	380	Nil	Cloudy, o, t,
4)	11th	158-5	64	1709	83-8	89.4	10-2	78-2	80-2	0.886	78-8	85	SSW and S by S	174	0.02	Partially aloudy,
33	12th	143-2	3.8	-744	82-9	88.2	11-2	77-0	60-2	1996	79:1	9170	S by B and vari-	29	0:38	Chicity cloudy, d
D	13th	161-5	p-3	724	85.2	91.5	11-9	79.6	81.0	1.029	80-1	85	WSW and W by	σ	Nn	Chiefly clear, De
ğr.	14gh	151-1	68	-672	86.0	B1-7	103	81.4	80.4	0-964	78-1	78	SW by W and WNW.	63	-	Partially cloudy,

The mean pressure of the seven days The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-	29.711	3
General's Office	29:655	
120	Hoggs.	
The total number of hours of bright snashine	29.1	
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	86.3	
The mean temperature of the seven days	84-4	
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-		
General's Office	88-2	
The extreme variation of temperature	16.1	
The maximum temperature	91.7	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12	l)
The mean relative hamidity	*/ 83	
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years,	Oil	
Surveyor-General's Office	86	
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1895	Inches,	
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's	0-86	
Office and the second s	3.16	
The total fall from 1st January to 14th September 1895	84:14	
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's	08 12	
Office	58-95	:007
the Brown of the B	- 4 (D1	

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcoat; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; A dew.

Marronological Office, Gove. of India;
Calcutta, the 16th September 1895.

J. H. GILLLAND,
For Metsorological Reporter to the Goot. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

									PATE	NO NOIS	BERVA	730K	R.				
						Art	PRIMATE	m.		w	inb.			Tunt	MATUR	B.	*******
Division.	Drift	PRICE,		Representative stations,	Highest, 8 a.m., learnesterrend-	Lowest, B 4.W., varometer read-	Heatt, B h.H., reduced to 32°,	Mean reduced to sea-lavel and constant gra- vicy, Lat. 46°.	Sariation from	Mean direction at fa.m.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Meandaily mari- mount tempera- ture	Mean deily mini- stein Jerop zu, tuze,	Mean daily tem- paradure.	Variation from
	Burdwan		5	Burdwin	89:609	201394	20.232	29-178	083	B55°E	78	94/2	78.7	1:00	79:0	8418	+0
* # Z	1	/14	5	Sprinsej	29-269	20.153	28-298	29 880	1015	240°JR	67	23.5	7519	89'1	77'9	68 8	+1
	Birthum	110			20:575	2P1173	201308	297/86		B77°B	- 59	P6 6	7516	6810	77 19	63°b	+1
Busten	Mankura Midnapore	-01	411) hall-seen	00:010	29/302	201464	19:379	018	B29°E	100	84.9	75.1	89-7	78'9	8410	44
1	Hooghly	441	par.							1						. **-	
	Howrah	***	b- 1														
	f 64-Ритралы	*1*	414	Sunger Juland	29 '690	50:303	251 698	201567	-1031	#20°E	383	90 7	75.6	87%	70%	887	
	Calcutta	***	dry -	Galenha	99:001	±0:468	20°C13	201570	'017	₽30°E	83	80.4	74'8	97'0	7710	88.2	-
Presidency	Nadis		111	Krishneger	391100	201408	20'080	931:394	000	#86°H	121	9513	7612	8016	78*2	85.0	+
	Murskidabed		14.	Jesepre	191615	\$0.470	29.570	201585	-,019	841°B 837°B	109	99.12 98.14	77'3	89.7	78°7	88.7	+
	Jemora Elmina	100	441	, dans 1.	20.010	30 004	20 000	ab sey	055	30, 7	gs.	off-u	100		10 1	- out	-
	(Bajohabi	ын		Rampur Soulis	29.GM	201477	:9'567	201486	~'610	B40°E	118	92'1	25%	8.66	mra.	8918	+1
	Dinajpur	84.4		Dinajour	29 638	201434	10:530	\$91607	'808	SEP K	-	92.8	75.2	8810	781a	8317	+
	Jahpaiguri	441	84 4	Jalpanenri	20102	Ka.481	201308	29:634	+ '001	Nator	89	9214	74°B	98,1	7710	8216	+1
	Parjeoling	MIL	{	Darjosling	22.977	E2 823	\$9*897		'01,6	MYATE	4.5	48.1	65'2	617	5718	, 61'0	
Bajahahi			(Guntong*	19/203	19:190	197245		-	BIEOM	90	61.9	401	56.7	43.6	\$0.3	-
	Buch Bilar		***		99.042	291467	D11-8 9-8	40:01	101.0	968°R	44	99.3	74-7	8 R B	78:4	83.4	
	Boggs			Rangpur ,	29 '007	29.019	29:590	29:603	-'016 -'016	B42°E	195	B5.7	77.9	88.4	78-8	12-8	+(
All	Pabaa	107	101	birajgauj	29 701	29:527	50.602	20 601	091	845°B	25	90'8	75'7	86'6	78-3	824	-
	(Dagge	-84	Age	Narayangan [29:746	20.060	20:64e	\$8:014	'014	831°E	216	80.6	17.8	8.08	79:3	631	
Dapon	Mymensingh		41.	Mymenungh	29:700	29 043	90.613	20 -633	—'018	852°B	129	112:2	7416	86°B	77'0	8314	
TAMENT SAL	Faridpor	nder	961	Fueldpur	39:716	29:5:0	291622	88-616	019	853°B	22	80%	76'4	86*2	7819	98:4	-
	Beckergunge		44.	Barical	291754	PD'667	201024	20.015	003	B3°E	74	N3.9	26.4	8710	78-6	82-7	+0
	Тіррагь	147	414	Cerailla	20 751	\$9.961	50-642	\$87.486	-416	911.eR	148	B-84	74'8	97-1	76-5	87.8	+0
Oblittagong	Nonkheli	481		Noukhuli	29.723	201554	22'641	\$8.691	010	Ber R	164	80 6	39.8	8 -1	77-3	91.3	+0
	Chisteneous Bouth Luche	Kille	ger per	Chittagong	199.713	48.R08	20.938	20,043	061	B000.13	168	90.7	7471	U214	76-4	91,4	4-8
	Pates	-	.,.	Bankipore	207521	29'340	201484	20.269	~0·18	Neo'B	158	4 18	78 %	89.0	40-1	82'8	-
	Gaya	4	994	GETAT H	20:814	29.121	29'242	29.270	- 1012	845°E	109	9610	75'3	90.7	7814	8416	+
			- {	Dehri	20.310	\$9°141	19:370	89-003	OTB	B9"B	198	986	7	8014	7	1	1
	Shahabrd	444	[]	Arrah	201608	29 257 20 250	20 416	20.269	+.001 012	NSIºE	184	90°6	76'8	98.0	78°E	8875	+1
Patria	Baran	ų	6-14 6-14	Chapra	23*513	20 343	39*4±8	53.007	-1008	B77°1	192	94'8	76.0	59.8	78-9	841	+0
	Champaran	***	411	Motthari	50.459	z91816	291602	20.982	006	Nec's	90	00.0	74-3	\$U'4	27.8	8516	
	Musadarpur	411	101	Muzaffarpur	73.924	20/301	201666	201576		880°B	100	84-2	75'B	80-8	78'6	841	_
	Unrhhappa	10	***	Darbhanga	20.966	2> 577	×9*468	201877	1084	812° E	181	ng.e	77'6	88.1	7916	63.9	+-{
	Monghyr	***	dhe	*****								-			i		
Dhamba	Bhagalpar	F84	1-1	Bhagaipur	20.248	291362	20'469	B0-670	1009	Spage B	78	91.1	77'2	8810	79-0	8410	+(
Bhagalpur	Pucnon Malda	+#+	+41	Purnes	29.611	291440	29 516	20.252		N74ºE	108	917	77'0	88-7	74:0	8818	+0
	Sonthal Par	EARLS	10	Naya Dumba	=9-20¢	29 (/26	38.123	29:577	-1006	818°E	191	25.0	75-8	68-9	79'4	R3*0	+0
			- 1	Outtack	\$3.05P	29:358	90 943	29.566	'086	863°B	69	93.3	73-2	86:4	78:5	83%	-0
	Cutted	114	{	Paine Poine	201683	201410	29:010	29:573	1020	B280B	216	91'5	7411	80.1	7710)	8872	—0
Oriesa	Balagore	441	***	Balasure	\$21840	\$9:365	29:875	201577	4)12	841°W	104	92'9	748	87:4	77'9	8916	+1
	Pari	ret	{	Pari	20 701	20:464	29 617	20.921	***	NBANW	904	P91S	768	87:6	7912	83'4	-
	Hamribagh		4	Hopelpur	20116	E84'43	10.817	2H-57S		5(8° W	258	20*7	751	87'2	26/3	0217	-
	Lohardage	+4+		Hazaritago	271696 271578	37 6PL	27:629	191577 201681	-1007	834°W N4°W	193	6713	71'3	8410	78.6	78 H	+1
Chota Nag-	1 1	484	917	Deltengani	28° 08	25.262	58.690	297631	- 1001	B37°W	76	81.8	74'0	80°6	78'8	78'9	+(
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	Binghbhum	***	111	Chatheasa	18-916	\$8 GT2	28:885	29 561	-7012	B84W	87	D3:4	72.6	801	77-1	83'1	+0
	Blicague	*-*		Albaneer	\$91608	29-290	39-301	150.021	028	581°E		N2-3	74.0	81.M	27:5	62.0	-0
5.5E EDØ 1	Gonlyara	140	60-1	Dinbri	\$9.093	5w1480	20.220	39-635	009	N62°E	104	8912	74'8	84.9	78-0	61.2	
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engal for the month of August 1895.

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gs.	1	9°1 87	-6-6	4/87	8:40	19'46	-446	18'60	1846	27.04	34-00	-7100	4178	48-76	Burdwan,
*					7.78	12:96	-141	1870	1074	68*66	30-31	PM	46199	46'94	Birbham,
60		816		6-74	917	18178	6150 ·	18*00	17:84	39:06	89-97	-631	44'80	80788	Benkhru.
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ıb.	-1	87	+2*4 -0*4	15.00	11:86	19:81	-1-07	20-50	1846	10'10	00-07	-10 m	Serec:	91.89	14-Parganar. Calcutto.
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iji N	+8	87	0%	5-90	676	11.00	-573	10/17	25'58	113-50	84/97	-15'67	41'00	40-97	Kurebidabad.
	-1	77	~16	2º78	8-99	11/28	-\$150	15:00	18:90	28.86	80-94	-0:09	40100	40'07	Secoure.
					9166	19:46	-1°91	17'67	1696	91.12	41/80	-10-91	31.78	86:18	Khulus.
	-	49	-	8:98	1186	10.80	~8'15	14107	1570	38'95	27:97	-7:51	46100	47.4%	Rajobabi.
li i	y	816		14'04	18-09	18-98	+ 0*86	16'00	10-07	37120	47.18	-6185	47*00	49156	Dinajpur.
	-	9%	-	20°76	\$1 460 mbase	24-24	+0.86	30.84	15-90	161:04	20'46	+14'58	68-00	64*08	Jalpalgaria
	++	97	+0.1	#7.835 #6.59	34.40	#3.TP	+13.765	\$9.21	125-00	106-74	97-90	+8*84	81,46	78-90	Darjouling,
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6	_	415		10 07	0.40	11.68		18.75	12-13	\$4*3.5	61.48	-741	44100	48:40	Hogra.
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a	-	***	-	34'45	19:30	1196	+9*66	38-90	Lir19	42.86	85:96	+8'26	61:00	36'00	Champaran,
in	_	619		10'00	10.98	10'48	+0.48	24/86	19'50	36'19	10-38	+8-43	26.00	35:38	Mutaffarpur,
lo i	44	776	+1%	11'96	10:83	11:35	+8'64	15'00 17'00	19.52	31:16	81:81 81:81	-8-11	40'00	36'46	Monghyr,
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	+1	87	+118	8:94	16'61	1077	0:58	18'67	16714	50/34	gar es	+8/84	81.88	42100	Pursee,
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lk.	_	619	-	778	9'58	11:98	-8'84	15'33	16'64	28'90	38:06	-7:07	44-83	47'35	Southal Parg
lg .	+5	2.3	+0'3	1849	1698	11,08	4.579	14'88	18/16	46-67	34195	+1176	4278	45-10	Outhor,
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Table of Bainfall recorded at stations

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	Burdwe	Midneporé	Entaipur Onda Gangajalyhiti Raipur Sonanukhi Oontas Tamluk	0°35 0°49 0°81	0°09 0°09 0°09	1'04 0'79 0'15 0'63 1'76	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	#In	0°45 0°80	0°20 1°23 1°46 0°25 0°71	0°88 0°89 0°89 0°87 1°83 2°90 0°86 0°61	0°05 0°05 0°68 0°68	0°38 9°18 0°18	0.97 0.97	0.48 0.48 0.02	0°87 0°15 0°15 0°19 0°63 0°18	0°10 6°78 0°72 0°18 0°07	0°09 1°08 0°11	0°90 0°70 0°60 0°43 0°13 0°46	0.40 0.84 1.18 0.11 1.08 1.28 1.28	0'58 1'43 0'85 0'05	0°08 0°21 0°36	0.0
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ter Ber	Į	Berrik	Howevah Howevah Utubaria	0104	6704 0708	0147 0149 0185	6/15	ive	6'85	0.16 0.18 0.02	0°47 0°40 0°53 1.08	0°30 0°16 1°50	471 944 881	U-88	80°0 81°0 80°0	0107 0107 0148 0184	0'85 0'08 0'14 0'74	0°43 0°30 0°31	0.08	1.10 1.10	1°13 1°95 0°50 0 65	0 70 0 70 1 10 0 23	0 0 0 0
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		Madia	Partent Barrankpore Barrank Barrant Hauritat Remaghat Kgishnagar	0'90	0°20 0°56 0°70	0°64 0°67 0°67	6-25	0'04	0°83 0°20 0°05 0°43	0°91 0°31	1.04 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19	1°11 0°90 1°80 0°10 0°32	+88 +64 -4- -478 +49	0708	0'92 0'11 0'01	0.64	119 n 96 n 63 o 15 o 15	0°95 0°09 0°04 0°05 0°15	0.40	1.60 1.19 1.63 0.75	1'64 1'97 0'60 6'38	0:48 1:53 0:41 0:48 1:50	0
	Presidency	Municiples	Chadenge Meherpur Kanti Kandi	0.37	0-12	0'45 0'45 0'31 0'15	6°08 0°16 0°01	1710	0140 0109 0109 0105	0.00 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.10	0.85 0.67 0.71 0.21 0.17 0.56 0.33 0.37 0.20	0.08 9.11 0.09 0.33 0.83 0.44	0°18 0°38 0°01 0°18	0731	0°25	0°11 0°07 0°07	0°19 0°40 0°18 0°01 0°00 1°16	0°08 0°10 2° 2° 0°15 0°15	0°23 0°33 1°78 1°89 1°80 1°80	1 '33 1 '72 0'16 0'64 0'09 0'80 1'51	0°52 0°53 0°53 0°17 1°45 0°10 0°10	0'65 0'47 0'25 0'08 0'80 0'80	
		Juantero	Aktriganj Palkoberi Dumkoi Paraii Jenuro Jhenidah Magura	2:35 0:00 0:36 0:36	11°0	0.18 0.02 0.05 0.05 0.05	0°01 0°01 0°01 0°01	0.10	0°05 0°05 0°03 0°03 0°06	0°24 0°25 0°44 0°19 0°32	0°60 0°60 0°66 0°66 0°67	1'05 0'60 1'63 0'46 0'18	0.16	10791	0.01	0°16 0°17 0°41	0°27 0°15 0°22 0°33 0°32 0°34	1'98 0'81 0'11 0'88 1'28	018	0124 1188 0171 0180 0185 0188	0°48 0°48 0°49 0°21 0°78 1°19	0°10 1°06 0°03 0°08	
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		Bejricht	Ramphi Batta Nator Naugaon	2°10 1°11 0°44	0108 0187	0°65 0°77 1°00	0.18	0-15	0'87	0 10 0 18 0 12 0 25	0.90 0.38 0.90	0°78 0°23 0°14	0.18	1180	0,01	0°53 0°45	0.11	1'05	1.08	0 21 0 05 0 70 1 00	0'64 0'21 0'70	0.19	
		Wenjar	Manda Mahadebpur Churamon Rayanj Mangari Balorghat	0°80 0°00 0°00 0°00 0°00	1.62 0.27 0.18 0.13 0.36 0.10	0°43 1°03 0°89 0°35	0 '41 0 '08 0 '34	0.03 0.03	0°30 0°07 0°46 0°28	0.00	0.00	0°28 0°28 0°57	0'11 0'54 0'64 0'10	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	000 000 000 000 000 000	0°47	0.10	0°11 0°07 9°37 0°76	0.28 1.94 2.83 0.41 0.08 1.80	1*00 2*06 2*15 0*28 1*81 2*15	0°19 0°49 0°47 0°67	0.08 0.73 0.73 0.10 0.10	
		Jahraiguri	Thekurgaon Jelpulguri Alipure Duar Palacotta Dohtpanj	0.85	0.08	0°58 0°70 0°05	4/21	3°50 0°85 0°87 0°07 0°80	0.15 0.80 0.14 0.25 0.78 3.50	0 03 0 18 1 24	0.39	0°07	0°67 1°67 1°53 0°05	0.48	1 63	3,0% 0.91 0.38	0167 1166 0164 0189 0180	0.09 0.10 0.01	8-14 2-05 2-47 1-97	0°19 1°88 0°43 1°28 0°42	0°87 0°03 0°04 1°45	0.77 0.08 0.08	
TIBAL	5	Darjacitng .	Hagaiper (Nagrahaita) lingu Silguri Darjoeling Kabmpang Mungpoo	0°10 0°16 2°78 2°84	0°20 0°24 1°09 0°08	175 643 5:24 0:30	9731 2795 0768 0721 0767	0187 0103 0184 0108 0108	8'44 8'61 4'45 8'43	0.08 0.38 0.88 0.88	0.15 0.15 0.90	2:40 0:43 0:31 1:38 1:28	0.19	0.80 0.09 0.08	0.50	0.82 0.82 0.02 0.02 0.50	7"\$1. 8197 1188 2144 2150 7110	0°84 0°28 0°27 0°06 0°06	4.65 3.45 3.47 3.52 8.13	1°10 0 03 0°07 0°04 0°06	0.460	9720	
ADERE BE	Bajahal	British Bhuta Tibos Kuma Bikas	Rurseong Petang Gnatung Yatung Junhatta Kuch Bilar Makligan	0.00 0.01	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0°18 1°01 0,93 0°37 0°03	0°45 0°20 0°35 0°25	0°11 0°11 0°14 0°07	4.82 1.81 0.81 0.81 0.84 6.66 1.30	0.18	0.10 0.10	0167 0186 0160	0.05 0.05 0.08 0.08 0.30	0.13 0.04 0.04	0°30 3°18 0°18 0°40 0°40 2°37	0.34 0.10 0.34 0.18 0.47	2°01 0°24 0°24 0°10 0°40 2°44 1°16	0.44 0.46 0.18 0.65 1.00 0.15	2'87 0'18 1'88 0'75 0'60 1'26	0°35 0°81 0°80 2°84 4°79 0°87	0°83 0°83 0°83 0°83 0°83	0°86 0°40 0°53 0°11 0°05	3
		Runippie	Eurigenon .	0°1. 0°8 0°8	0 0'4 0 0'0	0'11	0.01	0.20	0.36	0.98	0140 8 18 9140	0°03 0°03 0°43	0.04	100	0.69	0.08	0.43 1.10 0.13 1.05	0°51 2°60 2°74 0°98	0181 0181 0160 2180 1107	L'60	0.40 0.40 0.40 0.24	0°11 0°32 0°86 1°89 0°76	9
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Table of Bainfall recorded at Station

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ļn	Henga)	in	August	1895 -concluded.
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SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOBOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1895.

WEATHER has been unusually settled over the Bay, as, though a number of depressions have formed in or crossed the northern part, they have, without exception, been shallow and unimportant. They were more frequent in the first-half of the month than during the latter half, and moved into the north-west angle of the Bay and across Orises, causing a good deal of rain in the districts affected. The monsoon weather, which extended gradually over the province after these slight disturbances passed westward was usually of short duration, but he depression which formed about the middle of the month was exceptional in this respect. Instead of moving weatward after passing the Orisen coast, it turned towards the north, Instead of moving weatward after passing the Orisen coast, it turned towards the north, moved slowly across Chota Nagpur, becoming steadily more shallow, and as it approached the Himalayas, spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very the Himalayas, spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very beavy rainfall followed this arrangement in North Bengal and Bihar, and it is chiefly owing heavy rainfall followed the latth and subscented days that the mean winfall for the mouth in to the heavy falls on the 14th and subsequent days that the mean rainfall for the month is

normal in Bihar and not much below the normal in North Bengal.

During July a distribution of pressure similar to that referred to at the close of the previous paragraph was very persistent and caused the heavy rain in North Bengal, which was a prominent feature of the weather during that month. During August it has obtained for only a short period, and hence the rainfall has been less heavy. On the other hand the tendency of the monsoon current has been towards the Orisea coast, and the rainfall there has been slightly above the normal, though not so heavy as might have been expected from the frequently recurring depressions. These, if not of sufficient depth to cause stormy the frequently recurring depressions. These, if not of sufficient depth to cause stormy weather, might have been accompanied by heavy falls of rain. In other parts of the province rainfall has been lighter than usual, especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there has been a deficiency of more timen 30 per cent. Consequently, though excess talls have occurred in Orises and Bihar, the monsoon has been weaker than usual in August. The falls have been irregular both in distribution and amount, and were frequently due to local thunderstorms. This irregularity is not so marked I the tables giving mean values for the larger divisions; but in the percentage table given towards the end of this report, where the total falls are given for individual stations, it will be seen how they very in all districts, except South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there is a fairly uniform defect. In North Bengal, for example, the difference from the normal varies from defect of 28 at Bours to average of 27 at Jalueiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 mg (2) and the contract of 27 at Jalueiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 mg (2) and the contract of 27 at Jalueiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 mg (2) and the contract of 27 at Jalueiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 mg (2) and the contract of 25 mg (2) and contra 28 at Bogra to excess of 27 at Jalpaiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 M Gays to excess of 48 at Darbhange.

At the beginning of the month conditions were recovering from the effects of a depression which had crossed Orissa in a north-westerly direction, and which on August 1st was in the North-West Provinces. Ordinary monsoon weather became general in Orissa. Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal, but rainfall was usually light and temperature remained. above the normal over the whole province. As the sky became more cloudy, temperature fell, but the steady increase of pressure led to high readings both over the province and the Buy. The effects of the disturbance were consequently of short duration. Bainfall diminished in the south-western districts, and by the morning of the 3rd temperature was above the normal

over the whole province

Pressure remained high in the north-east of the province till the 5th, when a rapid fall began there. Moving slowly across the province to the south-west, the change was most marked in Origan, the Circars and the adjacent part of Bay on the 6th. The second shallow depression of the month resulted, but the greatest defect was a tenth of an inch in Oriesa. Gradients, however, became fairly steep over the Bay, and there was a slow increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island. On the 7th the centre was near Balascre, and after orossing the coast it moved quickly to the westward.

Showery weather had been general in all parts of the province except the south-west, and especially in North Bengal up to the 6th. A change began on the 7th. Heavy rain fell in Orises on that day, and the showers in North Bengal became light and scattered. In the central and south-eastern districts there was little change, the light showers continuing.

The settled weather which followed was of only short duration. Pressure rose steadily till there was a small excess in Orisea and Chota Nagpur. Easterly winds continued in all districts and heavy rain tell in Orisea. It was also more general in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur. But while pressure was rising in the western districts of Bengal, a fall had commenced in the south of Burmah and the east of the Bay. The pressure distribution first became more uniform, then a shallow depression appeared. It was this depression which ultimately caused the heavy rainfall in North Bengal about the middle of the month.

On the 11th the depression having moved in a north-westerly direction law over the

On the 11th the depression having moved in a north-westerly direction, lay over the north of the Bay and part of Lower Bengal and Orissa. It caused a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds, but in crossing the sea area there was no further development. On the 12th, the centre proceed the Orissa Coast between Palse Point and Gopalpur, at which time the depth of the depression was small, as shown by the greatest defect being only 14 inch in the south of Orissa and the Circurs. During the previous day or two very little rain had fallen in any part of the province, but an incush of monsoon winds commenced and rain became almost general. Though temperature fell 3,° it was still above the normal by small amounts, except in the south-west, where the influence of the disturbance was more decided.

After crossing the coast, the depression changed its course. On the 13th the area of lowest pressure was in Orissa: and part of Chota Nagpur; on the 14th in Ohota Nagpur; and on the 15th a fall of pressure in North Bengal and Assam caused it to become diffused over the northern districts. Westerly winds began in the west of Bihar and gradually became general in the west and central districts. The moneoon current, which had been flowing with some freedom over South Bengal, received a check in North Bengal, and very heavy rain fell in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar. Pressure gradually recovered in North Bengal, and the heavy rain ceased, but showers chiefly due to local disturbances continued in most districts. Settled weather became general and remained practically uninterrupted tid the end of the month, the diminishing rainfall becoming more marked towards the end of the month, except in Orissa, where heavy rain again fell during the last week, in consequence of another shallow depression which moved across the Circars and was too far south to have much influence on the weather in other parts of the province.

The last depression of the month begar, like most of the others, in the south-east of the Bay or the couth of Burmah. The first signs appeared on the 19th. It moved westward, and between the 20th and 23rd its influence on weather at the coast stations was barely noticeable. On the 23rd it was near the west-coast, which it orossed as a very shallow depression, giving lowest readings in the Circars. The moderate rise of pressure that followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards, and the slow northerly motion continued day by day till the end of the month, when it was in Bihar. The slight changes which were in progress during this northerly displacement appear to have led to the occurrence of thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West Bengal were the 27th to 29th.

in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 80th and 31st.

Pressure.—As the depressions which have formed during the month have generally been very shallow, pressure oscillations from day to day have not been so large as usual. There has been the customary full during the formation of the depression and the rise more or less rapid after it has moved away. Being of minor importance, it is unnecessary to detail the changes minutely. The only days on which they exceeded a tenth of an inch were the 1st, 8th and 9th, when there was a rise, and the 5th and 11th, when there was a fall. Mean pressure for the month is below the normal by small and fairly uniform amounts, the greatest difference being '039 inch at Cuttack.

Temperature has, like pressure, been subject to the regular but not very large

Temperature has, like pressure, been subject to the regular but not very large oscillations which accompany slightly disturbed weather. It has fallen with a more cloudy sky and increasing rainfall, and has risen after the showery weather passed away. The means for the month are in consequence nearly normal in all districts except Orises, Chota Nagour and Assam. In Chota Nagour there is excess of more than half a degree,

and in the o her two defect of more than half a degree.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall for the larger divisions has not differed to any great extent from the normal amounts, except in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there has been defect of between 4 and 5 inches. Orisea received nearly 2 inches more than is usual in August, and North Bengal and East Bengal about the same amount least, while in Bihar the rainfall on an average was very nearly normal. Though the general result does not show any very decided weakness in the monsoon current, the absence of any but shallow depressions prevented the occurrence of strong bursts of monsoon winds. The rainfall was more of the character of local showers caused by thunderstorms, and because of this greater irregularity may be observed in the various amounts recorded at the different stations than might be anticipated from the fairly regular averages. The number of rainy days has been normal if an average be taken for the whole province, and there is no striking disparity if a comparison he made between the districts. The number is slightly above the average in Bihar and rather below in South-West Bengal and Orises.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the mouth, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalts in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the minth column gives the total rainfall for the first-eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

METROROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March	April	May.	June,	July.	August	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South West Bongal	44	9	29	111	86	82	67	67	72
North Bengal	27	5	49	129	91	43	166	87	98
Rast Bongal	11	1	38	140	138	47	81	90	89
Bihar	71	68	84	129	70	72	120	108	98
Orissa	49	101	29	194	46	218	79	116	117
Chota Nagpur	06	59	71	418	70	109	98	5 67	91

Owing to the irregular distribution of the rainfall, only a rough idea of the amounts at the different stations can be gained in any other way than by a reference to the tables. Generally, in the south of Orissa and the west of Chota Nagpur, the falls varied from 10 to 17 inches. In part of South-West Bengal, the easthern half of East Bengal, and in a great part of Bihar they exceeded 10 inches and in places 20 inches. In North Bengal they were about 10 inches, except over a narrow tract including the Kuch Bihar and Jalpanguri districts, where very heavy rain fell about the middle of the month, and several places received nearly 40 inches. The remainder of the province, including the central districts, received generally

40 inches. The remainder of the province, including the central districts, received generally less than 10 inches, and at a few places the falls were less than 5 inches.

The following table gives foil data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording station in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years; the account column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for August 1895.

					3.5	25	2.5	45
			-5-		district	£ 8	. 5	- 2
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					Normal rainfall August	Anteni dietriet rainfall for Angust 1896,	Percentage of actual tonormal rainfull.	Perrendage 83- cess (+), dedect (-).
						B. 10	1	
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	- 1	Birbhum		444	13.78	- 4 -	61	
	- 1	Bankura	4.8.1	981		8'45 9:18	69	
	Į.	Midnapore	151	400	13:26 14:21	9.17	69	
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outh-West Ben	gal	Howrah	919	6.01	14:26	8.60		_
Offert - 14 688 Short	P	24-Parganas	100	144	13.02	8.84	68	
		Calcutta		+++	13.61	11.64	88	-
	- 1	Nadia	441	0.00	13-19	1.88	69	_
	1	Murshidabad	IH	40	11.79	6.71	67	
	- 1	Jensore	***		11-54	6.33	71	_
	, L	Khulna	***	441	12.49	9444	76	_
	ſ	Hajshahi	1111	914	11.48	8.68	75	-
		Dinajpur	F41	141	11-87	12:08	102	+
		Jalpaiguri	844	9.64	2494	8T-80	127	+
orth Bengal		Darjoeling	848	114	26.45	80-69	120	+
Otell manfeer		Kuch Bihar	111	171	20.04	16.95	85	-
		Rengpur	114	441	12.95	12-22	98	-
		Bogra	B484	***	11.81	9.07	77	04040
	U	Pabna	F 10 A	100	11:96	9.69	81	_
	ſ	Dacca	491	981	12.38	11.10	90	_
	- 1	Mymensingh	400	111	14.07	15:08	107	+
	- 1	Faridpur	791 0	-+- [12-08	9:33	76	_
ant Bannel		Backergunge	100	111	16-14	18:38	88	-
ast Bengal	··· 1	Tippera	***	10	16·B7	14-89	91	_
	- 1	Noakhali		100	23-49	25.96	110	+
		Chittagong	100	444	23-48	16:12	49	_
	l	South Luchai Hills	400		19.44	18:34	99	_
	7	Patna	141	401	10.68	12.13	116	+
	1	Gaya	101	111	11-71	9'94	86	_
		Shahabad	611	111	11:40	10.93	26	-
	1	Saran	114	444	10:31	14:05	197	+
		Champeren	441	741	12:18	12:08	99	_
h18	1	Muzaffarpur	441		10.11	10.88	104	+
lihar	1114	Darbhanga.	945		10.71	15'86	143	· +
	- 1	Monghyr	114	101	11.21	10.18	91	
	- Ł	Bhagalpur	101	100	11.56	11.60	100	0
		Purnes	411		14-63	18:44	92	_
		Malda	471	***	12:09	18:00	108	+
		Southal Parganas	111		12.79	8.00	70	
		Guttack	411	- 1	12-20	17:65	144	+
Ozinna	3	Bulasore	170		11.77	8-77	75	-
	(Pari	614	100	11.46	19.91	121	+
	1	Hazaribagh	101	941	18-07	80'8	69	-
	i	Lohardaga	***	*10	1476	18:49	01	
Chota Magnur		Palaman	410	***	11.06	7.84	63	_
	177	Manbhum			19.87	7.09	85	
		Singhbhum	***	***				=
	,	Ser Rentrate	hijih	1111	18.88	8.73	63	-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1887

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of August 1895:—

							Tanyı	INVEST.	LIL.					RATHI	A.L.L.			
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Korth Bengal	who	***	844	140	9918	7410	8810	1814	63-3	+ 0"8	12:23	14103	-1180	15-58	15'65	≠ 0°18		50-9
last Bonsal			1114	414	9919	761	86.9	77-8	82'9	+03	14'48	15-96	-1.85	19:86	18'66	~-0.80		54'0
Other	44-		-,-	41+	851	74'9	89 'B -	78-7	6410	+0'1	11:77	11'60	+0.83	12,20	18168	+1'07	23.49	33 B
aren	791	+11	644	***	86.8	7613	87'6	78'8	81.0	~47	13 26	11%1	+1:77	13 87	18:43	-1.58	4976	84*96
hota Kagpur	49.9	=-		+4.0	99'4"	79:44	88144	24/69	80'0"	+0%*	8 94	18:56	-4:59	17:66	17:88	+0.11		36'31
GLOTOL	921	994	P41		98°6	7610	87-5	27.8	6316	-w-0:10				- 1				

" Daltonganj not included.

METROROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL, The 17th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reports: to the Gont. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga

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	i	Dinajpur			Dinajpur ,	29*681	201700	030	8.8	86	89-3	14th		74-7	Bth ,,	8518	7614	61
40		Jelpeignei	410	111	Jalpaiguri	29-460	19728	+ '019	ESNE	助	89*4	1465	ы	78'1	12th	941	74'6	771
1				- (Darjeeling	181951	- 1	014	Variable	116	96-9	146b	11	847	lath "	841	06.3	391
	Rajehahi	Darjaeling Euch Bilan	186	···{	Gustong	19-990		_	8B		5614	16th	91	37'6	15th ,,	52*0	41.3	40
2		Bengpar	863	144	Bengpur	50-045	39*794	4-1009	BW	60	66.8	14th	н	71-2	Oth	83'9	10.0	Tiri
9/		Bogra	100	401	House	20-095	19 708	+*025	Cdm &	63	80"7	1,4th		7612	10, 13 & .,	8610	7619	301
	Į	Pabna	***	484	Sirajganj	10'723	89:721	+1083	Osim	64	88'8	16th	14	75'2	10th n	8618	70-7	50%
	,	Daoca		783	Narayanganj	39 700	29 784	+1087	6)y	150	91"	14th	10	7415	9th n	8714	7818	371
		Mymensingh		l he	Mymentingh	10'710	29 739	+ '018	akly	86	88 7	teth	14	7816	191h ,.	65'5	16-8	581
1	Dagos. , {	Faridpur	***		Faridpar	29-74+	29 738	41000	Bly	103	90%	8th		73.9	oth a	8817	77'8	851
DESIGNATION	Į.	Backergunge	100	40.	Barlasi	2F 785	29 741	4-1068	Calm	68	\$8°B	9rF	31	7419	9th "	8819	58'0	82.4
	: (Tippers			Consilla	29 765	29-749	+ "U\$8	8	87	91'8	14th	91	72.6	0 & 10	67'5	75-7	514
	Chittagong (Nonkhali		den e	Nonkhali	29*703	28.756	4-1042	aEly	78	8916	14th	17	23.9	9th	84.8	77'2	897
1	Centerellorie	Chittugong	P 1-11	100	Chittagong .,	2y*729	99°7C4	+ '037	SRIA	98	1897	14(h	Ph	74'1	146h	86'5	10-1	801
	į	South Lughel	BIII	•••	112121		#D+#00	4 4000	W		Desails	411		G4-8	44.4	07.3	76.9	151
	(Paten	***	***	Bankiporq,	10"558	\$9.410 \$9.408	+ .028	Variable	68	0.80	8th	67	74.7	11th ,,	18-9	79-8	803
		Gaya	***	***	Gays an	19:348	29*(399)	+ '025	88W	104	96'8	11th	1-1	,	TINE C	Páro	2	-
		Shahabad		}	Dehri	99*368	291665	+1085	Wits	116	9410	11th	P1	24'8	18th ,,	9919	7816	851
d	Patna		P#4	7	1	\$0.008	\$9'695	+ '047	B Wly	.61	9616	0th	91 -	74'5	ilth "	981	76'4	0319
-il		Baran	141	***	Chapra	99'456	29:691	4 '041	Wiy	94	94-9	8th	**	12.6	10th ,	91'8	77'0	847
		Champeran	,	777	Motilmri	991809	29'081	4 '010	BSR	111	91.5	9th		36'8	18th o	8714	77'0	831
훼		Musaffaepur	Dat		Mussfarpur	801657	291089	_	Oalm	40	91.7	6,9 &		76'8	18th m	8A-B	78%	551
BIELE	1	Darkburga			Darbhangs	391569	10,250	+ "009	Ely	61.	91.0	14 8th	.,	7616	188h	87'1	79:8	881
	ſ	Monghye	***		1.=44													
-11		Bhagalpur -	P84		Bhagalpur	191579	29.684	+ '019	Variable	75	94'%	8tb	r.	77%	10 # 11 ,,	DY.Y	7210	851
L.	Bhagalpur	Purasa	1117	**3	Parnea	80-68 0	\$91809	4 '018	ENE	88	91.3	BH.In		767	arth a	8719	17-P	831
		Maida Southal Parga		454	Malda	F	29:706	†	BAL	68	98-1	Ath	15	76.0	18th ,,	17.5	77'6	83.5
	·	GOLINIA I PAPER		less	Naya Bumka Cuttack	30'261	\$9'792	+1043	BWI7	04 1950	94.1	8th	*1	76'7	mah ,,	99'6 93'L	79.0	B)*f
1.	(Outsich	*41	- {	Pales Point,	29-700	29*734	+1076	& Calm	917	80%	14th	11	771	lith ,	89-5	79'6	Bat
(Sarant	Orison	Balasore	411		Balasors	sp:733	29:735	+1081	Oulm &	191	92-9	1sth		77.7	11th p	90%	1916	647
8)		1	,,,	- (Puri	201776	99:740	_	8 W	186	917	14th	M	7710	18th	8947	811	95%
	1	Parl	46+	1	Gopatpur	19-773	39:734	-	8W	957	89.7	15th	81	77-1	1215	8718	78'0	83"1
륈	1	Hazaribegh	199		Husaclough	27-774	20.721	+ -063	Variable	174	89%	11th	**	7018	itih "	688	7819	801
NAOPEL		Lokerdage	-11	40-	Banchi	97 1643	29 705	+ "061	BW &	173	86-8	11th	J+	70'9	11th n	9/8/6	7273	761
	Ohota Mag-	Palamau	***	-4.	Daftengan)				WNW									
TOBOT!		Maghhum	111	-	bilana													
إنت	- L	Blughbhum		+++	Ohaibaaga	E9*007	29'715	+ '079	Variable	50	94.9	146h	n	20.7	8, 31 & ,	99'5	-	811
ار	[Bibeagar	***	411	Bibangar	29'472	19-705	+1017	Variable		87-9	18th	93	53%	Ste	68'1	767	1840
		Goalpura	171	hir	Dhubri	191060	29*751	+*033	NNE		87-9	leth	P1	78'6	10 & 18	51.3	75'4	28.0
*7	Ĺ	Oschar	here	***	Ollehae	98-714	20-771	4.00	Calm		-98*0	14th	**	7418	8 & 11 m	88*7	42.2	612

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal manus of air pressure and tomperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same neriod for the humanistip of the attornables is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A obser sky is denoted by 0 and an overcust sky by 10. The mean at the numerical cosmos or average of the reinfall in the numerical cosmos or average of the reinfall in the district describing for the returns sont in by the subdivisional stations for the period in quantum tast district conditions for the period in quantum tast district conditions for the period in quantum tast district conditions for the period in quantum tast district conditions.

or the week ending Saturday, the 14th of September 1895.

		. 34	1 4	1	-	-				BERRYAT					=,	
		homfalky	Amount			01	WHEE,				BAI	PPALS.		WW //		
g i	1 12	and a	3	To a series	4	4	namber y days.	gumber days.	Blace	a lot of mo	a.th.	Blass	16th Hay	1806.	Draybrot.	
Taristico from normal mean.	Hean 4 a.z. temperature.	Average at 8 A.M.	Average cloud.	Entrated of observing a	Meetin für trifri,	Nermal mea	Average na of miny d	Normal en of remy de	Month for dignies,	Morraal Roteall.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal Deta.	Farintion.		
+0.8	1	84	69	0.70	146	1703	1785	9'81	118	6:34	-3.11	39°L6	59 '87	-10'81	5-	
45'0	82-6	53	40	0.83]]			Bardwan.	
					11-26	1.99	8-67	1-87	4'10	8-78	-1.05	38.99	66'28	-11772	Birbbum.	
+117	88.8	68	49	117	0.83	3.00	1.75	2174	9:16 8:14	4'36	-2.2b	28171	4618	-8-84	Bankura,	
+3-2	9018	81	17	0.00	1'84	1.63	8.00	8.01	9'71	481	-1.00	29.60	43 57	-18'85 -18'57	Midnapora, Hooghly,	
					1.88	1/81	8:00	3-01	2.86	4/24	-2:36	27:30	42-63	-15-65	Howrah.	
+118	687	87	810	1:46	1.12	2.08	1'50	8,05	194	8-96	-8:85	39 *V4	44'13	-1447	24-Pargame,	
+1%	6310	-80	4:9	-0:06	0.80	3100	2:40	818	L*68	5.88	6'S4	30.67	45'10	-34:33	Unloute.	
+170	581	84	7'0	1,400	1-58	8-TT	2-60	2158	8112	4784	-9:45	90.99	40113	-13:54	Nudia,	
-0 S	8914	90	818	6107	8*36	8.41	8:67	2.61	6'06	FUL	-1'54	26108	43°41	17'83	Murebidabad.	
-07	8183	90	816	176	1'95	1.95	5-90	9'48	2'01	4149	-9:48	80'26	62143	-1117	Jeesore,	
	mè le	the .	61	6-10	B.43	3.57	1738 4760	8'01	5'50	5129 5180	- 12 86 E	33'89	45'84	-13-35	Khulon,	
~2.4 +0.8	18-6	\$8 43	6.5	13 190	4-38	\$ 31	440	2*69	9.20	6174	-118	49-8g	48150	-0.00	Baishahi. Dinaipur.	
	77-1	til.	87	4191	4.78	8:6L	4100	3105	7*78	11:06	-3163	108-77	M6 90	+9'17	Jatpaiguri.	
_0·6	5013	97	9.0	3*76	7:90	3:80	5'50	8:78	9167	9'64	+0*18		107-89			
-	67'9	ps.	818	3-68											Darjosting.	
					0-46	3:64	4'89	8.85	10'00	9'73	+0-30	100:46	91114	+0-32	Kuch Blints	
-516	7779	96	9.0	E4*08	10.41	3111	6:75	\$146	11:84	7106	+4790		61.11		Rangpor.	
-819	90.2	89	710	bran control	6-93 4-91	\$*10 2*87	4125	8146	7:00 6:40	495	+871	22718	46168		Bogra.	
-17	77'4	94	91 93	5-28 5-28	4-41	1.87	6190 3175	9160	4188	6-65 8-11	-0.80	36170	43.01	9-8p	Pabus. Ducca.	
-0'9	81·9	91.	81	7:16	8*48	278	5-90	\$106	9-81	6.25	+818		20'08	-14 30	Mymensinah.	
-0'9	But	48	810	4.10	8:08	1'85	4:00	\$1700	H*87	4-87	-1'90		65166		Faridpur.	
-0.0	88-1	90	816	1:10	8:33	1'55	8100	\$14	200	6.09	810	39196	ES-20	93*46 ;	Backergunge,	
-110	80.0	96	81	8188	5.16	3.19	3:50	2.91	3-76	5:93			07:18		Tippera,	
0	8819	86	8-1	8*05	1.80	8'55	4:30	3'85	5'44	8194	-8'50	71-94	82-96	17/39	Monkhall,	
-11	1918	98	810	9105		1.69		8186		8116			98 88		Caritoniania.	
				n. 66	4100	1.62	4.00	3:80	8'80 1'11	6.83	5.80 1.43	30:07	88'96	-8:75 -3:80	South Luckel Eille. Patna.	
1	847	78	973 418	0.80	0.63	1'01	1-15 2-00	\$'40 9:23	9789	3.91	-1:23	80 12	24'99		Gara.	
L'F	88-4	78	47	0.08	7.00		2 04	•		***			0.00)	
19	\$6.4	7B	5-4	0.07	9.96	1766	0.60	9144	1.61	2199			8876	1	Blahabad,	
12	\$8*B	56	3.2	1'87)	- 10
42	H216	81	42	8144	9:48	277	9726	3:36	8145	3:09			28-96		Sarazi,	
-17	81.1	P1	6.9	1.00	8'36	1.50	8100	9:93	6'49	3:76	+3'63	47 185	87:28	4-19-50	Champaran,	
	69/8	BQ	87	1-10	198	1.01	9:25	4-19		2:10		99.86	84108	+0-88	Musaffarpus,	
-0-9	68'5	88	6.4	Brail	3:40	2.02	*807	576	8-15	4196 6149	+117	80-87	\$6°91 \$6°19	-8'55	Darbianga.	
					0.98	8.14	1'67	27-65	1.86	4:57 6:20	-811	BA.B1	80.19	-5-68	Monghyr. Bhagalpur.	·
117	88'4	63	610	1.82	1/48	2166 ANS	175	3.19	8-97	9'27	-1'85 -2'08		B4'90		Puraes,	
-0-8	81.7	80	10	3:38	6'48 0'87	4°45 3°94	4°53 8°50	2.10	679 1.16	6.43	-5'48	22.90	40'30	-19:50	Maida.	
016	63'6	91 81	67	1.00	1.23	1.66	179	295	2.08	8158	8:60	27.40	45'01	-11.08	Southal Pargapas,	
F1'1 F1'4	84.8 62.b	88	4.1	4,00		2:53	4 14	8:46		4184			89'78		Cuttack.	
414	8410	84	0.8	0-08											3	
-1'9	65-0	85	81	1.20		\$170		3/84		5 °22			40'83		Balagore.	
	34'5	83	6'6	26.0		2.78		8:41		8/19			39'45		Part	
-	88:4	89	10	0.86						1			ARMO		Humribath.	
+110	19.9	00	3.6	0161		11'87	}	8:54		4:01			48'99		Lohardega,	
112	78:4	79	87	9,41		8.60		\$179		6·40 4·63		23'40	80*19	~12°78	Palamad,	
					0.0F	2.14	0100	3/30	0 tm :	4:63	-4-31	20 107	39-65	-0.28	Manbhum,	
1 100			4.0	0.01	1'89	3166	9160	8°10	0-88	9.63	-4.23	31'44	44:00	-9-63	Bingh bhum	
+1" -6'8	78.7	98	6°0 3:0°0	15.88	4.0T	S day	0.40	a su	3 63	2 00					Bibengur.	
43	77'8	96	10.0	13.20		[1						Goal page.	
-813	77.7	92	8.4	2,13											Cacitat-	

the parts. The cariations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the norresponding normal areas, and plantic observation of remaining normal areas, and plantic observation of remaining normal areas are normal areas of the calculation of the district are the numerical average of the related returns received in the district, i.e., from [6] at the part of the numerical average of the related returns received in the district of the district are the numerical average of the related returns received in the district.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895.

T						2.	LINTALL				10 4	اير	병	1	Average		
- Tager	Division,	District.	Station.	Sunday, 8th.	Menday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday.	Therraday. 1945.	Priday, 13th.	Sanarday, 14th	Total number rainy days.	Refs[53] of week	Average rainb	Total rainfall nince lat of month,	total reinfall from lat of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 15.6,	Average rainfull from 16th May to date,
	-	Burdwan	Kalua Rordwan Katwa Hankeni	448 448 441	0.15	0*50	1°65 1°25 0°06	0°60 0°10 0°14	0 18 0 18	0'24	5 8	337 070 1:03 0:32 3:01	1'86 2'19 1'23 1'62	2.187 2.00 2.50 1.46 4.77	8150 4136 -4164 4141 2	-30°14 39°41 29°49 18°62	26184 2616 2612 4614
		Shibban	Nanker Reri Retampur Beimpur Bei Bolyaur Murari Labpur	946 146 150 148 1-5	0°32 0°80 2°08	0'01 0'30 6'04 0'92	1*91 1*00 0 90 2*51 0*34 0*42 0*83	0°15 0°15 0°18 0°52	0°13 0°36 0°36	0.54	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	3100 0148 8181 1160 4181 1186	8-74 8-74 8-74	4148 1110 0 00 2168 5186 8109	5'87 5'63 6'86	38*44 18*61 30*09 23*49 85*82	46*24 46*85 48 10
	Burdwan.	Rankors	Banksta	0 4 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	444 465 544 445 84 -14 -14	0.02	0°53 0°14 0°69 1°24 0°33	0°18 0°16 0°46	0.18 0.18	0:05 0:05	8 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 8	1187 0114 0187 0140 0168 0145 1142 Nii 0146 0101	2:80 1:45 1:21 2:40 7	3'48 1'31 1'31 1'31 1'31 1'98 0'85 1'37 1'89 8'45	6°45 6°19 8°15 6°74	75°45 56°42 31°76 33°46 51°59 11°97 58°46 38°69 38°56	45.99 43.67 43.67 46.73 7
		Midempore	Contai Tamink Midnepore Ghatel Kukraketi Garhhela Panakura	0.17 00.7 00.0 00.0	0.08 0.08 0.08	0°18 0°07 0°71 0°88 0°67	0°30 0°02 0°03 0°09	0°13 1°19 0°30 0°75	#14 #11 #11 #11 ##1	500 400 540	9 11 1	0°29 1°33 1°34 1°46 0°83	9 65 1 22 1 60 1 63	0.78 1.80 8.39 9.13 8.91 1.41	6'96 4'99 8'76 4'00 P	29:55 57:73 Berel	46'71' 48'13' 88'73' 45'51
		Houghly	Baramport Houghly Jabanabad	,,,,	0.06 0.08 0.53	0'41 1'40 0'41	0128*** 0150 0129	6148 0114 0109	810d 1104		B 4	3.95 3.95	1'63 1'67 1'80	2109 4180 2134	4*84 4*08 4*66	27'45 31'20 27'15	41.13 4014 4611
	l	Bowrsh	Howeth Moharcha Ulabajia		0°11 0°18 0°04	0:85 0:80 0:90		0.85 0.93 0.09	1'05	++1 ++1	H 6	1,3Q 1,88 1,98	1178 1193 E	9'58 9'25 1'67	8°12 4°26 1	20°25 25°06 86°36	48191
	1	54-Pargents.,.	Sauger Island Diamond Harnour.	100	8-81 8-11	0761	0.04	1743	199	***	3	1'46 1'85	3'41 2'16	1'40 2'87	618	38-85 33-95	88°61 43°4
			Consing Top Alipore (Obey, Barrackpore Dum Dum Harnaat Baarrhat	144		0.48	1781	0 02 0786	0:36	149 200 100 100 100	1 Nil 1	0°88 2°17 0°80 0°09 0°28	2*09 1*53 1*75 1*76 1*76	1'50 3:17 0'90 1'81 0'33	5'8k 4'01 4'00 4'00	20°87 27°56 21°98 24°66 30°06	45'9 48'0 48'7 60'0 40'1
	. Speideney.	Natio	Krisningar Chucianga Maherpir Kashiia Kashiia Berhampor Laibag Aningan Jangipur Laigola Akrigasi Petkobari	010	0198 0198 0189 0189 0180 0180	0°89 0°15 0°47 0°17 0°20 1°80 2°80 1°10 0°70 2°10	0'88 0'88 1'47 0'87 0'87 1'97 2'26 1'90 0'98 1'90	0711 0 07 1 28 0 04 1 40 0 07 1 195	0.481	0.19	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0.96 1.00 1.49 2.00 2.16 0.06 4.07 0.06 8.15 4.00 4.00 4.00	1.76 1.71 2.76 1.07 2.32 2.00 1.33 2.45 2.81 2.18	2'34 1'44 2'52 2'36 2'36 2'36 4'81 4'81 4'81 5'01 3'90 4'90 2'04	4'01 4'02 5'06 4'13 5'16 6'45 6'45 8'39 8'39	17-77 14-16 20-10 29-70 27-70 23-21 20-25 32-66 24-13- 41-17 26-96	39*2 87*0 41*4 88*3 42*1 40*5 88*8 42*1 40*9 61*2 7
		Jessore	Punkai Nemil Jessora Jhenidab	161	0-38	0'85 0'81 0'45	0:09 0:14 0:71	0.10	9°46 9°63	0°45 0°43	* * * *	0:80 1:36 2:38	1.70 1.55 1.75 2.16	4.71 0.95 2.06 2.06	4'48 4'48 4'50	\$0*3m 97*45 10*65	87*** 67*** 66** 65**
b		Ehrelon	Magaza Bazgaon Batchira Bagorina	0700	0.10	0:27 0:18 0:63 0:43	1'66 0'31 0'08 1'56	0.13	0.26	0768 0769 0769	2 0 1	3.02 (1.69 0.86 8.21	1-70 1-51 1-10 1-07 1-07	3.87 0.77 2.13 3.84 1.80	4-72 4-63 4-66 8-80 5-68	51'06 51'08 51'08 57'02	4015 4314 4810 5014 4810
		Rajababi	Rampal Bealls Nator Naspaon Loipur	0.00	0168 0189 0180 1186 0160	1'83 1'79 1 82 2:30 1:80	1.12 3.30 6.30 4.30	0°07 0°88 2°05 0°80	1-+ 	4 61	84444	8-67 6-27 3-67 6-36 2-30	9 9/57 9/06 9/84	6189 6184 2 67 6124 2148	5:07 5:07 5:10	35°85 81°83 20°79 35°81	450 Y
		Dinajpur Jalpaigari	Mendebper Oberman Ranguni Dinaipur Halughat Thokurguon Jaipungur	0°6 1'87 1'99 0°91 1'88	0-84 0-43 0-61 3-94 6-74 4-46 1-78	1:07 0:11 0:11 1:32 1:54 0:07	0.03 0.03 0.13	0°18 0°18 0°21 0°24 0°25	0°15 0°17 1°56 0°14 0°06	0.89	024044	3°80 1°01 2°50 12°40 9850 6°98 4°78	8:39 4:33 3:15 8:00 8:48	6'37 1'50 2'15 15')9 2'10 5'79 7'78	5 Ra 7 7 h 6	85 64 61 65 64 88 50 70 85 24 73 19 106 77	671 651 691 883 651 984
			Alipara Doos Fullarekia Debiganj Bhagatpus (Nagrabotta	1.88	9.04 3.04 3.04	0'65 1'17 0'90	1.59 1.50 1.50 1.50	0°46	4 hp 3-48 9-19	10°10	6	4*14 7:03 11*69	-	5°74 .8°55 14°49		71°17 74°26 193°09	- P
Horis Briess,	Lajshahi.	Dar jooting British Bhuta:	Baga Billgort Darjesling Kattapong Karesong Padang	1'38 1'18 0'45 0'51 0'64	8:36 1:70 1:83 1:81 8:44 1:19 0:68	0.89 0.35 0.39 0.44 0.49 0.49	8-71 4-96 0-19 0-85 0-66 0-81	0:86 0:96 0:06 0:06	0°50 9°02 0 05 0°60 0°60	0.02	6 5 6 5 6	12:00 #:88 3:74 3:19 7:41 2:201 8:63	0 Md 2:77 4:20 1:95	15'91 10'85 7'44 4'81 9'31 8 289 5'49	18:11 7:47 10:10 5:86	180-89 118-99 100-95 184-75 76-197 88-46	164*0 06*3 95*0 74*3
		Tibet Kuch Bihat	Yatung Dintarta Kuch Bhar, Mickiganj Mathabhang Futtari	8-92 1-60 1-16 2-60 5-00 0-06	8-61 4-00 8-86 2-77 8-24 1-00	8:00 0:51 0:58 0:58	0°50 8°16 0°20 1°50 0°97	0.98 5.24 0.33 0.37 0.50 0.55	0.08 0.10 0.09	0'08	5 et 3 6	14-78 10-51 6-48 5-89	8:48 4:03 8:57 8:30 P	18'05 12'07 6'3 0'91	9 '66 20 86 9 '64 9 '46 P	107'90 107'04 87'93 98'44	791 1001 027 931
			Rengpur Pergand Kurigeon Unbindgand Bagdagra	1'48 1'60 0'85 1'95	2:60 1:00 3:74	1198 0168 9176 1180 9168	0'41 0'48 0'85 0'84 1 43	1:80 0:44 0:48 8:17	0'04	0°78 1°40 1'40 0'46	750	14109 8109 10144 5139 13130	\$-87 9-85 \$-41	14:50 8:95 1:146 6:64 15:45	7'67 6'45 1 7'68	61 99 46 39 71 23 40 7H 76 26	62-9 62-9
		Bogra	(Nuphemary Diper Sundergang Sherner Nowkhilla Rogra Panchibi Palma Birajganj	0.029	8'82 3'96 1'35 0'38 0'90 0'20 3'68	0 79 0 03 3 35 2 31 2 50 2 70 0 733 3 767	0.11 3.50 0.59 0.59 3.10 0.12 0.75	0'46 1 30 2'48 0'09 1'20 2'33 1'43	6748 101	007 484 844 844 848	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6'05 7'08 9'70 6'10 6'31 0 55 2'60 5'53	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5-11 7-08 9-00 6-75 0-46 7-88 8-57 6-64	9 6-70 6-84 6-11 6-18-	44'86 46'70 44'89 47'60 29'61	87.5 83.5 80.3 80.3 80.5

Statement of ranfall in Bengel for the week anding Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895 -contd.

							haunpas				18	4	म र				
	Division	District.	Stapines,	Stendary, 8th Deptember.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th	Wednesday,	Thursday, 121h.	Priday, 13th	Saforday, 14th	Total number	Mainfall of work	Average ratation	Total raining alress 1st of toonth	rainfall from	Total rains fall sines 18th May 1895,	Average reinfall from this May to date.
ſ		Dagos	Manahigani Dacan Narayangani Manakani Jagdebper	0°04 0°07	9:48 1:49 1:13 3:26 6:43	0°12 0°86 0°86 0°10	1:57 1:79 0:73 2:34 1:58	8.18	0*15		8 8 6 5 5	3.86	2.16 1.40 1.50	4:50	5:90 5:71 4:74	31-59 33-97 37-35 48-35 52-12	57:40 49:21 58:25 41:97
	Daoon.	Mymensingh	Kishorgan Atta (Tangas) Mymensingt Jana i pur Matrakora Subaraghkali Durga pur Marpar Tagan Marpar Tagan Marpar Tagan	0°38 0°77 8°70	4'81 2-41 2-57 0'45 8'58 1'83 1'83	9-81 1'35 1'83 3'10 1'36	4-76 9:65 1:70 9:23 3:40 5:10 6:54	1'01 1'01 1'45 0'75 1'88	0 70	0.86	6 6 6	13:95 6:67 7:15 4:41 11:06	2:70 8:03 3:17 2:66 2:14	L6185 610 7184 4:41 12:86	6-83 6-87 6-51 6-85 6-96	08:39 37:64 01:71 42:61 63:81	57:16 41:46 69:02 51:86 60:70
		Forldpur	Diwangenj Madaripur Fariapur Goslando	0°85	0.90 1.00 0.20	9'31 9'46 0'15 0'47	0°05 1°14 0°34 3°46	137 141 048	0.00 0.00 0.00	0146 1100 014	6 8 5	8.80 6.43 6.51 6.21	1-90 1-77 1-87	6'43 7'55 3'88 4'88 2'00	9 9 4745 5:30 6:77	41.73	4797 47 43 43 53
	(Rackergauge	Patuakhail Projpur Barisal Gaurasal Bhola Deulathten Bouphai	0.04 0.89 0.89	1°15 0°21 0°21 1°35 3'06	0'30 1'10 0'14 0'37 0'19	1°20 1°76 0°87 2°43 0°48	0105 0105 0109	1 + h d d t - 1 + h e - e - e - e - e - e - e - e - e -	U-07	22344	5 106 3 146 1 160 3 177 3 170	814 2:17 2:37 2:51	5:93 6:46 6:10 6:10	7'25 h eo h sh	42'84 40'00 34'70 43'88 39'53	72:51 64:83 64:83 64:83 67:83
ij	ſ	Hill Tippera	Agartele	012	6/16		1'51	1:30	+44		4	8.76	\$ 35	6100	5102	48-93	dentra
		Tippera	Comilia Chandpur Brabmanbaria Romekandro pur .	0:05 0:07 1:00 0:40	1'00 8:60 2:45 2:86	091 910	0.79 1.36 1.36	0°86 0°89 0°02	0708	41-	3 4	2:54 0:17 5:40	9:22 1:31 2:43	2168 7 66 5150	0:04 5:71 6:25	49-32 49-43 67-63	64/41 61/70 40:84
	şē.		Bastragar Daudkondi Rarba Loktam Nonithali	0.30	5 %0 1/30	0"81	1180 0172	0-16	***	14-	5	4:23	9 9	4*90	9 P P P		1
	Chithepong	Monichail	Beauty Harishpur Hamgani	0°15 0°95 0°71 0°34	1.89 0.83 3.91	0.28 6.10 1.07	0142 012 0151 0167	0°hn	***	dan 1-	1	2:00	3'80 3'80 1	8.87 (8.87	9:03 8:84 F	78-41 78-41	60 18 80 25 8.
		Chitingtons	Ohlitagong Kutubdia Solkunga Kudula	1'35 7'86 0'61 0'99	1'56 1'76 0'77 4'3	0.70	170	Pa I	*	1:30	3	4.10	8:15 8:15	5:54	11H0 71H1 71H1	78-92	11 5 08 7 8 6 7 1
		South Lunbat	Mirserei Chendpus Bangamath Bundarbas	0°10	8:17 	0.45 0.08 0.08	0:07	0002	100	0.81	4	4*48	7 7	6:10	11-68	78'90	7 7
	- 1	Hills.	Patna	0.84	21:30	1'48	0190	1.30	071	2'50	8	8'85	1.37	1817	3:37	54188 33180	67 51
			Dinapore Hibar Barh Barras Hilys	0-16	***	0.88	0.80 0.80 1.69	0.19	234 183 186 849		Nil 4	9°17 0°06 9°40 1°06	1702	5165 0-19 5163 5120	4.00 4.00	\$7'11'- 84'10	34'81 35'85 35'81 35'81
		Спув.	Aurangabad Unya Nawadah Jahanabad Jihanabad Joudhagar Berghati Rejauli Patri Basa	ner	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6-04	0'81 0'84 1'33 0'80 0'06	0°13 0°07 0°18 0°46	016 016 027	#14 414 1#9 1#4 1#6 405 445	1 s 4 S Nil	#18 U31 1100 2115 1107 0129 Nil 0121	9177 1144 2:99 1:30	2'04 2'38 1'80 3'21 2'60 2'67 5'51 0 89	394 400 410 324 F	28 44 25 78 30 60 80 27 60 86 27 31	93197 20100 20100 32163 32163 1
		Shahabad	Hurar Debri Bhabhta Bharann Arrab Maanna Khiri Ageaca Managar	140 434 5 od 449 810 610 600 600 600	0.08	1'00	0 43 9 70 0 720	0-11	0-07 0-08 0-05 0-73	1'04	Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii	0107 0109 0106 0103 2150 0173 0140 8100	3-14 1-16 3-16 1-177	2°10 1°10 0°80 1°08 8°13 1°16 0°80 4°8;	4122 4178 4109 8130 8130	80'81 36'111 81'05 E6'80 48'89 24'30	\$1:30 \$4:00 84:31 83:50 83:50
	Paper		Keath Bikroul Bonemon Monaharpur Gopalann	104 -07 140 114	011 011 011	717	0°18	 0.12 0.13	0.10 0.10	***	8	0.753 0.54 0.10 0.08	- 0:0v3.	2 56 2 88 6 45 1 16		\$5.93 89.78 27.61	
			Stvan Etana Diapet Searcepur Amnour Basantpur	411 421 421 421 441 441 441	1'60	0'86 0'81 1'90	9"30 0"10 0"86 8"17 1"87 2-11	0'88	P-1 Ph4 hus hus hus fine	ted ted total	2 1 2 1 4	8°48 0°50 0°36 3°40 1°87 3°05	2·42 1·93 1·57 ?	4181 1104 1165 4180 4180 4180 5105	2.11	48 98 88 90 80 99 47 90 81 98	86*46- 84*30 52.78 P
}			Bottleh Bogaka Burkurwa	0°53	0 101 0 135	0°78 4°95 3°36 0°06	0°81	0.89 0.13	14,	-74 	4 3 4 8	1792 478 2784 2784 2784	1 rei 1 red 1	5°58 7°67 3°70 2°25	4/51 2/97	62:80 42:81 44:45	5615 8813
			Mundlerpur Hejlpur Pare	6°55 6°50	740 140 140	1:50	0°04 0°46 1°38 1°41	0:34 0:75 0:05 0:18	0'97		3	5:83 1:25 1:85 2:11	1*82 8*0 i 1*05 2	4:87 1178	471 450 974 2	81.80	3176 8007 33:20
-		Darbhanga	Pupri Fuppor Parbhanga	0 20 0 00 0 00	0-09	0'80 2'40 0'00	0-00 0-21 1-10 1-40 0-23	0.24 0.96 1.74 0.90	1"th 0"40	Teb 600	3 6 6 7	1:73 3:44 5:69	1170 9100 8100 8100	2:83 6:33 6:38	9.00 9.00 9.03 1.00	\$6.44 \$6.40 \$3.40	55154 57134 37130
	pter.	Monghyr	Botera Fren Sarat Honghyr Honghyr Hogri	Orda .	D'07	6 23	0.03 0.03 0.03	0.49 0.40 0.10	745 845 846		5 2 1 2 NII	1 178 1 113 2 136 0 138 0 181	1.67 2.02 2.18	3 G5 1 16 U SH 1 20 N H	9.29	80*88 30*17 87 80 50 96 50 96	8191 2710 86-37
4		46 6	halkhpure hakai kamda kuprava Kidhour Ekaropur	0'91	0°30	0.01	0°08 0°08 0°15	0138 0189 0160 0140 0140	144 144 738 788	0'05	9-40-5	0°58 0°76 1°08 0°81 0°85		0764 0158 516 2170 2185	P	36103 3610 86135 84158	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (S a.m.), the 14th of Sept. 1895-seek.

\$ 1						BAI	THATL.				8	3	Jo III		Average		
Helsor ological divi-	Dariston	District.	Station.	Sunday, 1th.	Marchalt, Sth.	Therest, 10th.	Wadnesday.	Theraday, 13th	Priday, 19th.	Salurday, 14th	Total number	Entricell of week.	6	Total reinfall time- lat of month.	total rainfal from let of month.	Total rain full since 16th May 1865.	Average rainfall from 1811 May to date.
	{	Bkagalpur	Madhipura Banguon (6y-	0*86	.41	1'86 0'71	0:24	0.20	11:	499	8	1.23	6109 7	4:70 8:58	8-07 P	41.76 38.05	40 v
4	Lod.		Fabad). Supani Pratapganjan Bingalpur Banka Catgons Baneti	0°15	0'45	0:55 0:55	0°09 0°192 1°30 2°36 1°05	0.84 0.80 0.15	0.07	men men men	1 1 1 1 4	1 24 2 41 1 37 0 69 1 69 1 05	2:86 2:30 2:31 7	6 00 6 00 1 06 1 30 3 37 2 16	6-86 F 4-77 6-50 F	88:89 46:45 35:90 87:38 30*98	#64 854
-resided.	conclus	Purpos at	Kishangauj Araria Purnes Gastirard (Korob).	0780	3:70 4:55 0:14	0.68	0.10 0.10 0.10	0'90 0'54 1'00	0°12 0°38 1°20 0°48	944 944 944 441	2 2	3:40 6:41 3:46 1:46	3-61 4-05 5-83 1	\$ 63 9:56 3:38 p:97	7'68 7'74 9'84	61.'88 66.'97 39.71 61 91	66% 58%
1	Bhagalgue		Barnes Fallagans	9:33 8:00	1,00	0.22	8190 013	1190	100	0.26	5	5'94	2174	5*50	Fist	78:74	. 1
		Malda go	Maida Chanchal Gojni	0.08 0.08 0.27 0.08	0-34 0-40 1-50	0°33 0°38	0.80 0.88 0.85 0.00	0*0# 0* 0 #	0.40 0.40	0'01	8 5	0.62 3.89 2.07	376	3.89 3.89 0.10 1.61	8'88 1	83:13 28:49 31:45 23:50	47
		Southal Par-		6785	0-01 0:80 0:41 0:19 0:11	0°28 1°94 6°45 6°05	0°24 0°09 0°28 0°18	0°17 0°35 0°35 0°32 0°37 0°39 0°15	0°40 0°10	841 9-1 987 841 988	8 2 2	0°85 1°10 3°56 1°66 0 73	4:12 2:50 2:73 2:89 3:60 1:57	1.08 1.48 3.54 4.69 0.60		38-14 28-69 34-93 32-79 95-39	47° 286° 48° 46° 42° 42° 42°
#u			Numitat Assembosi Katikusa Madhupur Sarcan Sureth Barkops	1 444 1 444	0.12 6.89 6.39	1788 6784 6710 6734	0°07 0°08 0°97 0°78 0°11	0.36 0.10 0.10	5 / 5 d + F m dell	100	3 3	9-09 1-91 0-98	-	8·13 1·25 0·85	1 7	36°23 00°01	
			Bhagga Molicopore Barharies Sakibyani	090	1'4L 0'50	6:58 0:15	0.93	0.495	0*09	0.83	3 6	1.10 1.10	?	Nil 9:55 9:34 1:66	P		
		Outterls	Tagatalagrate	000 100 100 100	0-36	0.04	0-29 0-17 1-75 0-65	0 11 0 75 0 03 0 78	0'95	971 111 101	18 I	9760	1 69 9 66 9 61 3 13 3 10 3 18		6199	56:58 43:48 63:50	33° 33° 64° 33° 51
Outside	O original o	Balssore .	Akhyapada Chandbali Bhadrak Soro Balasoro Jallasoro	E SAME	114	9:07 0:56 9:61 9:62	100	D*89		110	Ni	0.49	2:54 2:60 2:60 2:60 4:60 4:60	114	4 19 4 4 19 4 6 19 4	81-79 45-75	36 12 36
		Pari .	Puri Khurda Bhanpur Oop	B-00		1.40 0180	1-10 0-e8	8'29 1'66	}# P	HE	25/1	MI	2:54 3:60 2:61	1	8 8:20 6:70 6:07	100	
			Pipii Pipii Nayapark Lanpur	T 111	076	rhd	6'10 0'40	0'6L					2 2 2		7 0 0 0		
,		Hantribagh		1	010		0.49					2 0'58 2 0'41	9731	13	4 477	7 21-95	
	i		Nemtagurah Mahudi Hil Jhumta Hi Barhi Chatra Tarapteka		***	2	6-07	6.90	De 40			1 0:40 0 87		9-9		#10 #0 #11-86	44
Nastol.	Nagper.	Lohardage	Lohardaga Ranchi Sutti Patkot Temar			0.3	l ter	1		191		1 0°31	2.4 2.4 7	6 11	57 5·1 12 F	\$6183	
OROTA NA	Chota Nag	Palames	Palaman	j	0:1	10 75	0125	-14	140	\$2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +	N	2 0'51	1	810	06 2 06 2		8 8 8
		Hashbers	Gobindgur Eaghunath pur Barahbhum Thaida	hand 19	. 0.	012	4 1'0	6 8 2			N	8 17	3 2	4 E15	91 4-8 91 7	18 20 7 18 7 18 7 18 7 18 7 18 7 18 7 18 7 1	
	4	Singhbinum	Chalest Man			4 619	8'0		491		N	1 0.9 1 0.9	910	1 0 0	27 3 36 448	65 B4*4	8
			yer. Ghatala Baharagur Guiltura Kalikopur Monahorpu	an	0	0.5	0.94	01	010	0.1		2 0'8 0 0'8	1	14	75 2	65°4	

Replacation, -... indicates that no rein-has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left high. If any of the return to any the not been received, the corresponding space in the total reinfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day of the reinfall to [not of rain has fallen.]

SUMMARY OF THE METECROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, BALE, SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

It will be remembered that in the report for the previous week a depression, which proved to be of considerable depth near its centre, crossed the coast of the Circars, moving in a westerly direction. The most important facts in connection with the weather of the week under review are the after-effects of that depression as they developed over Bengal, but

copecially in the eastern and northern districts.

In consequence of the rapid increase of pressure in the north-west of the Bay; and of moderate fall over North Bengal and Assam, the distribution on the 8th, the first day of the week, was favourable for the northerly movement of the monsoon current which had been set up by the cyclonic storm a few days before. As the winds were westerly as far east as Rangpur, Mymensingh, and Comilla, the moist air ourrent from the Bay was being confined to Borma and the extreme east of Bengal. The area over which precipitation was possible being more limited than usual, very heavy rain fell and continued to fall for three days, during which some large falls occurred in parts of Assam and the eastern parts of East and North Bengal. As pressure rose briskly in Assam on the 9th, the westerly winds, which indicated the easterly deflection of the monsoon, were not so general in East and North Bengal. Bainfall therefore extended further west, that is, as far as Dinajpur Pressure again fell on the 10th, but the area of lowest pressure was now more to the west, and rainfall became more general in all districts, with the heaviest falls still in North Bengal. The wind system was gradually becoming more normal, and the easterly winds which were provalent in East and North Bengal on the 10th were almost general in Bibar on the 11th. At the same time the pressure distribution was more uniform over the lay. The changes of pressure which led to this result were rather large on the 11th, varying from a rise of '07 inch in Bihar to a fall of '08 inch in the south-east of the Bay, and us the gradient previous to these changes had not been steep, the uniformity over the province and the north of the Bay became very marked. The rise in the north and the fail in the south continued on the 12th, and a wide shallow depression appeared over the Bay. The monacon current at once fell off, and rainfall became first scattered and light and then almost entirely ceased. During the last two days of the week the wide depression emained, causing either northerly or light irregular winds over Bengal and the north of the Generally in the western districts, the winds were westerly with almost cloudless skies, while in the east the light winds were easterly, and scattered showers continued to fall. Pressure fell steadily on these days, and the moderately large excess which had developed in the north of the province practically disappeared, so that at the end of the week readings differed very little from the normal in any of the districts.

Pressure has undergone a good deal of oscillation from day to day, often of moderate, but never of large, amount. The difference from the normal has, in consequence, not been large, and means for the week are high by small amounts, except in Oriess, where excess is 107 inch. In the other districts excess varies from 105 inch in Chota Nagpur and South

West Bengal to '02 in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar.

Temperature fell very much in Assam and North Bengal in the early part of the week, when the heavy rain was falling, and it remained below the normal in these parts throughout the week. At times it fell in East Bengal and Bihar, but in the other districts there was excess practically without interruption. The mean defect in Assam is 3° 6, in North Bengal. 2° 2, and in East Bengal nearly 1°. In Bihar there is a small excess, but in Chota Nagpur, Oriess and South West Bengal it is considerably larger, varying from 1° 3 to 2°.

Orissa and South-West Bengal it is considerably larger, varying from 1°3 to 2°.

Rainfall.—As stated above, very heavy rain fell in Assam, North Bengal, and East Bengal during the early part of the week. After that it became more general in the central and western districts, chiefly as showers caused by local thunderstorms. Towards the end of the week it to a very large extent ceased in all districts. Some very heavy falls occurred on the 8th and 9th in parts of East Bengal, Assam, and North Bengal, several stations reporting on those days more than 6 inches. The means for the week are much above the normal in East and North Bengal. The total fall for the week at Sibaagar is 12.58 inches and at Dhubri 17.56, while the average fall in North Bengal is 6.9 and in East Bengal 4.9 inches. Excess in North Bengal is 3.9 inches and in East Bengal 2.5 inches. In the other districts the average fall for the week is deficient by considerable amounts, in South-West Bengal and Bihar by about half an inoh, and in Orissa and Ohota Nagpur by more than 1 inoh.

1844 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the aix meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of September 1895:—

			Tuncet	BATUI	h:HI,					Jt.	ATREA	Į,I,.				
	g wook.	Jic J	Á.TOTBA	as for s	reek.	week.	0	t week	E	Re	iny de	ga,	Singe of ma	l lot meh.	Hibos May	
Матионовой в Бунтавома.	Highest observed during	Lowert obserted during	Of highest of each day.	Officent of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Arterage mean of week below normal mean of	Arener.	Normal average.	Tanistion.	Average number in week,	Normal arenge num- ber in week.	Variation.	Average,	Normal average.	Versio.	Normal average,
Bouth-West Bengal	95.8	76'8	91%	78'7	84.9	417	2188	8119	-0.20	8:50	9.89	-0-36	2:40	4'89	2D 188	40 97
North Bengal	1.08	7119	85'2	76.8	80.8	2.2	6190	8.08	+3 87	4'83	\$16b	+1'87	7:91	6 20	b0.78	87 97
Sant Hotipal	92'8	72'8	Beard	77.1	8F.R	-0.8	4183	8,40	+9 37	3.84	2.00	+0'86	B*89	6.33	48'11	7:10
Bihar	94 8	7310	00.7	7.919	H&15	+014	1.74	2:30	-0.96	2:31	\$156	-0.52	2100	419	35.04	4517
Ormes	942	767	68.8	7613	8417	+116	3,98	2407	-1-14	1177	3.54	-130	277	2 09	41.30	47%
hote Ragput in	B4/414	7u-8*	88'9"	74'0"	KI-Ve	+2104	0.87	5.20	-1146	1.99	3'44	-1 '89	8.18	4°80	82.31	48.2
Augusta es	98:0	7810	85.4	75*2	7915	-810										

^{*} Pattongen | not included.

METROROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 17th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Gart. of Bengul.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th September 1895.

			1 A.M.			Tempup	ATURE.			H:	CEOMETR :	r.	ours,
мончв.	Da	100.	Pressure at 10 corrected and red to 32° Fahr.	Daily menn.	Maximum,	Калуч.	Ninimum.	Dry bulb at 10	Wet bulb at 10	Vapour tension at 10 A.m.	Dew point at 10 A.R.	Humbdity at 10	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1895.	[Inches.	9		0	a			Inches.		1 %	Inche
September 21 21 21 21 21 21	3th 9th 10th 11th 19th 13th	### ### ### ###	29.765 •767 •724 •768 •792 •782 •785	85 9 85 9 85 9 86 9 87 6	90·1 93·6 90·6 91·8 90·0 94·2 94·3	10·2 12·7 18·8 12·3 12·3 14·7 13·4	70-9 80-9 76-7 79-5 77-7 79-6 80-9	87 4 86 4 86 5 86 9 86 9 80 8	83:5 82:5 82:5 82:8 82:8 84:4 86:5	1:036 1:059 1:058 1:048 1:048 1:043 1:116 1:194	81 8 81 0 81 0 80 7 80 5 82 6 82 8	84 84 84 78 82 80 77	NII 0.8 NII NII NII
	The m	esd	10 а.м	, press	ure of t	he seve	is n dayı			110	116	Inch. 29:761	
	The n	enn	temper	ature o	of the s	even d	ауп	1 # 1			***	85·7	
			me vari			eracur		100		100	194	17.6	
	The a	ngat	mum te 10 A.M fall of t	. relat	ive b un					***	***	94.8 % 81 Inches. 0.48	

Meteorological Oppice, India, The 16th September 1895. J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Goot, of India.

IRRIGATION DEPAREMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1895.

Calcutta, The 17th September 1895.

Under-Scoy, to the Goet, of Bengub.

* IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jellinghee and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1895.

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BRAKEN UTEN.	Gaulintí.	!		Reight over ibres sea level.	2	170 - 170 -
Baayer	Оп			Height over Bero of gauge,	83	は、これは、日本のは、日本のは、日本のは、日本のは、日本のは、日本のは、日本のは、日本の
HIVE JECKEBER.	pasj.			Beight over mean nea-level.	33	ない。 ないできたた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできた。 ないできたた。 ないできたた。 ないでをできた。 ないでをできた。 ないでをできた。 ないでをできた。 ないでをでをできた。 ないでをできた。 ないでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでをでを
HIVER FE	Beruppad			Height over Zero of gauge.	ā:	は最初を1720名では、1220名では、
RIVER NEIGHBIRE.	Berthin pore.			Height over mean	89	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
RITER III	Berba			Height over zero of gruppe.	9	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
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	Goell	189	пелавья долч	Reight Reight over mean neur tem seatenel, of gange.	11	在 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
	r Boalis,	00	-didad story		10	######################################
	Ratioper	ter	actumed most	Beight over sero of gardies,	=	Example 22 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Bakı bizanj.	76	sydnohi morti	Bright over mean seatherel.	-	######################################
	Bahri S	196	Бгол Верьчев	Bright over zero of genge.	===	表記記憶的記憶性 经股票 医复数医复数 医克拉斯氏 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克拉斯氏征 医克格特氏征 医克格特氏征 医克格特氏征 医克格特氏征 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性
	Monghye.	011	= व्यवस्थात व्यवस्थ	Teight over mean	10A	2000年 2000年
- Comman	Mon	262	From Benerer	Height or terr	15	在10年20日的日本公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司
BLOKE GLEGAS	Diampore,	16	serou most	Height over mean	2	######################################
	Dia	u:	Prom Memere	Height over service of gauge.	0.	2000年2000年2000年2000年2000年200日 2000年2000年
	Boxer.	-06	Brow Besieve-	Height prer mean sea-level,	•	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	Mintapur.	96	-salatia area'il bad	Height over mean	-	2000年2月1日 日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日
	H			Beight over zero of gauge.	50	2000年1月1日日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の
		.ooli Mi	Distance		-	119111111111111111111111111111111111111
			Daze.		-	774444444444444444444444444444444444444
					-	#

O. C. Liers, Under-Secretary to the Goodwanest of Bengal.

Calignatus, The 16th Siptember 1895.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

				SDING BATTED BRYTEMPER 10		WEEK EN	ding Baturd. September 188	AY, TOR
NATTRE	OF CARGO.		Number of boats.	Wright of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollago.
			No.	Mda.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Ks.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	10 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	941 409 404	677 116 112 715	1,01,125 17,825 71,250 1,57,400	1,756 806 1,068 2,172	760 171 108 795	1,00,292 66,975 78,950 2,25,038	1,668 1,061 1,202 3,112
	Total	80.	1,619	8,47,600	6,292	1,829	4,70,655	6,930

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 1.686:39 miles open.

	COACHIN	O TEAPPIO,	MECHANDIAN BAI	AND MINERAL	Other sernings		TRAFFIC	TRAIR-RIL	RE RUN.
	Number of passes gors.	Receipts.	Weight	Beceipts,	(satizmated).	Total earnings.	Conching	Merchan- dise.	Total,
		Ra, A. P.	Мрр, п.	R4. A.P	Es. A. P.	Es. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per wile of railway Por previous 66 weeks of half-	\$304,871	\$8,01,367 & 0 178 @ 10	E9,17,377 6	6,13,689 6 (363 13 8		9,29,7/0 19 6 551 4 11		191,490	200,004 Larres
1007 as se ,	*2,545,033	*25,29,240 6 0	12,30,45,019 30	*45,75,394 6 (\$1,44,763 6 0	72,40,877 % H	\$10,280	1155,629	1,654,999
Total for Pf weeks	2,850,494	28,30,347 10 0	8,50,02,296 30	61,88,988 12	1,59,766 6 0	81,79,007 14 1	7801,3905	1,017,109	1,857,484
COMPARISON,						1			
Total for corresponding week of previous year	165,7894	5,50,200 18 4	86,64,648 20	5,90,563 6 (14,957 8 6	8,55,440 11 30	74,827	216,16d	165,073
ing week of previous year	1 11 11	155 6 7	reshed	848 mm	8 18 1	514 8 4	pp. 11		19H pgb
Total for engreeponding 10 weeks of previous year	0,707,810%	26,54,700 % 3	9,79,91,460 0	54,34,314 11 (1,64,285 5 9	89,83,805 3 0	753,029	1,084,093	1,838,338

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1896, on 22:28 miles open.

	COVCELLO	TRAPPI	٥.	MERCHARDISE A		Otherestnin	- E	Total	THAPPIO	Traip-mich	a RUINI
	Number of passongers.	Receip	ts,	Weight carried.	Receipts,	(setimated)		earnings.	Cosebing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Ra.	4. F.	Mos. s.	Br. A. P.	Rd. A.	P.	34. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,043	4,141		8,94E 30	7 11 6	13 0	9	4,325 11 0 194 9 5	1,150	88	1,189
For previous 85 weeks of hulf-	*177,775	*48,189	7 0	140,898 30	†1,768 18 0	\$118 e	0	64,018 6 5	10,187	545	10,882
Total for 99 weeks	194,718	46,260	11 0	64,838 20	1,988 4 0	195 0	0	48,544 15 0	11,287	583	21,075
· COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week	18,606	4,401	13 1	23,769 90	479 S 0	7 11	. 9	6,884 13 11	1,001	92	1,188
Per mile of railway correspond- hig week of previous year	400.07	1.98	0 1	4-110	10L 6 1	0.1	7	arb 11 11	117177	489 - 5 -	1441**
Total for corresponding 10	187,491}	48,576		74,015 10	3,185 8 4	85 5	0	\$6,846 14 4	11,411	600	12,617

a) on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week suded if its July 1806,

Deducted number of passengers 1,781 and Ea. 18,020 the Added manner 58,353 and 2,870 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week anded 27th July 1855, Disto 3,691 the increase is due to pilgrim traffic.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 161:40 miles open.

-	DOACHIB	o Trayric.	MERCHANDISE TEA	AND MINERAL FFIC.	Other earnings	The section of the section of	TRAFFIO TRAIX-MILIN BUS.		
,	Number of pamengers.	Coaching receipts.	Wolght meried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	 	Conching.	Merchan- dise.	TOTAL
		Pa, A. P.	Mps. s.	Re. A. P.	E4, A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Potal Praffic for the week	37,678	14,186 18 0 87 14 H	97,966 L0	9,484 11 0 58 9 8	85 A A	25,676 10 0 146 11 8	6,896	2,891	9,487 if
For previous at weeks of half-	*188,798	-1,29,968 5 0	16,79,853 0	173,952 5 0	280 0 0	2,,04,260 10 0	57,60%	24,078	68,580
Total for 95 mecks GONYARISON.	904,874	3,44,158 4 0	7,67,617 10	85,407 H U	576 U U	R,97,587 4 0	64,398	93,490	B\$,167
otal for corresponding week of previous year	15,847ĝ	31,967 G B	56,081, 20	6,118 12 0	40 25 - 3	18,157 1 11	6,674	3,41.6	9,086
ing wook of previous year and of the corresponding 10 weeks of provious year	187,51445	74 4 4 1,88,091 18 4	6,10,613 30	74,600 ? B	0 4 1 592 11 0	11% 8 0 2,14,866 U D	86,440	30,484	80,944

BASTERN BENGAS STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BINAE SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Praftic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 813 miles span.

46.6	Содония	TRAFFIC.	Manchardier and Minneal Trappic.	Other earnings	Maria I. autom	TRAPPIC THAIR-MILES BUY.		
	Number of passongers.	Conchipe receipts.	Weight carried. H-coupts.	(including	Total sarrings,	Conching. Merchan-	Total.	
-66		Bs. 4.2.	Mar. s. Ha. a. v.	Re. A. P.	Rai A. P.			
Potal trame for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 9 weeks of half-	179,530 231	80,710 0 0 09 0 0	0,89,610 0 2,40,170 0 0 1,517 0 ; 306 0 0	11,050 c n M 0 0	2,40,930 0 0 *407 0 B	\$9,500 39,644	70,144	
7007 20	1,606,510	6,95,160 0 0	69,99,350 0 12,80,930 D D	96,840 0 0	20,00,710 0 0	204,373 235,320	519,663	
Total for 10 weeks	1,746,030	7,75,850 0 0	79,81,990 0 15,80,100 0 0	1,01,690 0 0	24,07,640 0 0	204,878 204,064	599,887	
COMPARISON.						,	i	
Fotel for corresponding week of previous year.	194,899	74,078 0 D	10,40,401 0 2,20,438 0 0	10,730 0 0	3,08,846 0 0	30,904 34,660	88,660	
er mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year lotal to corresponding date of	283	at 0 0	1,290 D 271 D 0	100	261 0 6	DEEP10 MAINER	11484	
Previous year	1.090,008	7,95,891 0 0	78,F0,878 0 18,80,095 C 0	1,46,490 0 0	Mt'00'11e 0 0	304,031 316,644	611,074	

^{*} Excluding eleamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week anded 7th September 1896, on 185 miles open.

(m)	Орускімо	TRAFFIC	2.		Marchaup!	n.	and Mini Ping.	RA)	L			,	Tota	.1	TRAFFIC	Thair-mada	0 20E.
	Number of pulled lighters.	Conchi			Weight carried.		Боопра	B ₄	(Uther our	ala	gu.	eaculu		Conching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Ba.	A. 1	E I	Mos.	1,	Ma.	L P	,	Ra.	å.	P.	Sta.	A. P.			
Total trame for the week	36,380 291	10,840 64	0 1		81,886 686			0 0			0		19,130 188	0 0		4,656	1,546
year me me or me	278,960	92,490	0	0	4,74,840	G.	41,700	Ð	۵	3,060	0	0	1,80,900	0 0	\$1,940	21,568	83,530
Total for 16 weeks	\$10,880	1,02,990	0	0	6,66,790	0	50,100	0	0	2,240	0	D	1,65,530	0 0	85,420	28,464	61,074
COMPARISON.]				i											
fotal for corresponding week of previous year	88,778	9,787		0	62,471	0	6,639	0	0	102	0	0	13,988	0 0	8,400	2,284	5,672
 ing week of previous year	396	70	Û	٥	450	0	40	Q.	0	1	0	9	111	0 (elle be	416161
Total to corresponding date of	297,343	69,640	0	D .	8,95,417	0	48,983	D (0	2,713	Ф	Ū	1,61,466	0 (35,769	65,884	58,562

Deducted number of passengers 1,883 and added Ec. 819 and added Ec. 819 and added Ec. 819 and added number of approximate and added figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.

DACCA STATE BAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September 1896, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFI	Ç.		Маконаяр Т	TAR TAR	rsc.	BAL	Other ea	Prok	21/60	Tute			Тильятс	Taxin-Milli	Bi Nuw.
A	Number of passongers.	Onact			Weight carried.	i i	Receipt	8.	(estima	ted	Di.	Ottura	ďπ,		Conching.	Murchan-	Total.
	į	Ra.	ă. I		Mps.	6,	Ra.	k, F,	Rs.	4.	P.	Rs.	4.	ε.			
r per mile of railway r per poils of railway r previous 9 weeks of half-year	19,140 228 184,630	6,682 78 54,080	0 0	P	45,150 fg5 1,05,060	0:	2,590 \$6 11,460	0 0	150 2 1,500	0	8 0 0	9,420 110 07,040	Ę)	D.	2,497 21,410	7,402	3,304 28,000
Total for 10 weeks	203,770	60,760	0 (-	2,88,210	0	14, 650	0 0	1,650	D	D -	76,460	0	0	23, 897	• b,019	31,416
tor corresponding week											!			!			
of previous year	19,831	6,934	0 €		33,740	0	2,633	0 0	54	₽	D	6,1921	n	6	2,154	1,070	3,024
week of provious year	20th	72	0 0		2015	0	31	0 0	1	0	0	1:04	0 -	(1)	1-141-		1-861-
previous year	169,910	89,740	0 (1,96,405	0	14,073	0 0	1,770	0	0.1	76,188	6	ρi	21,502	11,054	400.00

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN BAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRRUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th September 1886 on 756 miles open.

	OGACHIFE	TRAPPIC.		EAND WINERAL	Other carnings (estimated).	Total	TRAPPIC TRACE-MILES DUE,			
	Number of passengers.	Receipte.	Weight entrod.	R-meipts.	orelading dem-bost.	era restração.	Coaching,	Merchan.	Total.	
Famil truthe for the week on 786	1	Ra.	Mos.	Rs.	Re.	Bn.				
Or per mile of railway For previous 89 weeks of half-	17,500 188:87	(#1 89,890 52°75	8,14,750 284:07	20,960 35'70	8,241 10:80	(a) 77,380 102,36	14 295	16,650	24.394	
year (b)	881,972	8,10,649	29,27,006	3,00,201	R8,983	7,03,706	128,851	130,680	266.440	
Total for DJ weeks	928,773	3,50,422	25,42,726	3,50,461	92,503	7,81,080	141,146	185,998	296,374-	
Rotal for parresponding week of previous year on 788 miles							- 1 50			
Per talle of corresponding week	11-01-62	30,865 40186	2,07,191	32,900 45°b2	6,856 8167	70,344	15,960	14,348	\$1,108	
of previous year futal to corresponding data of previous year	968,434	3.6%, DAG	34.86,606	4,17,640	v7,129	8,07,225	146,038	184,850	310,926	

(a) Increase is due to better traffic and special trains run on the Terhut Section.
(b) Includes andized figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.



SUPPLEMENT TO he Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the Gausses may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupece if reat by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACOA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GRNERAL DEPARTMENT-MISCELLANEOUS -No. 283 T.G.

Darjeeling, the 18th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Daces Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

The questions of special importance on which Mr. Luttman-Johnson has made remarks, which His Honour commends to the attention of all officers, are the following:

Paragragh 14a.—Provident Societies. The growth and spread of these

financially unsound associations may cause serious less to the public.

Paragraph 16.—The concentration of criminal work in the hands of two

or more Deputy Magistrates and its territorial distribution.

Paragraphs 31, 38 and 65.—The prevalence of riots and dacoities in all the

districts of the division, and the use of guns for homicidal purposes in Backergunge.

Paragraph 42 .- The prevalence of unfounded charges against the police in Mymensingh.

Paragraphs 51.53.—The reorganisation of the village police.

Paragraphs 131-133.—The improvement of water-ways and tow-paths. Paragraphs 174-178.—The conduct of zamindars.

Paragraph 187.—General remarks.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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	(2) Collectors	O.	-						
	(e) Inspection of Subdi-	visional C	Histor and	Sah-tre	nampies :	hr-	. !		
	(1) Commission		-		-				
	(2) Collectors			_			- 11		
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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DAGGA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 1291L.B., dated Dacca, the 26th June 1895.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esc., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the

Daoca Division for the year 1894-95.

I remarked in my report for 1893-94 that with a view to relieve my office and District Officers of the pressure which the annual reports entail in March and April. I proposed to get the calendar year chapters of this report prepared and submitted before the close of the financial year. All districts except Dacca have succeeded in doing this. I submitted Mr. Faulder's difficulties in regard to the important sections 13, 14, and 15 to other District Officers, who have explained how they surmounted them. They should not, I think, be insurmountable even in Dacca, and I hope that in future years Mr. Faulder will do as well as his neighbours. I remarked that the sections of the Annual General Administration Report are but epitomes of the detailed reports. Mr. Faulder points out with justice that this is not exactly the case. It would no doubt save much labour and expense if sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of this report, and the statements accompanying them, could be reduced to this status.

All the Collectors lent me clerks for three weeks to help compile this and other reports. The table below shows the dutes on which the earliest and latest sections came to hand, separately for calendar and financial year sections,

and the dates on which complete information was received.

Calendar year.

Disputer.	Date of receipt of earliest section.	Date of receipt of last section.	Date of receipt of com- plete information.		
1	8	8	4		
Dacca Mymonsingh Faridpur Hackergunge	18th March 1895 14th ditto 18th ditto 13th ditto	8th June 1895 20th March 1895 1st April 1895 28rd March 1895	22nd June 1895. 15th ditto. 26th ditto. 28th ditto.		

Financial year.

District.	thate of receipt of earliest section.	Date of receipt of last aection.	Date of receipt of complete information.		
1	2	3	4		
Daecs Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	17th April 1895 17th May 1895 1st ditto 11th April 1895	1 1. 5 T 1005	18th June 1895. 18th ditto. 28th ditto. 24th ditto.		

Encouraged by the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in paragraph 1 of his Resolution No. 102T.G., dated 18th September 1894, on my report for 1893-94, I have much curtailed this report; but I have not, I am afraid, reduced it to 80 pages.

I.-CHARGE.

2. I was absent on deputation, as Commissioner of Patna and on privilege leave, from July 29th to November 26th. Mr. A. C. Division. That are officiated for me during my absence.

Tute, c.s., officiated for me during my absence.
The following officers held charge of the

District. several districts:

District		Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1		3	
Darca	{	The late Mr. T. L. Jonkins Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen Mr. C. J. S. Faulder	21st to 29th July 1894 to 31st March 1895. 180th July 1894 to 31st March 1895. 1st to 4th April 1894 and 5th June 1894 to 31st
Mymensingh	}	C. A. Redice	March 1896. 5th April to 4th June 1894.
Paridpur Backergunge		J. L. Herald H. LeMesurier	I a 1 Mars 1004 to 91st March 1806

Mr. LeMesurier succeeded Mr. Savage in Backergunge on 6th March 1894, so he was new to the district. Three out of four districts, therefore, have been administered by new hands.

The following officers were in charge of the

Subdivisions. subdivisions:-Period of incumbency. Name of officer. Subdivision. DISTRICT. - 32 1st April to 7th May 1894. 8th May 1891 to 81st March 1896. Whole year. Babu Srish Chandra Ghose Gagan Chandra Chose
Gagan Chandra Das ...
Mr. L. T. R. Lucas
Habu Ram Badan Bhaitacharjee.
The late Babu Erinath Chat-Ditto Nerayanganj Ditto. Manikganj Lat to 27th April 1894. Kishorganj 29th April 1894 to 31st March 1895. 1st to 30th April 1894. 1st May to 6th October 1894. 7th October to 8rd November 1894. 4th November 1894 to 31st March 1896. terjee. Babu Kailas Gobinda Das ... Ditto Gagan Chandra Das ... Shib Chandra Nag Uma Prasanna Guha ... Tangail Ditto 904 Ditto Barada Kanta Ganguli Ditto ... Mymensingh .. 1895.
1st April to 5th August 1894 and from 6th to 27th September 1894.
6th August to 6th September 1894.
28th September 1894 to 31st March 1896. Annada Prosad Bose ... , Saroda Promd Sarkar Maulvi Faizuddin Hosein ... Ditto Ditto Whole year.
Ditto.
Ditto.
lst April to 27th July 1894.
28th July 1894 to 31st March 1895. Babu Chandra Sokhar Kar ... Jamulpur Rajani Nath Chatterjee
Maulyi Fazial Karim
Fuizuddin Hossin
Babu Chandra Bhusan Cha-Goslando Paridpur Madaripur Perojpur Dirto krabatti. Chandra Kumar Dutt Backergunge ... Whole year. Ditto. Bhola Prasanna Kumar Kar-forma. Patuakhali

There were permanent changes in five out of twelve subdivisions only. In this respect my division may be considered to have been lucky.

In these days when the Magistrate-Collector is obliged to delegate so much of his authority even in the Sadar subdivision, changes in the personnel of the senior officers attached to head quarters do almost as much harm as changes in the charge of subdivisions. Dacca was lucky in retaining the services of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen as senior Deputy Magistrate-Collector throughout the year. Mymensingh and Faridpur were also very fortunate in this respect. The Collector of Backergunge complains of the frequent changes in his district.

We are very fortunate that we have few changes in the office of District Engineer under the District Board system.

II .- TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

3. The Commissioner spent 130 days on tour, as noted in the margin.

Of these, Mr. Tute did 56 days while I was on deputation to Patna. En revanche I spent 53 days on tour in the Patna Division. I also visited the

Provincial head-quarters on several occasions. I find I have spent on the average 161 days on tour

in the last thirteen years of actual service.

The Commissioner visited the head-quarters stations of all the districts and those of all the subdivisions except Manikganj, Tangail, and Kishorganj. My trip to Tangail and Manikganj was frustrated by want of water in the Dallessury river. Mr. Tute made a trip to the Bil country in the Faridpur district, in September, to enquire into alloged scarcity.

My steamer was away from her anchorage at Dacca for 153 days, but she ran only 72 days with the Commissioner and 37 days with other officers.

(b) Tours of Collectors.

Days.

16

16

12

34

20

44 ... 180

6

1894

1896

Total

May August September October

Nevember

December January

February

The Collectors were on tour-

			Days.
Daces.	***	140	127
Mymensingh	. 4 *	***	132
Faridpur	444	***	115
Backergunge	144	***	129

or 125.75 days on the average-4.75 days above the average of the preceding year. The Collectors generally spent some days of each month on tour. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder has managed to put in 98 days since he joined the Dacca district in July.

The Magistrates of Dacca and Mymensingh have now been relieved of

much of their criminal appellate work.

Under Police I have given some account of our establishment of steamlaunches and of the use made of them. Backergunge also requires a good house boat.

The Subdivisional Officers made the following (c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers. tours :-

						Days.
		Narayangani		144	444	95
Dacos		Narayanganj Munshiganj	.44	141	*4*	98
10 BOOM	1	Manikganj	4**	***	4+1	125
	- 1	Jamalpur	111	1 * 1	410	94
	'	Kishorgani		p = 4	4 + 4	91
Mymensingh	*** *	Netrakona	101	1 4 4		90
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. 1	Tangail	444	4+1	444	113 107
- 12 · · · ·		Goalundo	414	***	* * *	_
Faridpur	474	Madaripur	***	A e h	4.00	147 104
		Perojpur	141	***	100	120
Backergunge	***	{ Patuakhali	***	+4.5	9 * *	95
2,000		(Bhola	**4	0.001.1	***	90
	A	rerage	444	1061 days.		

I have satisfied myself that Subdivisional Officers have provided themselves

with means of locomotion. On the whole the Subdivisional Officers have done very well. Maulvi Fazlal Karim, at Madaripur, again heads the list with 147 days. Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee at Manikganj, and Babu Prasanna Kumar Karforma at Patua-

khali also did excellent service in this respect. The Income-tax Deputy Collectors were on tour-

			Days.
Daces.	948	847	164
Mymensingh	**4	300	119
Faridpur	4.00	411	
Beckergunge	444	191	161

The Commissioner inspected the Magistrate-Collectors' offices more or Inspection of district offices and Itess thoroughly. My March inspection of the Mymensingh offices was postponed, the circuithouse of that place being occupied by the Additional Judge. Since the end of the year I have spent six afternoons in the Dacca offices. Only the Mymensingh treasury was not inspected.

With reference to circular memorandum dated 30th June 1894, from the Chief Secretary. I have samplied that officer with conjugate of the curvations I was in

Chief Secretary, I have supplied that officer with copies of the questions I use in inspecting the Criminal Courts, the Arms and Ammunition, and the Rural Police Departments of Magistrates' offices.

I was fortunate, while on deputation to Patna, in being able to inspect five head-quarters and six subdivisional offices in that Division. This has been

a great help to me here.

The following table shows the dates of inspection of district offices and treasuries by the Commissioner and by Collectors :-

District.		By whom inspected.	Dates of impection of district offices.	Dates of inspection of treasuries.	
1		2	3	4	
Dacca Myznemingh			17th and 25th April, 12th, 18th, and 26th June, and 2nd July 1894. September 1894 and March 1895 24 h November 1894 3rd September 1894 and following days, and 7th March 1895 and following days.	18th September 1894 and 29th March 1895. None. 31st March to 2nd April	
Faridpur		" Collector			
Backergunge	{	By Commissioner	8th and 9th August 1894 and 10th to 12th and 19th January 1895. 9th to 15th May, 28th June, 12th. 16th, and 18th July, 28th to 30th August, 1st, 3rd to 7th, and 10th to 12th September 1894, and 16th to 25th March 1893.		

The following table shows the dates on which the subdivisional offices and Inspection of subdivisional treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner offices and sub-treasuries. and Collector :-

Datrace.	Bubdivision.		DATES OF INSPECTION OF SURDIVISIONAL OFFICES-		DATES OF INSPECTION OF SUR-TREASURIES-	
Analysis (or.			By Commissioner,	By Collector,	By Commissioner,	By Collector,
1	1		•	4		6
Dances	Narayangani	ter	-13th September 1894	19th October, 29th September 1894, and 30th March 1895.	No sub-treasury .	
	Munakiganj	149	6th May	28th to 18th Douber 1804 and 18nd to 24th February 1886.	149841	16th Octobre 1894 and 344 February 1805.
	Manikgan)	011	None	18th October 1894 and fird and 5th	P4PP4P	16th October 1804 and In-
Managainsh	Jamalpur		11th and 14th Pehronry 1888.	cti sugnet 1804 and following days, and 25th Fohrmary 1896 and lollowing days,		March 1895. 7th August 1894 and 200 February 1896.
	Tampell		None : 122 tot 100	186th July 186s, 24th Aurout 1884 and following usys, and let Jacomy 1805 and following days.	*****	30th Documber 1404.
	Notrakona		17th and 18th February	15th December 1894 and follow- ing days, and let Jone 1894 and	784 rdd	30th May 1894 and 15th December 1894,
Parldpag	Kishorganj	4	None		191408	20th October 1804
	Goshando	8.64	3rd May, 21st September and 3sth September 1894,	6th Reptember 1604 and 26th February 1805,	******	5th September 1894 and 18th Petruary 1896,
	Bestaripur		37th September 1894	Hith September 1896 and 27th	Mine	10th September 1804 and 28th
Zhokenguage	Perolpur		11th and 12th August 1804	26th April 18se and 13nd Decem-	414 page	March 1896, 34th April and 22nd December
	Patankhali		10th Angust 1804	ber 1886. Dilh and 18th May 1894 and 18th	18th August 1894	1864.
	Bhola	14-		Ortober 1894. Sur to 7th June and 5th to 6th November 1864.		1994.

III .- WEATHER AND CROPS.

The average rainfall was 78.71 inches against 88.49 in the previous 5. The average rainfall was 15'11 inches against 55'83 inches, so we. The average of the five years ending 1893-94 was 75'83 inches, so we had in the year under report 2.8% inches more than the average of the previous five years. Generally the rainfall was well distributed and was favourable to crops, except to those of the cold weather, which suffered from drought.

The Collector of Dacca says the district has not had such a rice crop for some years, although September floods washed away a good deal. The jute erop also was almost a bumper one. Oil-seeds suffered from rain in November,

and pulses later on from drought,

The outturn of the principal crops in Mymensingh was satisfactory. The unusually heavy rains in the months of October and November retarded the

growth of pulses, oil-seeds, and tobacco to some extent.

In Faridpur, though the floods were heavy, the year was favourable, on the whole, for the growth of paddy. Jute and sugarcane also did well. The late floods and heavy rain in November retarded the sowing of the rabi crops, and their growth was checked by want of rain in January and February.

In Backergunge the outturn of the principal food crops, aus and aman, was good. The want of cold weather rain in January and February is said to have affected the growth of the rabi crops in certain parts of the district. The outturn of other crops such as jute, sugarcane, and tobacco was moderate.

On the whole the year was a very good one for crops.

The year has been fortunate in the matter of cyclones and tornados, but after its close on April 29th severe tornado passed over the Padma river and a portion of thana Harirampur in the Dacca district. It was preceded by rain and hail, but the actual storm lasted only five minutes. It appears to have followed a zig-zag rather than the usual circular course. This course measured some 12 miles in the Harirampur, four miles in the Manikganj, and a few miles in the Seale thanas. The thana buildings, chaukidar's parade hall, post-office, &c., at Lesrnganj were entirely destroyed. It was chaukidar's parade day, and they suffered severely, 37 being wounded. The sub-inspector, head-constable, and writer constable are also among the wounded. Thirty-four villages in Harirampur, 4 in Sealo, and 2 in Manikganj thanks were affected. The butcher's bill totals up to 24 killed and 135, including the police and chaukidars at Lesraganj, wounded more or less severely. Only 15 of these, however, went to the Dacca hospital for treatment. These figures do not include travellers, &c. The value of proporty destroyed is estimated at Rs. 80,000. Cattle curiously did not suffer much. This storm, so near that important entrepot Goalundo, rominds me that the life-boat which Nawab Absunullah, C.I.E., presented and maintains at that place, has again done good work, having saved, it is stated, 194 lives. In 1893-94 it saved 247 lives.

Aman is returned 16\frac{2}{5} annas and jute 13\frac{10}{10} annas.

These figures are but the aggregate impressions of a number of observers. I am inclined to think statistics, if we had any, would show that the aman and jute crops were better than $16\frac{3}{5}$ and $13\frac{9}{10}$, 16 representing an average crop.

IV .- PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

6. The death-rate for the year 1894 is 27.8 against 30.4 in 1893. The decrease is due entirely to cholera, but we are still ahead of 1892.

	YBA		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.
	1		3	8	. 11 4	5	,6	7	8
1693	h ,	***	58,703 26,847	1,456 1,252	186,009 187,153	3,895 4,993	8,476 8,474	48,276 50,188	299,973 279,903

"Other causes" and "bowel complaints" are now attracting the rural policeman's attention. Though on the whole fever has proved as destructive as usual in the rural policeman's view, he has reported 12,000 more deaths than in the previous year in Mymensingh, and 9,000 fewer in Backergunge from

In the first three months of 1895 we have had 6,693 deaths from cholera and 732 from small-pox. Small-pox is ordinarily not a very destructive disease here. In Backergunge in 1894 there were only 93 deaths, in Dacca only 176. Vaccination is not very prevalent, especially in Backergunge. The number of persons vaccinated in the year was—

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.		Per 1,000 of population.
1		2	3
Dacen Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	### ### ###	122,133 73,447 49,472 30,914	50°4 21°1 27°5 14°8

The following statement illustrates the progress made in reporting:-

	Number of	Number of deaths reported in— Bate-rate per mille in-							
Dayrior.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1592.	1893.	1894.			
1	9	3	4	6	6	7			
Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	60,024 42,991 54,866 93,958	74,418 87,587 60,115 77,168	68,611 88,930 61,297 85,224	24:79 12:98 30:4 48:6	80°74 26°93 85°4 95°8	28 3 26 61 28 5 30 28			
Total	251,689	209,278	273,902	25.9	30'8	27.8			

Probably the Backergunge figures are near the truth, as the rural police have been well worked up in that district. Perhaps in 1892 arrears of previous years were included. That, in spite of a decrease of 11,183 in cholers, Mymensingh still maintains its rate, is perhaps evidence of better reporting. Considering how backward Dacca is in rural police business, results are good. In the face of these forwers and of the undoubted fact that the repulation is In the face of these figures, and of the undoubted fact that the population is increasing, the Division, in spite of its horribly insanitary conditions, cannot be considered unhealthy. Improved water-supply is much needed in many parts.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards

and Municipalities for the improvement of the water-supply during the past three years:-

		BOARDS.		Mı	INICIPALITIE	в.
NAME OF DISTRICT.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1592-93.	1898-94.	1894-95
1,	2	8	4 -	5	6	. 7
Dacea Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	2,879 6,264	Rs. 994 2,896 2,295 6,146	Ra. 1,859 8,677 8,710 3,734	Ra. 21,104 612 480 1,316	Rs. 14,778 1,848 185 748	Rs. 14,702 6,924 2,100 122
Total	9,954	12,331	12,480	23,512	17,049	24,048

Besides this, the Mymensingh District Board has paid Rs. 30,000 as contribution towards the Nasirabad water-works.

The expenditure in Dacca and Mymensingh towns is for maintenance of water-works. In Faridpur town a large tank, to be called the Jubilee Tank, is being excavated in the centre of the town. In Barisal town a large tank is

being re-excavated.

The permanent settlement is an impediment to the improvement of the water supply as to most other improvements. On this subject the Collector of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, writes-"The District Board cannot do so much as it might on account of the shortsighted greed of village maliks, who not only refuse to give sites for tanks free even when old tanks are ready to hand, but obstruct their acquisition and demand enormous prices." So in Sylhet town we could not improve old tanks because the Civil Court gave full basti rates for their acquisition, so much per square foot. As reported last year, land-owners sometimes levy a tax from private persons who dig tanks. But I think we shall improve the water supply in spite of the permanent settlement.

In Daces and Mymensingh the District Boards prefor wells to tanks. The form of well has not yet been decided on. The Dacca Board is now experimenting in tube-wells which had such a vogue 15 to 20 years ago. In Faridpur and Backergunge tanks are preferred; in the latter district wells do not give sweet water. I disapprove of the policy of digging tanks, costing Rs. 700 or so, as being beyond our means. But we are digging such tanks in these districts. In some cases in Faridpur the persons benefited have contributed to the cost. The Mug settlers in Backergunge are said to reserve tanks

We pressed for the full rate of cess in Backergunge on the ground of sanitation and public health. The District Board, however, proposed to spend the increase on roads, &c. They proposed no increase under water-supply. I remarked on the budget that I should like to see something done which mould before home to the people that they are cetting according to which would bring home to the people that they are getting something for their money. I should like to see the grant for water-supply increased and a commencement made to provide reserved tanks. Two tanks to each than a per annum would give 400 tanks in ten years. Five new dispensaries and an increase in the grant for village works from Rs. 12,300 to Rs. 16,000 were moves in the right direction. I expressed a doubt and a hope that cart traffic would develop on the roads we were making. The Board was not able to do more for water-supply. There is great difficulty about getting suitable sites which will benefit more than a few houses. There is difficulty about reserving the tanks when made. Several cases are quoted in which grants have been made, but could not be expended for want of sites; that is, until we have some form of Local Self-Government, we cannot manage to spend the money we have got on the object we desire.

As I have said before, the "bucket" system of removal of night-soil, in force in the Dacca town, might be very much improved. And the Commissioners are quite prepared to improve it. But as long as proposals for sewage system in imitation of Calcutta hold the field, it is not worth while spending

money on the improvement of the bucket system.

Mr. Silk, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, has been to Dacca, and after an inspection of the town has asked the Commissioners to select 50 sites for sewage depôts and latrines, in addition to the 12 now in existence. It is proposed to carry the sewage from these depôts to the trenching-ground or sewage farm by water pumped up from the river. The high flood level in the rains and the absence of sufficient natural fall are difficulties. Mr. Faulder, writes:-"I am afraid it will be years before the new system is carried out, much as it is wanted. The present system of removing the nightsuil is most disgusting; it is a matter of surprise to me that it has been tolerated by the inhabitants so long."

The Dacca Commissioners have prepared an estimate for laying a separate

line of pipes for watering the streets with parhitered water and flushing the

Only the Commissioners of the Jamalpur Municipality sent water for drains. analysis to the Chemical Examiner, and they received no report from him. We much want a local laboratory.

A Deputy Magistrate in his tour diary notes:—"The local munsifs complained that the river water was rendered unfit for drinking by the decomposition of dead bodies which are thrown into it." This matter has lately attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. A local paper accuses the permanent settlement of impeding cremation. Zamindars, it says, tax the cremation of dead bodies,

Local officers in their tours make enquiries about the sale of quinine at

post-offices. The sale is good in all districts except Backergunge.

V.-MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PROPLE.

7. We had had a succession of bad seasons. In the months of August and September 1833 the price of common rice rose to 8 seers; jute sold at Rs. 7 per maund. Producers who saved their crops no doubt made money. But generally high prices meant bad times. We even imported food. This year we have had extraordinarily good rice crops, such as have not been seen for years. The jute crop has also been nearly a full one. But in spite of this, the year has not been wholly prosperous. High prices, though falling, continued until the month of October 1894, and the sudden fall when the aman was thrown on the market has much curtailed profits. The previous bad years had been leaner in the south than in the north. The northern districts have therefore recovered more rapidly, and for them the year has been more prosperous. Sections XII Civil Justice, XX Stamps, XIX Excise, XVI Registration, and XXXI Post Office, of this report illustrate this. I of course use the term prosperous in a relative sense. Our lean years would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice in Bihar.

In my report for 1893-94 I pointed out how lightly taxed the people 8. of my Division are, Re. '87 per head, exclusive of customs duties, and compared this with the taxation in my old Division Assam, Rs. 2.94 per head. Relying on my intimate knowledge of the two Divisions, I said that the people of this Division can afford to pay two rupees where the people of Assam can afford to pay Re. 1. I did not suggest that the greater the population, the greater the taxable income. As a matter of fact, however, where, as in these two Divisions, the population has not yet begun to press on the means of subsistence, other things being equal, the larger population would, no doubt, have the larger taxable income. I, however, based my opinion on my personal experience. The difference is no doubt due in a large measure to the cultivation of jute, and also to the climate, if it is the climate which makes the Assamese opium-eaters and unproductive. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder makes a similar comparison between Dacca and his former district Purnea, and shows that Dacca is very much richer and is much more lightly taxed. Exclusive of salt and other customs duties, the incidence of taxation in Mymensingh is 12 annas 9 pies per head. And there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in ten years, chiefly in stamps. Dacea pays some 13 annas 6 pies per head. Backergunge, the Collector makes out, pays Re. 1-4 per head, the land revenue being heavier. There can be no doubt that this Division could easily afford to pay much more than this, and that the recent re-imposition of a 5 per cent. duty on cotton piece-goods is a step, so far as we are concerned, in the right direction. We could afford to pay 20 per cent. All clothing is a luxury and a superfluity here. The poor still use the coarser and more durable country cloth. The well-to-do indulge in the smarter imported article. Mr. LoMesurier invites attention to betel-nuts as a source of taxation. Betel-nut trees are as easy to tax as toddy trees. Like them, they yield a pure luxury.

How expenditure may be reduced and revenue increased is the bed-rock of administration. District Officers have given me their ideas on the latter branch of the subject, but not on the former branch.

9. In paragraph 18 of my report for 1893-94, I gave some account of the distress which the failure of the rice crops in the Bil country in Backergunge and Faridpur had entailed, and of the steps taken to alleviate it. Before the close of the year I had satisfied myself that no further relief measures on the part of Government were necessary. The distribution of the amount already sanctioned for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—Faridpur Rs. 5,000, Backergunge Rs. 3,000—was left to the Collectors. The Collector of Faridpur devoted Rs. 3,500 to the Bil country, and the Collector of Backergunge his whole grant, Rs. 3,000. The road works already

opened by the District Boards were, of course, continued, and I did not consider it necessary to prohibit such minor measures of relief as the District Boards might think it advisable to undertake in aid of private beneficence or otherwise. The District Board of Faridpur spent Rs. 1,824 in paying women for husking paddy and in other more or less gratuitous relief. The cold weather crops were good. The boro and aus rice were almost bumper crops, but still prices were maintained. The prospects of the aman crop were, however, good, and by September the price of common rice had fallen to twelve seers per rupoe. The District Board of Faridpur having applied for leave to advance Rs. 300 to the Revd. Mathura Nath Bose, to be spent on relief work, and alarming accounts of the state of affairs baving appeared in the public prints, the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Tute, c.s., made local enquiry in September, the result of which he reported to Government in his letter No. 3T., dated 21st September 1894. Under date September 27th, the Secretary to the Indian Association addressed Government inviting attention to the alarmist accounts in the newspapers, and especially to the experiences of Babu Devi Prasana Chowdhury. This gentleman and other well-meaning persons, as noticed in my report for last year, took an exagge-rated view of the situation, not knowing what famine is. As I said last year, I think we went quite as far as was possible without demoralizing the people. The zamindars who have the best means of ascertaining the facts, and who ere the persons most interested, undertook no measures of relief.

The recovery of loans made in 1893-94 and 1894-95 in the distressed tracts has been very good. Of the amount due in Backergunge, only Rs. 245 remained outstanding by latest advices, and in Faridpur only Rs. 1,992.

VI.-EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

10. As reported last year, there is, properly speaking, no regular emigration from, or immigration into, this Division. There is, however, much temporary migration in search of work, both within the Division and from outside. The people of my Division are, as a rule, too well off to work as coolies—I might almost say as day-labourers. Earthwork is almost all done by immigrants from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. The same class supply such palkibearers, punkha pullers, &c., as there are. They are to some extent displacing local men as domestic servants. The great jute business of Narayanganj depends almost entirely on this immigrant labour. A few special migrations may be mentioned. At the commencement of the cold weather, labourers from the neighbouring districts migrate to Backergunge for the paddy harvest. These reapers receive one-fifth of the crop they have reaped. A Backergunge cultivator likes to sit and see other men reap his crop for him.

The Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district is said to supply Chandni Bazar, Calcutta, with many of its shop-keepers. Though they will not do hard work at home, people of this subdivision are said to roam as far as Moulmein in search of employment. Gangs of Muhammadans from the Tangail subdivision go to Rangpur and the Bhowal pargana in the Dacca district to reap paddy. Fishermen from Sylhet and other districts come to catch fish in the east of the Mymensingh district during the cold weather.

11. The following statement shows the number of coolies embarked at Goalundo for the labour districts, as compared with the preceding year. I also give the figures for the first three months of the current year compared with the first three months of 1894 :-

	Ī	- 1	1893.		1894.			
CLASS OF ENGRANTS.		Assam. Cachar an Sylhet.		Total.	Assam.	Cacher and Bylhet.	Total.	
1		3	3	4	- 6	6	7	
Contractor Barderi Free	8,919	2,990 8,919 18,041	1,163 4,786 10,894	4,093 13,655 28,635	1,671 9,821 13,008	1,433 4,208 12,615	5,003 14,024 25,621	
	nl'	24,890	16,493	41,883	24,898	18,960	42,648	

CLASS OF ENIGRANTS.		DUBING FI	est three mont	BS OF 1894.	Дивимо мівет ливан монтра ст 189			
		Assam.	Cacher and Sylbet.	Total.	Assem.	Cachar and Sythet.	Total.	
1		3	8	4	5	6	7	
Contractors Bardari Free	***	400 6,247 6,211	482 2,243 3,169	832 8,510 8,380	453 7,863 6,022	808 8,973 12,491	1,2 61 11,8 3 6 17,518	
Total		11,858	5,864	17,722	19,888	17,272	80,610	

The business is in a flourishing condition generally on the Surma Valley side. The enormous extension of free emigration is very remarkable. Would that it meant free labour on the gardens.

Steamers have now entirely superseded boats in this side. In May 1894 I inspected the depôts and lodging-houses at Goalando, and found things in good order. I saw Dr. Kishori Lal Banerjee, the Embarkation Agent, put the coolies starting for the labour districts through their examination. The coolies I saw were a fine lot, although by no means all junglis. I again inspected the depôts and lodging-houses in March last. On this occasion I inspected the embarkation depôt also.

The India General Steam Navigation Company has opened a line of steamers on the Ganges between Revelganj in the Saran district and Goalundo. This will much help employers who employ so-called North-westers. Immigrants by this line are inspected at Goalundo under paragraph 26 of the

rules under Act I of 1889.

In my report for 1893-94 I said Babu Kishori Lal Eanerjee's conduct of the business leaves nothing to be desired. The Indian Tea Association have, however, lately declared that "matters as they stand at present are not at all satisfactory," "sardars and their coolies are interfered with," "the present arrangements are susceptible of considerable improvement"; and on these grounds have asked that a European Embarkation Agent may be appointed. No doubt a native officer has great advantage over a foreigner in work of this nature. I have said that in the absence of anything to the contrary which I could submit to the test of investigation, I adhere to the opinion I expressed last year.
There was no criminal prosecution during the year under the Act and

Rules,

VII.-PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

12. At the heginning of the year the price of rice, our principal food crop, was high on account of the partial failure of the winter crop of 1893-94. The winter crop of 1894-95 having proved a bumper one, the price rapidly fell, with the result that at the end of the year it was the lowest on record since 1887-88. In that year the gold price of the rupee was 16\frac{1}{2}d.; it is now 13\frac{1}{2}d. The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March has been-

			Sr.	Ch.
1889-90	147		15	14
1890-91	414		15	12
1891-93	4 + 4	**1	18	14
1892-98	411	***	11	113
1893-94	171	4 4 #	11	82
1894-95	4 7 6	411	17	11

The wages of labour were almost the same as in the preceding year, not-withstanding the fact that there has been a heavy fall in the price of rice. A slight increase has taken place in Dacca in the wages of carpenters and musons and thatchers; women and boys are apparently doing a little better in

this district. In Mymensingh the wages of domestic servants are gradually increasing. Up-country men are fast replacing local residents in the above capacity—a significant fact as showing the comparative wealth of this part of Bengal. In Backergunge, too, almost all hard labour and handicraft is done by immigrant foreigners, the indigenes being too well off to do such work. Our rates compare as follows with those of the Patna Division :-

				\mathbf{D}_{i}	acca.		Pat	ma.
							As.	P.
Superior mason	441	444	8 a.	nnaa	to 1 rupes.		4	6
Do. carpenter	100		8	9.0	1 ,		4	6
Do. blacksmith	144		8	11	1 ,,		5	0
Thatchers	4++	***	4	5.5	12 annas.	4	2	9
Cooly	411	414	8	22	8		2	3

Milk costs seven seers the rupes at Dacca, at Bankipore 16 to 20 seers. Lately, Mymensingh carters demanded Rs. 50.6 per month for carts. I actually paid Rs. 44-9. In the Patna Division they cost Rs. 12. I was much struck, when lately on deputation to that Division, with the difference in the cost of living. No wonder officers quartered here sigh for the delights of the Patna Division; no wonder the poor and needy of that Division seek the comparative luxury of this Division.

VIII.-MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

Cotton weaving, for which the town of Dacca was once so famous, has now dwindled to insignificant proportions. Country piece-goods cannot compete with the cheap European articles. Few people can afford to buy these costly muslins at the prices at which they can be made by hand, and with the cessation of demand the art is rapidly being forgotten. It is said that muslin of first quality cannot now be produced. Embroidery is practised by Musulmans and the females of almost all the castes of Hindus in the town. Kasida cloths are still exported to Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. Gold and silver work is carried on upon a small scale. Shell work is an important trade at Dacca, shell bracelets being in much request among Hindu females.

Cheese continues to be manufactured in the cold season in the east of Mymensingh and west of Sylhet district. This tract is many feet under water in the rains, and in the dry season produces the most delicious pasture. It is said that agriculture is encroaching on the pasture. No doubt the tract in question is rising slowly.

The steam oil-mill at Jhalakati in Backergunge district, mentioned in previous reports, is still working. The business is said to be profitable.

The flour and oil mill at Dacca has ceased to exist.

Articles of brass and bell-metal are manufactured at several places, notably at Islampur and at Tangail in the Mymensingh district, and at Hasherkandi in Faridpur.

Other manufactures are sitalpati and hoogle mats, cloth to a certain extent, dans and sacrificial knives, earthenware for domestic consumption. But generally the Division imports its manufactured goods and exports raw produce.

The date-sugar manufacture of Jessore extends to the tracts of this Division adjoining that district.

We have 17 steam jute-presses at Narayanganj and 7 in the Mymensingh district. Besides this there are 25 hand-presses, 14 at Narayanganj and 11 at Mymensingh. There are no less than 16 soap manufactories in the town of Dacca. Ærated waters are manufactured at four places in Dacca and at two places in Mymensingh. In spite of the climate, ice is manufactured at Dacca only.

IX.-TRADE AND COMMERCE.

14. The Collectors submit reports on this subject direct to Government, copies of which are sent to me. The trade of this Division is very large both on its own account and on account of the province which lies on its north and east. The chief entrepots are Goulundo, Madaripur, and Narayanganj. The

latter place has a large trade with Chittagong and coast ports, and with Calcutta both by water vid Sunderbans or the Eastern Canal, and by rail vid Goalundo. Being a customs port, we have accurate statistics of its trade with Chittagong and other coast ports. Imports have fallen from Rs. 4,21,896 to Rs. 3,38,618, chiefly in salt and kerosine oil, both of which can now be imported more cheaply from Calcutta. Exports also fell from Rs. 66,98,274 to Rs. 62,67,705, chiefly in jute, though more jute was exported.

The Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation and India General Steam Navigation Companies, state that the exportation of jute from Narayanganj by river steamers has increased from 1,10,21,420 maunds to 1,35,63,669 maunds. The

jute season was an unusually long one and prices ruled low.

Returns of traffic along the Calcutta and Eastern Canal show that 2,90,000 maunds of sait, 9,400 maunds of sugar and 4,000 maunds of kerosine oil came to Dacca district by this route, while 8,25,000 maunds of raw jute, 8,500 maunds of gram and pulses, and 83,000 maunds of mustard seed were

exported.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that 9,64,254 maunds of jute were exported from that district to Calcutta, against 9,00,168 maunds in the preceding year. When he wrote, a large quantity still remained undisposed of in the hands of the cultivators. It is not stated how these figures are obtained. 6,51,000 maunds appear to have been exported vit the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. Only 4,440 maunds went down the Nadia Rivers. 18,600 maunds of mustard seed was exported by the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. The Collector also reports that European cotton piece-goods, valued at Rs. 20,47,788, were imported from Calcutta in 1894, as against Rs. 19,50,185 in the preceding year. Imports of petroleum fell off, 23,496 maunds against 29,317 maunds. Besides these imports, cocoa-nuts and betel-nuts from Backergunge, refined sugar from Ghazipur and other places, and timber from Dhubri, were imported on a large scale.

Backergunge exported 33,37,000 maunds rice by the Calcutta and Eastern canals, 54,000 maunds jute, and 9,500 maunds gram and pulse. It imported by the same route 5,00,000 maunds salt and 34,900 maunds kerosine oil. The next important article of trade in Backergunge is betel-nuts, from the proceeds of which it is said one-third of the rent is paid. The outturn was an unprecedented one, and about two lakks of maunds were exported to Burmah, Calcutta, and the neighbouring districts, as against one lakh of maunds in the preceding year. About seven lakks of cocoanuts were exported to Calcutta, Rajshahi, Dacca, Jessore, Faridpur, and Pabna. The Collector notices the rapid increase in the imports of bahaduri and chhota dusti wood used for building purposes. Also of delf pottory all made at Maestricht, which I referred to in my report for 1892-93. This is now exposed for sale on a large scale in all our bazars. The shapes are better adapted for native food than ordinary European plates, &c. It is used chiefly by Muhammadans.

Faridpur also does a good trade by the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. It exported 59,000 maunds gram and pulses, 6,54,000 maunds jute, and 19,500 maunds mustard-seed, and imported 2,06,000 maunds salt and 17,400 maunds

kerosine oil by this route.

I have no statistics of trade along our two railways—the Dacca-Mymensingh and the Goalundo-Calcutta. The gross receipts on the former line have increased from Rs. 4,52,000 to Rs. 5,23,000, or 15.7 per cent. The increase is said to be due to the development of the jute traffic. The Goalundo-Calcutta line has also done well.

Though owing to the absence of registering stations and other causes my information is very incomplete, I think I am justified in saying the year has not been a bad one for trade. On the other hand, depression of trade is given as the cause of the extraordinary decrease in the sale of hundi stamps.

The number of banks seems sufficient for the trade of the Division. Besides the numerous private banks, the Bank of Bengal has a branch at Dacca which

does a large business.

All over the Division there are now loan offices. One of the oldest established is that at Faridpur, which has paid a dividend of 22 5 per cent. this year. The Dacca and Munshiganj Loan Banks only pay 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. Out of nine loan offices in Mymensingh, one at Arvali in the Tangail

subdivision has collapsed. That at the Sadar station has been unfortunate, the Secretary having misappropriated some of its funds. The other offices in this district are said to be doing well. The Barisal Loan Office is reported to be in a prosperous condition. It has a capital of 11 lakhs. The dividend declared at the end of the year was 24 per cent. against 12 per cent, in the previous

IX-A.-PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

14a. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in his report for 1893-94, made some remarks on the provident societies which had sprung up in the Khulna district; and in their Resolution No. 5306Stats., dated the 31st October 1894, on the reports of Registrars of Joint-stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act during the official year 1893-94, the Government of India referred to the same subject. I find there are no less than 76 such societies in my division, viz.-

-	under the	Unregistered.
	1	3
	2	1
	•	Companies' Act.

The societies returned as unregistered have only lately been started. The general idea of these societies is that each member pays a certain sum to a particular member or his nominee on the occurrence of a certain event. In the Barisal Family Relief Fund Company the death of a member is the event, and the payment is made to his nominee. It is obvious that it would not pay a young man to join such a society. In other cases, marriage, birth of children, pilgrimage, and even the raising of a tin-roofed house, is the event which entails a payment from all the members. The Barisal Family Relief Fund Company, Limited, which was established in 1891, is conducted, the Collector says, on business principles. It publishes an annual balance-sheet. It has a cash balance of Rs. 20,384, and has put out Rs. 3,091 on loan.

Of these societies generally the Collector, Mr. Le Mesurier, writes: —"A much less satisfactory feature in the history of our progress to civilization is the sudden out-crop of small provident companies all over the district. A special enquiry regarding these undertakings has been made, and it is reported that they started in the Bagirhat sub-division of the Khulna district, and were imported by speculators till now every considerable village has one or more; indeed, in Raerkati, a village two miles off from Pirojpur town, and included within the Municipality, there are eight such funds besides one in the town itself. The natural result was that only old men with a foot in the grave joined the death funds, and the young men on the eve of matrimony, the marriage funds. Hence many of the companies collapsed, the share-holders refusing to pay their contributions. Some of the companies tried to improve matters by promising pensions to subscribers paying regularly for so many years, or making payment for a special number of years a condition to the enjoyment of a marriage or house building bonus."

"The business of these companies is usually carried on ostensibly by a Secretary and Managing Directors noting under bye-laws framed by the companies. But section 78 of the Act, which provides for changes in the byelaws only by virtue of meeting, is ignored, and everything is done according to the fancy of the Secretary, who is usually the prometer. Accounts are seldom, if ever, kept, the realizations are slack and not brought to book, and there are loud complaints of favouritism and dishonesty in the way claims are brought up out of turn and the rules twisted or evaded according as the subscriber is or is not a friend of the Directors. In fact, the management of these companies is on a par with their organization, and they are rapidly being discredited and collapsing." One promoter of such a society candidly confessed that his object in starting the fund was to provide for a relative who was sitting

idle at home.

X.-ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

15. The following administrative changes have taken place:-

(1) Certain villages of the district of Dacca have been transferred to the district of Faridpur under paragraph 2 of Government order No. 486J.D., dated the 26th May 1894, and notification No. 4172J., dated the 6th November 1894.

(2) Under Government orders No. 970J., dated the 4th February 1895, the quasi-subdivision established at Gopalganj in the Madaripur subdivision of the Furidpur district has been abolished.

(3) Some outposts have been abolished and others have been converted into police-stations in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.

(4) Five new sub-registry offices at Rabamatpur, Rajapur, Kawkhali, Daulatkhan, and Tazumuddin, in the district of Backergunge, have been opened.

16. In paragraph 3 of Resolution dated let January 1873, in which orders on the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into force on that date, were passed, the then Lieutenant-Governor, the late Sir George Campbell,

"At large stations one court should sit regularly as the Police Court, and take up at once ordinary police cases as they are sent in by the police. It beems wholly unnecessary that the work should be distributed in driblets, a little to every man who has powers of Magistrate, as is now too often the case; it is not necessary to employ all the Magistrates at all times on criminal work. It is better that certain officers should be adequately employed and the others set free for other work."

In paragraph 51 of my report for 1892-93 and in paragraph 27 of my report for 1893-94, I noticed this subject, and stated that in the Mymensingh district an attempt had been made to separate magisterial and collectorate functions. In paragraph 5 of the Resolution on my report for 1892-93, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor called for a special report on the subject, which I lately submitted. In paragraph 7 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on my report for 1893-94, he approved generally of the arrangements made at Mymensingh. Mr. Earle writes that they have been a complete success. He is approved that any other arrangement was ever thought of. He writes:—

surprised that any other arrangement was ever thought of. He writes:—
"The Magistrates in charge of the two subdivisions into which the Sadar subdivision has been divided, have shown far greater interest in their work than I could possibly have expected of them had they taken up cases from any and every than and outpost. This is the result of their having become fully acquainted with the areas placed under their charge and the people inhabiting the same both in the course of their judicial work and during their tours in the interior, which lasted 90 and 75 days. The disposal of revenue work has, I consider, decidedly improved under the system. Officers have not had the chance of complaining that they had to neglect such business on account of criminal judicial work, and have, as heads of departments, evinced far more zeal than would have been possible had their thoughts been constantly distracted by such engrossing business. In conclusion I would note that the public, as far as their opinion can be gathered, approve of the system, and would resent a return to the previous arrangements."

As the Treasury Officer, who naturally takes all the other collectorate work of a non-peripatetic nature, must have three years' service, and as at all of my head-quarters, except perhaps Faridpur, two first class Magistrates are required, to operate such a division of labour as is above described only three senior officers are required. The normal establishment of senior officers, that is, officers with first class powers, viz.—

Daoca	***	4++	444	3
Mymensingh Faridpur	414	4 0 4	414	4
	***	410	F+ 5	*** 4
Barisal		94.6	100	111 0

is therefore ample for the purpose. Though so large a staff of senior officers is thought necessary at Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier complains that he was

unable to make the arrangements which have proved so successful at Mymensingh, because his establishments so often fell short of sanctioned strength and there were so many transfers. On January 1st, 1885, he had only two instead of five Magistrates with first class powers at head-quarters.

However, on April 1st, Mr. LeMesurier was able to give up one first class and one second class Magistrate entirely to criminal judicial work. On that date two first class Magistrates at Faridpur and one at Dacca were able to devote themselves exclusively to criminal judicial work.

17. Narayanganj is growing so rapidly and has already become a place of so much importance that I have thought (Joint-Magistrates being extinct) it should again be brought directly under the District Magistrate. It is one hour by road, and half an hour by rail, only from Dacca. It is indeed the commercial part of Dacca. The Magistrate of the district already in some matters supersedes the Subdivisional Officer. What with passing through on raute elsewhere, inspections and excursions, he already spends a good deal of time at Narayanganj. I make out he spent some 45 days there in the year under report. So the Commissioner is a frequent visitor. If the Magistrate of the district elected to live at Narayanganj in preference to Dacca, I should not oppose his choice. But the mercantile community, for reasons which it is easy to understand, prefer to maintain their comparative autonomy.

XI .- STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

18. No statistical enquiries of any importance have been undertaken. The result of the registration of vital statistics in certain areas where regist tration is compulsory is given in the following statement:-

		1		Birtne.	DEATUS.			
Dmentor.	Selected area.	Population of consus in 1891.	Total birth in 1894.		or 1,000 of clation.	Total deaths in	Ratio per 1,000 of population,	
		8		1693.	1894,	1904.	18¥3.	1894.
1	1			6	6	7		9
Danca (Daces Namyangani	67,381 17,715	1,769	24°37 87°48	21'48 21'38	2,842 389	81:02 83:07	28:44 31:67
	Pots for the District	100,658	2,346	AR.01	81148	2,720	81,294	97193
Mymenslagh	Naskahad Makkakanha Jumalpur Shorpur Kidarganj Jasaipur Jasaipur Jasaipur	11,555 4,928 15,894 10,744 13,946 9,399 17,973 9,821	97 123 423 543 546 546 521 235	87-51 82-75 86-75 26-75 26-70 94-85 26-70 83-72)	A:38 33:75 17:67 33:87 23:46 30:10 28:98 29:01	242 215 301 316 317 217 120 376 376	20:16 73:76 41:15 5/16 19:N7 35:00 18:91 33:18	20103 25139 20169 20168 24103 24103 25136
	Total for the District	93,791	2,331	181/2	24:55	r,307	27:33	23:65
Faridpur{	Paridour as as Madaripor	10,774 13,773	25 h 480	20'8 20'8	28°50 35°30	242 345	25'4	23°4 28°0
	Total for the District	24,546	Y80	22.65	30'10	187	25'40	\$3.91
Backerguuge {	Harisal Nalekiti Italekati Perojour Patuakhali	15,488 1,675 2,365 11,946 4,886	296 22 20 294 105	94°98 19°10 5'40 21°85 15°33	10:11 17:13 10:99 21:00 21:00	390 30 25 378 181	24-60 16-11 24-40 21-65 20-27	91-66 10:55 10:57 22:70 20:61
	Total for the District	8G,063	243	27m3	2019.7	786	93°N I	21*44
	Total for the Division	235,096	6,980	5A.B	23:37	6,308	1812	24.73

The general rate for the Division is 35.4 for births and 28.1 for deaths. In 1893 it was 36:1 and 30:4. So the results of compulsory registration, 12:03 below average in births and 3.38 below average in deaths, are apparently very unsatisfactory. Were these compulsory areas urban in character, the low rates could be accounted for. In urban areas males prependerate, and many persons are not permanent residents. Many, even if ordinarily resident, retire to their original homes for demestic events. But our compulsory areas are to a great extent rural. As noted under police, we make a more liberal allowance of police in rural than in urban areas, and we depend on the police for the report

The Magistrate of Faridpur, Mr. Herald, thinks that many of the births at Madaripur properly belong to the previous year. No doubt in 1893 there was much arrear reporting both in compulsory and non-compulsory areas. But we

should have made up arrears by now.

There has been a large increase in the number of prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 for not reporting births and deaths in all districts except Dacca:—

		1894.		1693.	
		Prose- outed.	Con- vioted	Prose-	Con-
1		2	3	: 4	5
Daoca	**1	41	80	42	30
Narayanganj		5	5	8	8
Mymensingh municipal areas		85	78	34	30
Faridpur ditto	**1	140	135	1	
Backergunge ditto	444	18	12	111	***
Total for the Division	,	284	200	85	68

There is improvement in Backergunge, but this district, with a municipal population of 36,653, is still behind hand. Mr. Earle in Mymensingh, and Mr. Herald in Faridpur, show great determination in enforcing the law. The Municipal Commissioners being no longer responsible for collecting these statistics, are inclined to forget that they get all the fines under the Act. They have been persuaded to give rewards for information leading to convictions under the Act.

19. Births were first generally registered in 1892, and generally in that year results were not good. I now give the results in 1892, 1893, and 1894 in each subdivision with the rate per thousand. The rate varies from 23.9 in Netrakona subdivision to 47.9 in Perojpur subdivision. Generally the birthrate in the Backergunge district is creditable to the rural police. Mymensingh is improving. The fall in Dacca and Faridpur may be due to the fact that the figures for 1893 included arrears.

There is more reason that a birth should be concealed than a death. It is therefore fair to assume that if deaths are not reported, the births are more so.

The fact that over the whole Division the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by 7.3, in spite of imperfect recording, is most impressive.

Total number of births registered in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Descritor.	Supplybion.	Population according to construct	becombirthe	Total num-	Total num- ber of births	BIRTH RANGO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
		180).	ia 1891.	in 1893.	in 1804.	1903.	1891,	1894,	
1	3	a	6	a.		Ţ	6	9	
Sacra	Sadar Marayangasi Mumbigani Manikgani	\$75,516(a) 500,105(a)	\$6,842 16,635 13,163 13,550	90,445 21,571 23,150 19,795	16,005 19,977 95,792 16,927	28.7(a) 28.7(a) 21.8(a) 27.9(a)	35 9 (a) 37 4 (a) 38 2 (u) 43 9 (a)	39*4 35*0 46*5 37*4	
	Total for the District	1,410,656	65,910	P2,878	07,261	25-9	28'8	86-0	
Mymountage	Sadar Kishorgani Tangai Jamaipur Retrakona	650, 604 660, 470 679, 749	18,404 13,404 19,436 13,869 13,977	88,290 10,493 81,507 16,410 15,606	26,964 13,163 20,335 37,777 16,697	21.6 26.8 25.0 19.5	87'8 30'6 86'7 28'9 18'8	39°1 39°1 30°1 80°1	
	Total for the District	. \$,479,186	77,/107	108,814	105,896	29'8	19-7	80*4	
Freedpite	Ganiundo	250,451	18,671 9,687 25,445	20,560 18,601 20,812	10,310 c 10,310 c	28°0 23°7 20°0	44'5 39'3 38'\$	80 (81 (84 t	
	Total for the District .	1,797,320	61,163	79,460	00,891	984	40.8	3416	
Linchergunge .	Paunkhall	879,177 619,003 496,735 268,400	53,973 18,026 10,476 10,267	\$8,897 20,019 16,820 11,436	85,748 94,404 91,004 11,014	38-5 38-4 25-1 88-7	4479 8878 8479 4472	40°6 42°5 40°2 48°0	
	Total for the District	9,301,093	70,551	86,871	98,814	96-9	4672	43*9	
	Diritional Total	9,944,317	271,271	267,539	840,492	27:6	86-1	35:4	

(a) In the last year's statement best population was excluded from the figures in column 0; better the difference between these and the last year's figures.

XII.-OIVIL JUSTICE. 3

The following table compares the number of suits instituted and disposed of in each district in the years 1893 and 1894:-

Suits instituted.

Dairpier.		For money or racveables.		Under the rent law.		Title and other.		Total.	
		1698.	1894.	1898.	1894.	1998.	1894	1693.	1894,
1			3	6	0	0	7	0	
Daren		29,386	\$0,438	5,756	5,891	2,963	8,163	8.8,084	69,469
Mynomingh		27,961	25,970	7,890	2,970	8,816	6,072	29,448	89,81
Faridpur	,	16,834	18,699	9,304	8,810	1,564	1,416	27,692	13,45
Васкоериндо		10,845	10,402	1B,167	17,979	1,899	1,746	31,711	80,413
Total		85,026	81,068	61,386	40,159	10,030	11,350	1,86,948	1,82,591

Suite disposed of.

District		Mon	Money.		Reut. Title. Total.				Title.				10 2 1	of portor un dis- led of.
		1593.	1894.	1998.	1894.	1693.	1894	1893.	1594.		1693.	1604.		
1	Ì	3	а	4	Б	6	7	•	Þ	10	ń	18		
Daect	le4	29,185	30,846	5,993	5,877	2,506	8,839	38,044	80,981	24, 30, 666	68	- GT		
Mymensingh	100	26,627	96,270	7,374	1,970	5,477	5,073	87,469	89,818	34,72,186	93	88		
eridpur	,	17,465	13,831	9,438	0,912	1,407	1,340	20,800	24,269	17,97,330		73		
Beckergunge		11,409	11,363	20,367	18,983	1,500	1,923	33,866	82,109	21,08,066	84	-57		
Total		84,684	88,409	43,082	41,748	9,583	11,780	1,37,348	1,85,781	59,44,127	71	78		

As noted elsewhere, in the first half of the year high prices prevailed. The decrease in litigation in Faridpur in money and moveables confirms the view that the year has not been a prosperons one in that district. The small increase in the same class in Dacca is said to be due to the fact that creditors took advantage of the abundant harvest to realize their debts. It has not occurred to them to do this in the adjoining district of Faridpur. The most noticeable feature is the continued increase in title suits in Mymensingh. Compared with 1892 the increase is 79'1 per cent. As is shown below in section XV, the people also resort more freely than they did to the Criminal Courts in this district. Whereas in 1892 there were 1,030 people to each title suit instituted, the number is now 684 only.

For title cases only the proportion of population to a case is-

			1893.	1894.
Dacea Mymensingh Faridpur	***	440	862 998 1,277 1,354	747 684 1,162 1,120

So in title cases Mymensingh is our most litigious district, whereas generally it is the least litigious. It is suggested that civil disputes about land are no longer decided in the criminal courts as they used to be.

21. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in each munsifi:—

District.	Munsifi.	Number of Munsife.	Number of cases disposed of.	Average per Mansif.	REMARES.
4	3	3	4		6
Dasca	Sadar Narayanganj Kaliganj Munahiganj Manikganj Sadar Jamalpur Iswarganj Sherpur Netrakona Kishorganj Bazitpur Atia Pingna A d ditional	4 1 3 4 4 2 1 1 1 1 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 (a) 3	8.264 2.048 7.272 11,803 6,929 4.786 8.263 8,162 1,582 8.973 6.379 8.964 6,891 9,117 1,783	2.046 2.048 2.444 1.528 1.732 2.393 8.262 3.052 1.582 2.991 2.686 1.977 2.945 8,117	(a) These three munify were deputed to work at Iswargani,
Paridpur	Sadar Goalundo Madaripur Ihanga Chikandi	(1) \$ 2 (1) \$ 12) 4 (1) 3	8,029 8,668 4,511 6,850 6,603	2.015 1,833 2,200 1,467 2,002	Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Atia, and Pingus. One of them worked throughout the year, and two since November last only. (1) One additional munsif. (2) Two additional munsifs.
Backergunge	Sadar Perojpur Patuakhali Bhola	(b) 4 2	12,696 5,267 7,961 6,411	2,539 1,917 1,990 2,742	(6) One additional munsif for three mouths only.
	Total	68	188,086	2.112	1

In column 3 I have given the number of munsifs ordinarily employed. Apparently the work per munsif is much what it was in the previous year, although only 34 out of 63 now have Small Cause Court powers, against 42 in 1893.

So far as the number of cases is concerned, Barisal continues to be the heaviest munsifi in the Division. Next come Munshiganj and Netrakons, in spite of the transfer of Badla outpost to Kishorganj munsifi. Sherpur munsifi is the lightest. This place is only nine miles from Jamalpur, and the abolition of the munsifi has long been contemplated. If there were two munsifs permanently located at Jamalpur, probably an additional munsif would not, as now, be required. The average outturn per munsif at Pirojpur is extraordinarily low. It was low in 1893 too. The transfer of Badla outpost has much improved Kishorganj outturn. Bazitpur is still low.

The most remarkable feature in the administration of civil justice is the large number of changes in the office of munsif. The ordinary number of munsifs is 63, and there were 86 changes. In only 15 out of 63 cases was there no change. Changes in judicial officers are harassing to suitors and retard work.

22. The ratio of pending cases to cases disposed of in the munsife' courts is shown in the following table:—

			1893.	1894.
Daoon	941	. ***	19.0	18.6
Mymensingh	***	511	24.7	18-1
Faridpur Bankanan		111	13.0	12.9
Backergunge	***	4	12.5	12.8

There has been improvement in all districts, specially in Mymensingh, where there was much room for it.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 96, 1895. 1871

The ratio for superior courts which do not exercise Small Cause Court powers are-

			1893.	1394.
Ducos.	***	144	58.6	36.8
Mymeneingh	= in +	444	61.7	67:02
Faridpur	***	4	87.5	38.4
Backergunge	***	***	51.3	38-05

Though Mymensingh is retrograde, there is great improvement on the whole.

For superior courts which exercise Small Cause Court powers, the percentage is—

6			1893.	1894.
Faridpur	*11	***	113.6	82 6
Backergunge	441	***	30.2	20.43

23. The proportion of contested cases remains very constant—17.2 per cent.

this year, 18.8 per cent. in the previous year.

24. 15.3 per cent. of the witnesses examined were detained over two days by the District Judge, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges (not including munsifs), against 14.5 per cent. in the previous year.

The districts show strange variations:-

Dacca		***		per cent.
Mymensingh	***	* * *	20.5	13
Faridpur	***	***	22.0	19
Backergunge	4 + 9	100	12.09	14

For munsifs the percentage is lower, 9.8. Here, again, districts vary widely:-

Dacca	***	644	7.8 p	er cent.
Mymensingh	4 1 4	410	10-1	21
Faridpur	***	***	8.6	18
Backergunge	# # h	4 + 8	13.7	99

25. The following statement shows the result of appeals:-

			Ł	HATTON	APPRAL	8.					APPE	ALS HOV	r Dispos	ED OF.				Ratio p	wig com
District.		Mos	nej.	Re	nt.	Ti	tle.	Confi	rpred.	Modi	fled.	Reve	erred.	Other	wija,	To	tal	dispos	to lotal and of.
		1806.	1904,	1695.	1894	1873,	1804.	1883.	1874,	1893.	1894.	1838.	1894.	1898.	1894.	1593.	1894.	1803.	1694.
1		2	3	4	5	6	y	8	P	10	11	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	79
ensingh	441	188 180 58 110	140 254 01 147	355 536 240 890	256 876 154 668	574 966 103 143	263 635 84 848	502 643 280 350	337 676 180 087	133 74 40 61	81 116 40 84	120 133 109 136	139 155 67 356	133 146 56 78	24 95 22 103	897 890 417 648	630 1,048 309 1,180	65'9 68'6 53'1 6'0	58-7 04-6 56-2 49-7
Total	4+1	644	634	1,329	1,463	1,007	1,000	1,084	1,782	318	\$16	507	700	ziciy	377	2,856	8,177	6812	601

Except in Mymensingh, these ratios indicate almost perversity on the part of the lower courts. In Backergunge both Mr. A. E. Staley and Babu Hari Krishna Chatterji, who between them disposed of 710 appeals, had a most unfortunate lot of munsifs to deal with, their percentages of confirmation being 42.66 and 45.61 only. On the other hand, Babu Krishna Chandra Chatterjee and Babu Bipradas Chatterjee, who tried 647 appeals between them in Mymensingh, were lucky in their lower courts, as they confirmed in 60.7 and

64.4 per cent. of cases respectively.

26. We have now 25 munsifs in the Division, 6 in Dacca, 7 in Mymensingh, 5 in Faridpur, and 7 in Backergunge, vested, under section 153 (b) of Act VIII of 1885, with the power to try rent suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, without appeal. I am told defendants often plead fictitious questions of title in order to retain a right of appeal—pleas which munsifs no doubt refuse to accept. In my report for last year I mentioned I had consulted the landlords and had found them unanimously opposed to this reform.

XIII.-ORIMB.

27. Detailed reports for each district were submitted to the Inspector-General of Police with this office letter No. 451J., dated 8th March last. The following is a short summary of those reports. According to the returns, crime is increasing. In 1889, 29,793 crimes were reported, in 1893, 37,850, and now 41,281. In other words, while in 1889 we had one crime to 330 persons, in 1894 we had one to 238 persons.

The increase is 38.5 per cent. in five years.

28. Excluding sanitary offences (serial 57) the number of cognizable cases reported has increased from 12,595 in 1893 to Cognisable crime. 15,341, or by 21.8 per cent.

District.		1898.	1894.	Increase.	Percentage.	Persons to a
1		2	9	4	8	6 .
Daces	***	2,968	8,062	699	\$9.8	790
Mymensingh		5,786	6,942	1,206	21-0	600
Faridpur	h41	2,402	2,542	140	6.8	707
Backergunge		2,094	2,798	701	89.4	770
Total		12,595	15,841	2,746	21.8	641

Including sanitary offences, the increase is 2,645 or 15.6 per cent. Cognizable crime reported may be thus classified :-

	Огранска.			Increase as			
	Orrano.		1892.	1898.	1694.	compared with 1899.	
	1		8	8	4	6	
Against	property		9,535	9,591	11,197	1,606	
29	person	***	1,806	1,644	2,079	435	
12	public tranqui	llity	609	670	798	126	
Othera			5,908	5,047	5,525	478	
	Total		17,858	16,952	19,597	3,645	

Of these cases, 18,602 were returned as true against 16,281 in the previous

year, giving an increase of 2,321 or 14-2 per cent.

The average price of rice in 1891-92 was 13 seers 14 chittacks to the The average price of rice in 1891-92 was 15 seers 14 chittacks to the rupee; in 1892-93 it was 11 seers 4½ chitaks; in 1893-94 it was 11 seers 8½ chitaks; in 1894-95 it was 14 seers 3½ chitaks. In 1893 the average price was 11 seers 13½ chitaks; in 1894 it has been 12 seers 13 chitaks. Where there are so few day-labourers, and where so large a proportion of the population is interested in the growth of the staple food, the effect of high prices on crime is somewhat mixed, but probably the above figures are a fair index to the condition of the people. In 1891, 1892, and 1893, with rising prices of rice, cognizable crime on the whole remained almost stationary: in 1894 of rice, cognizable crime on the whole remained almost stationary; in 1894, with falling prices, it has risen enormously. In the face of this, to attribute increase of crime in 1894 to high prices, as is done by the Magistrates of Dacca and Backergunge, would seem at first sight absurd. But prices remained high up to September 1894. On the 1st of July the average price of rice for the Division was still II seers to the rupes. I have consulted the quarterly returns

of serious crime for the Dacca and Backergunge districts (where the increase is largest), and I find the increase thus distributed:—

lat q	uarter	111	0.01		+140
2nd			917	111	+183
3rd	do.				+213
4th	do.	100		411	+ 25

There is, again, a heavy increase in burglaries and theft in Backergunge in first quarter of 1895 compared with first quarter of 1894, and in Mymensingh in burglaries. In other respects serious crime in the first quarter of 1895 has declined, as might have been anticipated with falling prices.

As noticed in former reports, the practice differs as to what should be entered as a crime in the crime returns. I have satisfied myself that in Mymensingh the increase is largely due to a change of practice in this respect, and I cannot help suspecting that the same cause has operated to some extent

in Backergunge and Dacca.

No doubt the reorganization of the village police has resulted in better The Magistrate of Backergunge, who joined the district in March 1894, has reason to believe that a great deal of crime is suppressed, not so much by the rural as by the regular police. He says thefts of cuttle and boats, where the thief is unknown, are not taken up by the police. Although he admits that more crime is now reported, he is convinced that the increase has been real and is not, as I suggest, more or less artificial. That the increase is so large in crimes against property supports the Magistrate's view. On the other hand, improved reporting would necessarily swell the returns of house-breaking **C8868.**

In burglaries the increase is 16.4 per cent. on the whole. In Backergunge 39'1, in Dacca 30'1. In thefts the increase, on the whole, is 16'1 per cent.—the largest in Dacca 18.8, the smallest in Backergunge 11.4. There was increase in 1892 and 1893 as compared with 1891, and there is now increase as

compared with 1892 and 1893.

30. There was one very important case under class I, offences relating to A gang of coiners carried on their operations in boat on the river near Rajabari in the district of Dacca. Four men were caught with a large number of coins, dies, moulds and other implements for coining. One of them was admitted as approver. The other three were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

30a. Serious charges of bribery and corruption were brought against a Deputy Magistrate at Dacca. After due enquiry Offences by public servants. I recommended his prosecution in the criminal courts or before a commission. He has been prosecuted before a special commission consisting of Mr. C. W. Bolton, c.s., and Babu Pyari Mohan Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, and has been convicted.

81. We have long had an evil reputation for riots and murders. I accord-

ingly devote special paragraphs to these classes of

crime. The number of cases of riot has risen in all districts, especially in Mymensingh. But it is explained that in this district the increase is due partly to a change in the preparation of the returns of true crime. The increase in other districts is small.

			True cases of riot.							
Dia	triot.	1859.	1890.	1891.	1893.	1893.	1894.			
	1	2	8	4	6	8	7			
Daoca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	141	79 104 94 100	111 106 166 95	81 170 134 138	111 145 116 - 98	190 187 147 107	140 204 166 124			
	Total	877	478	518	466	500	634			

District.	1890.	1991.	1892.	1893	1804.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	 8 6 8	3 4 4 8	8 8 1 9	8 6 1 10	3 5 2 13
Total	94	18	21	20	28

All these 23 cases came to trial; 13 resulted in conviction and 10 in

noquittal.

In none of these 13 cases was the death sentence inflicted, yet in all of them probably both parties went into the riot, well knowing that they would cause death, and practically intending to cause it. In only one case was any one sentenced to transportation for life. In Mymensingh both sides were sent up for trial in 12 cases, in Faridpur in 19 cases, in Backergunge in 5 cases, and in Dacca in one case only. In Sylhet, where riots are more common, but not generally so serious as they are here, both parties were usually guilty.

Riots here are nearly always premeditated, in the sense that the parties have had ample time to have recourse to the constituted authorities. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that no decrease in riots can be expected so long as the courts hold themselves practically bound to acquit the party whom they find to have been in possession of the land in dispute. It is stated that the actual rioters are, for the most part, strangers to the quarrel and often to the locality, brought down with the deliberate intention of fighting. The Magistrate is disposed to think that matters might improve if the police would make a practice of sending up both sides for trial whenever cross-charges are made and it is found foreign lathials have been employed.

I submitted a typical case to the Inspector-General of Police. Both sides were sent up and both were acquitted because they had not exceeded the legal

right of private defence. I wrote:-

"The evidence that there was a riot as defined by clause 4, section 147, l'enal Code, is to my mind conclusive. The fact is practically admitted on both sides. How the riot originated appears to me to be immaterial. It cannot be argued for a moment that either side had any right of private defence in face of clauses 3 and 4 of section 99, and it is clear that what provocation there was, was not grave and sudden. The only question was who took part in the riot on either side."

I quote one case of riot as illustrative of the lawless character of the people of Backergunge. There was a dispute about a piece of land close to the jail wall at Barisal, and three constables were sent to the spot to maintain order. In spite of this, a gang of men came in the middle of the night, attempted to set up a house on the disputed land, and attacked the constables. The police lines being near at hand, the reserve turned out. The rioters, however, attacked the reserve, who only succeeded in arresting them after a free fight.

I was able to report that no cases of riot between Hindus and Musulmans

had occurred in this Division in the last five years.

32. The following statement shows the number of cases of murder returned as true in each district as compared with 1893 and 1892;-

District.		1892.	1893.	1894.
1		2 ·	8	4
Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur	***	12 24 15	13 15 13	7 24 11
Backergunge	***	41	57	63
Total		92	98	105

Of these, two were by robbers and two by poison, as compared with three and one in the previous year. In three of the Dacca cases the murderers were lunatics.

The case with which poison can be obtained for murderous purposes is illustrated by the fact that in two cases wives obtained arsenic on pretence that they wanted to administer it to their husbands to make them love them.

In two cases the husband was convicted of causing the death of his girlwife by forcing her. In one of these cases, six months, in the other one year's rigorous imprisonment only was inflicted, in consideration of the habits of the

people in this matter.

In Backergunge in no less than 13 cases the death was caused by gun-shot. In ten of these cases the deed was done at night when the victims were eating or sleeping in their houses. In only one of these cases were the assassins detected, and that only because they were so foolish as to leave the gun with which the deed was done outside the house. The Judge did not hang them because he could not make up his mind who fired the shot. In one case a man was shot when assisting a peon to execute a civil court process. The use of guns for homicidal purposes has become a serious matter in this district. In the current year I have received special reports of 17 such cases. In the last four years guns have been used in cases of unlawful assembly, riot, murder, and grievous burt.

1895	up to 1	st May	141	in	26	00808
1894			100	in	24	91
1893			* * *			
1892			444	in	37	77

In 1891 they were used in 24 cases of riot and murder only.

33. In decoity, too, especially river decoity, we have been notorious in former years. The district figures for the last three years are—

				1892.	1983.	1894.
Dacos		P 1 1	111	7	111	3
Mymonsingh	111	441	***	6	17	5
Faridpur	+ - 1	141	+ 5 4	ő	6 3	15 9
Backergunge	***	+ -	174	4 - 4		
		Total		18	26	32
		T Other		10	20	-

One of the three cases reported from Dacca was of a very serious nature. A gang of daccits, said to be 100 to 125 in number, carrying torches and armed with axes, &c., broke into the house of a respectable gentleman, maltreated the inmates and carried off property to the value of Rs. 3,363. No clue was obtained by the local police, and the case was in due course reported in C form true. Lately, however, a daccit, arrested in the Saran district on another charge, has made a full disclosure, which it is hoped may lead to the conviction of the offenders.

The serious case of dacoity in the Mymensingh district, alluded to in last year's report, ended in the conviction of that notorious dacoit Moharkhan. Special Inspector Babu Dina Bandhu Bhoumick did excellent service in this

case. This man's escapes and attempts to escape are interesting.

```
November 1898
December , Do. Serajganj; re-arrested in a few days.
Do. from Dubri jail.
May , Re-arrested, Jamalpur.
Attempted escape from Jamalpur look-up.
Escape from Dhubri jail; re-arrested in a few days.
Do. from Gouhati jail.
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I am glad to say he has been caught again. The frequent re-captures are perhaps more remarkable than the frequent escapes.

The increase in this crime in the Faridpur district is serious, and has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Ten of the cases were river dacoities.

The Magistrate of Backergunge states that the number of ducoities reported in his district does not represent the actual number committed during the year, and that there is reason for believing that many cases occur which are never reported.

As mentioned in last year's report, special enquiries were made into the increase in dacoity in the Mymensingh district in 1893. The conclusion come to was that they were generally the work of local bad characters who had been allowed too free a hand.

34. Except in Mymensingh, non-cognizable crime has remained almost stationary in the last few years-12,476 cases in 1891 and 12,530 in 1894. In Mymensingh, however, Non-cognizable crime. there has been an increase of 84-3 per cent., from 4,965 to 9,154, from one to 699 persons to one to 379. In the rest of the Division there is one to 508

District.		1,698.	1894.	Increase or de- orease.	Per cent.	Persons to a grime.
1		2	8	4	5	6
Dacca	411	6,495	6,983	- 112	1.7	879
Mymensingh	41+	7,889	9,154	+1,816	16:7	819
Paridpur		8,278	8,096	242	7.8	578
Backergunge	44.4	8,287	9,111	- 170	6.8	692
Total	41.	20,898	21,684	+ 786	3:7	458

In 1891 there were 12 Magistrates' Courts in the Mymensingh district; There have in 1894 there were 15; so we have provided increased facilities. been more cases under section 174, Indian Penal Code (non-attendance in obedience to summons), and under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, than in former years. There is also increase under heads Assault, Hurt, Mischief, said to be due to prosperous times. To the same cause is attributed a large increase under offences relating to marriage. That the increase is rather in the latter part of the year supports this explanation.

The variations in non-cognizable crime outside of Mymensingh are not

worth notice.

35. There has been a very large increase in Prevention. bad livelihood cases from 252 to 600, especially in Mymensingh and Backerguage.

				1893.	1894.
Dagga	7 = 4	***		42	78
Mymensingh	1 * *	h by 4	***	98	278
Faridpur	0.0	4 * *	n. 6 u	68 44	90 159
Backergunge	104	111	4 # #		100
					- 4 -
		Total	***	252	600
				_	

The increase in offences against property has provoked enquiries into bad characters. Of these 600 cases, 498 came to trial, 294 in the village of the accused and 204 in court. In 371 cases the accused were bound over.

The following table shows the extent to which sections 106 and 107, Oriminal Procedure Code, were made use of in each district of the Division :--

DISTRICT,		Number of cases under section 186, Urinius Procedure Gode.	Number of persons bound down to keep the peace under section 166, Urlinian Procedure Code.	Number of such persons who were able to flut security.	Number of persons who were impri- soled is definite of farmibiling mean- ity.	Number of cases under section 167, Orininal Procedure Code,	Number of persons bound down to keep the peace under action 107, Criminal Procedure Colis.	Number of such persons who were able to find security.	Number of persons who were impri- soved is defeats of furnishing seem-	BRNARES.
1		3	В.	4	ь .	6	7	6	0	10
Dauca [1898] Mymensingh [1894] Paridpur [1893] Backergunge [1894]	#-1	86 96 50 178 62 40 164 135	199 199 146 271 145 162 367 810	186 637 166 291 145 162 367 310	B(s)	187 115 554 280 480 107 1,118	\$94 \$16 181 8:0 1,446 1,301 1,913 1,421	89.6 131 809 2,846 1,361 1,915 1,421	100 mm	(a) Of these one person was re- leased after un- degreen impri- connect for some days.
Total { 1693 1894		238 386	827 1,014	827 1,010	H11	7,070 2,237	4,nR4 3,988	4.884 3,968	± 4	

Though there has always been a good deal of rioting in Mymensingh, the preventive provisions of the Code have not, in former years, been much resorted to in that district.

I am glad that out of so many persons bound down under the above sections,

only two persons in Dacea and four in Backergunge had to go to jail.

The panchayats under Act VI of 1870 are responsible for reporting serious crime including riots, and all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, such crime. One of the members of each panchayat has now been appointed village headman under section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act X of 1894,

38 Special enquiries were made regarding the existence of the practice of hook-swinging at the Charack Puja festival. Two cases came to light—one in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, the other in the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district. The discovery of these cases reflects on the administration, as it had been thought and reported that this practice no longer existed.

XIV .- POLICE.

REGULAR POLICE.

39. The following statement shows the strength of the police force as it stood on the 31st December 1894:-Establishment and cost.

	- 5	4	2	21	117	221	1,720	161	19,084	21,330	401
deokorgung.		ī	1	. 6	88	49 57	431	46	4,891	5,970	401
azidour		î	411	4	21		817	20	3,491	8,903	400
lymonsingh		î		7	86	64	428	95	7.016	7,647	454
hors	,	3	1	6	22	61	564		3,776	4.610	548
1		3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1										;
		District	Assistant	Іппрестоте.	3ub-L	Head.	Constables.	Town	Burgi	Total.	Number tion no
District		et Superio.	ant Soperin	Sore.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	bles.	constables,	police.		er of popula-

On the whole the force is, I think, sufficient. Mymensingh should have two Assistant Superintendents and Backergunge one. There was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the latter district for over six months.

When the high wages paid to coolies and the distaste of the people for active pursuits are considered, it is difficult to understand how the ranks of the

police are filled.

D		ACTUAL EXPRE	Total.		
District.		Regular police	Rural police.		
1	i	2	3	4	
				•	
Dagea Mymensingh Paridpur Backorgunge	***	Rs. 1,14,960 90,648 +8.612 1,30,380	Re. 1.88,800 8,50,800 1,74,550 2,40,050	Rs. 3,03,760 4,60,448 2 63.062 3,70,380	
Total	141	4,33,460	9,54,200	13,87,650	

Of the total cost, some Rs. 9,54,200 is raised by local taxation. actual expenditure on the rural police is not known. I have estimated

Rs. 50 per rural policeman.

A police reserve of 25 armed police has now been established in each district. No doubt the force of regular police in Mymensingh is small compared to area, population, and work. But then it always has been small. We have lately relieved the police of the service of all processes in cognizable cases except warrants, and we are organizing our village police for the first time. Under these circumstances, I am not prepared to support the Magistrates' or the Inspector-General's cry for larger establishments in that district. Already, under the Police Redistribution Committee's proposals, Sub-Inspectors are being substituted for head-constables, and the number of constables is to be increased.

The reorganization of the rural police has entailed some increase in num-

bers, as explained below.

The recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee regarding the abolition of our-posts, and the establishment of police-stations in place of out-posts, have all been carried out.

We have now an investigating centre to-

		Sq.	nare miles.	Population
	1		2	3
Da con	111		155	184,480
Mymensingh		4++	226	124,006
Faridour		***	126	99,851
Васкегдинде	144		140	82,844

When the difficulty of communication in some parts and at some seasons is considered, our investigating centres are, especially in Mymensingh, from an administrative point of view, impossible. But we manage somehow as we have managed for the last hundred years. And some day each panchayati union will be an investigating centre.

40. The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge are generally satisfied with the conduct of the police. The Magistrate of Mymensingh is now more satisfied than he was last year. He thinks the police of his General conduct of the Regular district have already been aroused from their torpor, and expects results in the current year. I am glad to be able to report that after the submission of my

report for 1893, the Court Sub Inspector, who, the Munsif found, had taken a bribe, was exonerated by the Judge in appeal. Similarly, the head-constable, Ananda Kishore Pal, was acquitted by the Hon'ble High Court of the serious charge of causing hurt in order to compel the restoration of certain property, and was found guilty of simple assault only. I omitted to state that he was found guilty of extortion in another case and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The District and Sessions Judge, who has many opportunities of observing the conduct of the police in the cases which come before him, is still very much dissatisfied. On the whole, I think there has been improvement as compared with 1893, but I wish we could afford two Assistant Superintendents in this large and important district.

Mr. LeMesurier thinks very decided strides have been made towards protecting the public against misconduct on the part of the police. that in districts like Backergunge, where the people are naturally independent and tenacious of their rights, it may be said there is no longer any danger of oppression. He points out some defects, and thinks the remedy lies probably

in the improvement of the rural police.

In my report for 1892, I said that the police must be unpopular everywhere, specially so in India where they represent not merely authority, but alien authority, and where the level of public morality is so low. I do not, therefore, attribute much importance to the abuse lavished on the police in the native press. Judging from what one reads in the papers, one would expect that the removal or abolition of a thana or out-post would bring joy and gladness to the neighbourhood. We have lately abolished some out-posts, and in almost every case the neighbours have protested loudly against the loss of their protection.

41. Dismissals and departmental punishments have somewhat decreased, rather as compared with 1893 than with previous Punishments and rewards. years. Judicial punishments were at a low ebb in

1893, and have now resumed their normal development.

I reported last year that the Mymensingh Police had got out of hand. The increase in punishment in 1894 in this district, was, I think, absolutely necessary. There is also a large increase in rewards in this district.

Eighty-eight officers and 159 men received money rewards against 86 and 120 in 1893. While 38 officers and 75 men were rewarded in Mymensingh,

only two officers and no men were rewarded in Dacca.

42. Only one case of torture was reported true. It was not prosecuted because there was no disinterested witness, Criminal charges against the and the evidence obtained was not considered pulice. sufficient.

No very remarkable cases of extortion are reported, but there were a good many charges brought, especially in Mymensingh and Backergunge. Both Mr. Earle and Mr. LeMesurier complain that Sub-divisional Officers have no time to try charges of extortion against the police. The former officer transferred all charges against the police to the file of the Joint-Magistrate at the Sadar. During the year as many as 71 criminal charges were instituted against the police in this district, out of which 30 were declared, on enquiry, to be true and 34 false. Seven cases were not enquired into. Convictions were obtained against the police in ten of the true cases, and in ten of the false cases the complainants were punished either under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, or under section 211, Indian Penal Code. In ten other cases they would have been punished had not the superior courts interfered. In four they were prosecuted and discharged. The cases against three are pending, and against seven no action was taken. I had occasion to go into the cases in which superior courts interfered in behalf of the persons who brought false complaints against the police. The interference, I found, was on technical grounds. The complaints were no doubt false and the complainants would have been punished had the cases against them been conducted with due regard to law. I quote the following remarks from Mr. Earle's report:-

"I consider that false complaints have been to a considerable extent encouraged by the damaging remarks which the Deputy Magistrates have from time to time levelled against the police in the course of their judgments-remarks which were too often based on bare suspicions. This action on the part of the courts I have checked by pointing out to all officers that if they have any complaint to make against the police it is their duty to inform me furthwith, and that aspersions on the members thereof in their judgments, unless based on solid facts, merely make mischief."

As Judge and Magistrate I never allowed myself to make remarks on the conduct of the police either in my judgments or in charging my juries. . I have lately addressed the Inspector-General of Police with a view to this practice

being put a stop to.

43. In Daces a strong force was located at Krokir char for one year from the 7th April 1894. It is stated that the parties Additional police and special interested have not yet come to terms, and that it will be necessary to apply for the retention of the force for a further period. This char has now been transferred to the Faridpur district.

Special constables were appointed in one case in Mymensingh-a dispute about a bazar. It has come out that in some instances special constables have been appointed without reference to me. In the district of Faridpur when the panchayat neglected to nominate a rural policeman, the Magistrate, instead of making the appointment himself, in some cases appointed the members of the panchayat to be special constables, apprehending, in the absence of any policeman, a disturbance of the peace. This apprehension was, I think, hardly reasonable. The Magistrate did not report the appointment of these special constables to me.

In cases of disputes about land it is often obvious that the owners (often absentees) are entirely responsible for the disturbances. In these cases it is unfair that the people of the neighbourhood, who are only harassed by the disturbances, should be saddled with the cost of their suppression.

44. A good many years ago I was interested in the police patrol boats on the border water between Sylhet and Mymensingh. These boats paraded the rivers with tomtoms beating. I never knew of their catching any dacoits, who no doubt kept out of their way; but they were a protection to traders, or the traders thought them so. The following establishment of patrol boats is maintained in this division :-

Dacca	***	***	***	2
Faridpur	141	141	710	2
Backergunge				5

Where means of communication are generally water-at some seasons only water-the subject of river police is a very important one. The Magistrate of Mymensingh has lately applied for new patrol boats. Up to 1891 there was a patrol boat at Bhairab Bazar in that district. The Magistrate of Faridpur thinks he wants more boats. The Magistrate of Dacca states that patrol boats enable the police to get about and look up badmashes. This is their principal use in Backergunge too. In this district the District Superintendent says no work was done by the patrol boats. They go with the wind and tide from one place to another. But though no work was done, they may have a moral effect, and no doubt they convoyed other boats.

The following steamers are maintained in this Division for police and other purposes. The number of miles each steamer ran during the year 1894, and the cost incurred, are shown in the following table:-

Number of steams	er.	Number of miles run.	Cost incurred.
1		2	3
Loran Marium, Dacca. Poel, Faridpur Alire, Backergunge	044 044 51r 81r	4,860 8,963 8,673 4,930	Rs. A. P. 5,709 15 2 4,408 16 9 8,070 0 0 4,404 0 0

The flotilla is fairly efficient, but is hardly equal to our needs. The Psel attached to Faridpur is a crazy craft for our large and rough rivers.

45. In the towns of Dacca and Narayanganj the police have worked fairly efficiently. No town chaukidars are employed in these towns. It is thought that the regular police deal more efficiently with urban bad characters. In six of the other towns only such local police are employed; in the remaining nine, the force is mixed-partly regular, partly local. As is well known, our towns are, to a large extent, rural in character; consequently there are difficulties in maintaining round and patrol duty efficiently. Leaving out Dacca and Narayanganj, in the remaining 15 towns there is a policeman, local or regular, to 704 persons, to 4 square mile, and to 143 occupied houses. We provide one rural policeman to about 80 houses and 400 persons. But then they have something like a square mile to patrol on the average. There seems a general consensus of opinion that the town chaukidars' salary, Rs. 5 per mensem, does not attract good men, and that the town police force is generally inadequate. It is thought the substitution of local for regular police has proceeded far enough. Some officers describe this measure as the sacrifice of efficiency to economy.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh states the town police are a worthless lot, spending most of their time in the houses of prostitutes. To dismiss them would be useless, because no better men are available for the sanctioned pay. Mr. LeMesurier says the town constables simply will not stay out of their beds at night, and think it unreasonable to be asked to do so. Natives of Backer-

guuge will never take kindly to night work and discipline.

Street lighting has improved in Dacca, Narayanganj, Barisal, and Madaripur. Pirojpur has ordered 20 new lamps, 25 have just been set up in Nasirabad. Oil for bulls-eye lanterns is still

bone of contention. Some municipal bodies say they will supply oil if the constables will go their rounds regularly.

46. The following table shows the percentage of cognizable casesrefused enquiry under section 157, (b) excluded from returns of crime as brought by mistake of fact Orime returns. or law, (c) declared false—to total number reported in the last three years :--

D			endriced.	into.	Exclud	ed from r	eiurns.	Declared false.			
Dipteror.	1992.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1823.	1894.	.2681	1893.	1894		
1		2	8	4	δ	8	7	8	9	10	
Dacos	111	5 ·0	8:3	2.5	2-5	8:3	8.4	2.8	8:4	4.2	
Mymensingh	,	16.8	142	9.9	4:3	6.9	18-2	4.1	6.8	6-6	
Faridpur	194	6.8	4.6	0.1	15:2	4.9	4.8	8/2	8:8	4/8	
Backergunge	,	8.0	5:9	6.7	8'0	6.9	4-9	3.8	2:3	8.8	

I am afraid we have not yet arrived at a common understanding regarding the preparation of crime returns.

In my report for 1892 I described the Mymensingh percentage of cases refused enquiry as preposterous. I am glad to see it has been reduced under

the auspices of the present District Superintendent of Police.

In this district, Mr. Earle insists on Magistrates declaring all cases true, false or erroneous, especially cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. In Dacca, also, great care is now taken in this matter. When I inspected the Dacca Magistrate's office in June 1894, I found that the classification of cases for the crime returns was a good deal left to muharrirs.

Mr. LeMesurier is inclined to think that Magistrates are misled by the absence of some such classification as "erroneous" in place of "false by mistake of fact or law," and are apt to class maliciously false cases as "false by mistake." It also appears to him that if Mr. Savage's principle of giving the complainant the benefit of the doubt, if there be any, regarding the truth or falseness of his complaint is followed, the doubt may be imported into the returns.

The enormous increase in Mymensiugh in cases excluded from the returns is attributed to the fact that direct cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and declared by the Magistrate to be false through mistake of fact or law, are now being included in column VIII of Statement I, whereas in previous years, though excluded from Crime Return A, Part I, they were not included in column VIII, Statement I, merely because Magistrates neglected to pass orders regarding thom. The Magistrate states that in his district numerous cases under section 447, Penal Code, a cognizable section, are dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as civil disputes. Magistrates now declare these "false by mistake."

47. The following statement shows how many of the cognizable eases were reported to the Magistrate direct, and how many were reported to the

police:

District.		Direct	Califon.	Cases ser poli	t up by	Total oases	reported	Proportion of direct cases to the total.		
		1898.	1894.	4698.	1894.	1899.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	ĺ	2	8	4	ő	e	7	8	9	
Dacca Mymensingh Baridpur Backergunge	444	590 1,548 688 426	878 2,689 638 477	3,579 4,842 3,222 2,063	4,616 4,924 2,678 2,697	4,169 6,890 8,905 2,488	5,494 7,618 9,816 3,174	14·1 24·2 17·4 17·08	15.9 86.8 19.2 15.02	
Total		3,246	4,682	13,706	14,916	10,952	19,597	19-1	29'8	

The large increase in Mymensingh is ascribed to the order of the present District Superintendent of Police that the police are not to take up unimportant cases to the detriment of their duties in respect of serious crime. The Magistrate states that it is out of such unimportant cases that the police, if so inclined, are able to make money. The District Superintendent's order seems to me a legitimate application of the principles laid down in section 157, Griminal Procedure Code. A similar order appears to be required in Backergunge, where the Magistrate states that in many of the direct cases the complainants said they had been to the thana first, but nothing had come of it. In every such case the sub-inspector had been away, and the report was made to a writer-constable or other person not empowered to record first informations. That so many people take their complaints direct to the Magistrate in Mymensingh, instead of going to the police, perhaps illustrates their want of confidence in the latter body.

48. The following table shows the number of warrants issued against accused and witnesses, and the number returned unexecuted:—

District.	Number of against a		Number of against w		Tot	al.	Returned un- executed.		
	1899	1894.	1693.	1894.	1693.	1894.	1893.	1896.	
1	2	8	4	6	6	7	8	9	
Mymensingh Faridpur	8,902 2,988 3,627 8,612	5,484 2,872 3,218 3,027	3,403 2,984 2,758 2,713	4,255 2,276 2,619 2,713	7,805 5,917 6,383 6,325	9,739 5,148 6,837 6,739	(a) 3,190 9,516 987	8,000 1,860 1,890 692	
Total .	19,220	14,601	10,594	11,862	28,614	26,463	(a)	7.69	

As noted in my report for last year, the police are not responsible for all the warrants returned unexecuted. In Mymensingh they were responsible for 630 out of 1,850, in Faridpur for 1,027 out of 1,885. In the former district in 1893 they were responsible for 1,880 out of 3,190. In these two districts there has been very great improvement as compared with previous years. Warrante are no longer returned for "want of time" in these districts. In Dacca warrants were returned unexecuted instead of being passed on to other thanas. They were often returned on the date made returnable, although, if kept a day or two, they might have been executed. At each thana there is a file of unexecuted warrants which inspecting officers examine. Besides this, the Inspector-General of Police has lately prescribed a form of inspection statement showing the working of the police in the matter of warrants. In Faridpur it has been found necessary to impose a monthly return as a temporary measure. We expect great help from the rural police. But generally fine or stoppage of pay, if systematically applied, proves a remedy for non-execution. Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Mymensingh, deserves great credit for the improvement in that district.

In Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge there is a reduction in the number of warrants, though serious crime increased. In Mymensingh and Faridpur this is due to the more frequent prosecutions for non-attendance in obedience to summons. The increase in number of warrants in Dacca has

not been explained. Unexplained it indicates lax administration.

The question whether the police should be allowed to retain fine warrants until fully executed has come up. The law and rules are not explicit on the

point.

49. At all head-quarters stations and at four out of twelve subdivisions we have Assistant Surgeons. At other subdivisions Post-morten examination. the Civil Hespital Assistants are allowed to perform post-mortem examinations in special cases under Government Circular No. 31, dated 28th August 1890; but I find this permission has not been taken advantage For Backergunge the Magistrate has laid down some rules on the subject.

50. Inspections have been, as a rule, frequent and thorough. Mr.

Missellancous. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, My-

mensingh, is indefatigable.

District Officers are not very enthusiastic about the manner in which police cases are prosecuted in court, now that Court Sub-Inspectors have been relieved of so much work. They, however, agree that the conduct of prosecations was, if possible, worse before this change was made.

I have made out lists of criminal processes to be served by police and by peons, which I think will prove useful.

RURAL POLICE.

51. The reorganization of the rural police is the most important matter which has engaged my attention and that of my subordinates in the course of the year under review. I submit no special report on this subject, and have therefore devoted much space to it here.

The revision of panchayati unions and of beats has continued in all districts except Dacca, resulting, of course, in an increase in the number of rural policemen and a Revision of villages and beats. large reduction in the number of panchayats. At one time I thought Mr. Earle was going too fast in Mymensingh; but so far there has been no hitch, and I have had to admit he was right. I give the figures for this district up to May lst, as much of the revision only came into force at the beginning of the

In Dacca the Magistrate says:-"In the Sadar subdivision it has come to light that many villages have never been properly defined. In some instances one village has some houses in the midst of another."

"When the Act was introduced no trouble was taken to arrange the beats upon a rational principle, but the old system of chaos was adopted. Again, the term of office of many panchayats has expired and no trouble has ever been taken to appoint fresh men."

This was what I found in Sylhet 17 years ago when I was revising the rural police circles. Dacca is a little behind the times.

Dormton.		Numbe	e of Barul	Police.	Numb	er of villagenchayets.	pas Otr	Number of complet houses.	Numb	or of men mehasat.	to a		polleems	
115 1200		1603.	7693.	1804.	1809.	1893.	1894,	21113	1891.	1093.	1694.	1892	1698.	180
		3	8		ь	6	7	8	9	10	n	19	1,5	36
ance are see		8,695	8,723	B.776	2,289	2,290	8,108	4,19,978	1'8	1.6	17	113	115	311
ymenslogh	400	6,118	0,916	7,016	5,827	5,827	768	5,99,094	1%	3.8	619	97	86	
heldpur		2,160	3,917	0,491	1,820	1,890	646	3,31,396	178	17	616	108	103	
hokorymy)	514.	4,771	4,785	4,401	938	794	030	4,28,259	5"1	40'6	7'6	89	96	
Total	114	17,740	10,041	10,084	8,879	8,760	4,172	17,82,806	19	49	4'8	100	96	- 1

52. Inefficient policemen have been weeded out and efforts have been made to improve the status of the force. Mr. Le Mesurier states that in filling up the vacancies in his district it has usually been found possible to combine a certain amount of deference for the hereditary principle with the qualification that a man must be able to read and write. One applicant offered to learn to read and write in order to qualify. It is reported from Mymensingh that a Hindu of Kayasta caste, who has passed the minor scholarship examination, lately applied for the post of rural policeman. The Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj in Dacca says that he has known men described as "son of a chaukidar." In the Golachipa and Gulshakhali thanas, in Backergunge, men worth Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 enlist as chaukidars. They are really the village headmen. Such men, I presume, perform their duties by deputy. On the other hand, it is said rural policemen, like punkha-pullers, find it difficult to marry their daughters. As I have said before, we must be careful not to enlist in the force men too proud for the work.

The following table shows the proportion of Musalmans in the force in each district:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of men.	Number of Muselmans.	Percentage of Musalmans.
1	2		
Dacca	3,776	2,001	52-9
Mymonsingh	7,016	1,897	27 0
Faridpur	8,491	1,897	45 7
Backergunge	4,801	4,274	89.0

In Mymensingh, where over 69 per cent. of the population is Muhammadan, only 27.0 per cent. of the rural police are of this persuasion. It is found difficult to get rural policemen where the population is wholly Musalman. In Backergunge, and to some extent in Faridpur, the service is popular with Musalmans. The cause of this curious difference has not been traced.

53. As might have been expected, the present Magistrate of Dacca thinks with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that it was a mistake to raise all salaries in that district at once to Rs. 5. Both in Mymensingh and Backergunge increase in salary will in future depend on good service.

Distato		Yest.	Number of pas-	Number of easer in which salation were realized,	Number of war-	Number of cases in which no in- terference was	Rimarko.
1	10	2	3 -	4	5	6	7.
Dagga	5	1899	2,229	8,910	3,110	5,806	The figures in column 4 bare
	{	1894	2,108	8,482	4,514	3,918	The figures in column 4 have been obtained by multiply- ing those in column 3 by 4 (instalments by which the
Mymensingh	5	1893	8,627	15,808	5,024	10,284	DATE OF CONTROLS IN NO.
- Junearings	- " {	1894	3,487	18,948	839	13,169	lizable).
Faridpur	5	1893	1,890	7,560	3,268	4,292	
anapa.	(1694	£46	2,884	2,884	250	
Backergunge	5	1893	794	3,176	300	2,867	
PROSES PREDE	1	1894	630	2,520	639	1,981	
Total	1	1898	8,740	84,960	11.711	28,249	
2 vint	1	1894	6,871	27,494	8,326	19,258	

Here, again, Dacca not only lags behind, but has actually done worse than in the previous year. Mymensingh under Mr. Earle has made quite a colossal stride ahead. Last year I expressed a hope that warrants in this district would soon be remembrance only. The difference between Dacca (and to a certain extent Faridpur) and the other districts is due to the fact that Mr. Earle and Mr. Savage have been able to make panchayats come to thanas to pay the rural police, while the Magistrates of Dacca and Faridpur were, as stated last year, unable to introduce this reform.

Punishments and rewards.

55. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted on, and the rewards paid to, the rural police:—

			NUMBE ALLY PI	R JUDICI-	ed.	depart.	Ded	ed by	treent-	Both	distant
Direior,		Number of men	For nexteet of duty.	For enbetan- tive offences much as theft, &c.	Number dismissed.	Number fined d	Percentage of panished.	Fumber revarded judicial officers.	Aumber department- ally rewarded.	Percentage of remarded.	Total amount dis
í		2	8	4	6	- 6	7	8	9	10	11
			Till	1 13	1,-			01	1 1		R4.
Dacen	1,998	3,790	20	10	85	718	81.9	- 60	58	3.00	400
n 5	1894	3,776	80	15	53	923	87.7	0	87	Try	400
5	1892	6,916	66	17	200	991	1819	7	32	*6	83.0
Mymensingh	1884	7,016	7	7	843	2,438	400	17	161	3.9	5,071
11 SV - 1 - 3	1898	3,817	26	7	81	1,016	5413	post n	100	1.0	190
Faridpur {	1894	8,491	14.84	10	136	3,674	58*7	11 100	180	48	80
MILITARE	1808	4,785	20	100 m	135	1,385	1.18	10	63	1.3	600
Backergunge	1801	£.001	41	13	97	1;410	29.9	116	87	3.9	870
Tellerador 6	1898	18,861	168	6	536	4,697	98.0	78	199	1'6	1,871
Total {	1894	19,004	1.09	61	817	0,094	40"8	40	546	8.1	4,786

Here Mymensingh takes a lead and Daeca again lags behind. It is mertifying to find that only 87 rural policemen have been rewarded in the latter district and that only 88. 465 have been spent on rewards. That no rural police were considered worthy of reward by judicial officers in Faridpur in 1894, and only one in 1893, goes to show that judicial officers in this district want waking up. The Magistrate writes: "I could not induce Deputy Magistrates to report for reward in cases in which the chaukidar's conduct deserved reward. I discovered many such cases myself in going through the records of appeal cases. The excuses given were forgetfulness, or that chaukidar only did his duty, &c." He adds: "More discrimination was shown in awarding punishments. Formerly the system was to award a small fine without enquiring into the chaukidar's explanation of absence and without consulting his previous record of conduct. Now a full enquiry into the reason for absence is insisted on, and previous attendance is looked up." The increase in the number of men rewarded departmentally and in the amount expended in this district is satisfactory. In Backergunge medals were given as rewards and were much appreciated by them. In Faridpur, too, the best men in each thana were specially rewarded. The number of punishments and dismissals in Mymensingh is astounding. The Magistrate reports that useless, incorrigible policemen have been weeded out. A good many have been removed because they lived at long distances from their beats. The Magistrate explains that much of the punishment really appertains to the year 1893. He maintains confidently that he has been fully justified in his action in view of the general slackness which prevailed, and that he has done what has been done under a full sense

absolutely necessary. I can only say I await results.

56. The subjoined table shows the amount realised as fines and penalties in 1893 and 1894, the amount paid as rewards in those years, and the balances to credit of the several District Reward Funds at end of 1894:—

of responsibility and of knowledge that it is undesirable to punish more than in

District.		amount real- ized as fines and separation in 1953 and cro- dited to Beward Fund,	Amount paid on rewards in 1802,	Balance.	Amount real- isel as flow and pensities in 1894 and cre- dited to Boward Fund,	Total of columns 6 and 5.	Amound paid as rewards in 1884.	Balance,
i	-	1	. 4		В	mar article	7	E 10 8
Diocs	101	32n A. P. 354 9 4	En. 4. 7. 209 0 0	Ba, a. P. 145 0 4	38. A. P. 781 0 0	Ha. 4. F. 880 9 4 90,496 8 6	Es A. P. 102 0 0 2,871 0 0	785 9 8,219 3
hymensingh Paridpur Packergungs	10	9,796 9 3 856 1 0 8,568 1 8	161 C 0 189 C C	696 1 6 2,889 1 B	1,685 16 H 8,617 10 S	2,980 18 0 5,099 11 6	804 4 0 805 0 0	1,458 11 5,194 11
Total	840	0,679 19 4	715 0 0	5,857 19 4	18,858 11 9	19,681 8 1	4,075 4 0	16,608 4

Though I deprecate unnecessary punishment, I cannot think that Rs. 785, levied as penalties on 3,776 rural policemen in the Dacca district, is sufficient to maintain discipline, when in our model district, Backergunge, Rs. 3,617 has been raised from 4,801 rural policemen. In Dacca the uverage fine per head of men fined is annas 13, in Mymensingh Rs. 2-15-7, in Faridpur annas 15, and in Backergunge Rs. 2-7-0. The Magistrate of Faridpur proposes to levy substantial fines in future.

A very curious difficulty arose in the matter of the payment of rewards, and one which might have had disastrous consequences had I not interfered in time. Allotments for rewards were made in the Police Budget for 1894-95, such as had been made for some years without reference to the new District Reward Funds. When these allotments for 1894-95 were exhausted, Magistrates in some cases ceased paying rewards and applied for extra grants. Of course the success of the new system of rewards depends largely on prompt payment. I had to point out that rewards must be paid irrespective of budget allotments, so long as the fund was not bankrupt.